

STRATEGIC ASSET MANAGEMENT (SAM) PROGRAMS
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@lplfinancial.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority.

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

ITEM 1 COVER PAGE

ITEM 2 MATERIAL CHANGES

The following is a summary of certain changes made to this Brochure from the time of the annual update of the Brochure dated March 31, 2022. Item 9 was updated to provide information regarding disciplinary events, involving (i) FINRA sanctions in connection with LPL's failure to calculate and maintain its required customer reserve; and (ii) a consent order with the Texas State Securities board for failure to supervise a broker-dealer agent/investment adviser agent's sales of structured products. Item 9 was also updated with information about solicitation arrangements in which clients, third parties, or other financial intermediaries solicit clients on behalf of LPL.

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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, and advisor-enhanced digital advice program, advisory programs offered by third party investment advisor firms, financial planning services, and retirement plan consulting services. This Brochure provides a description of the advisory services offered under LPL's Strategic Asset Management ("SAM I") program and Strategic Asset Management II ("SAM II") program (each, a "Program," and collectively, the "Programs"). For more information about LPL's advisory services and programs other than SAM I and SAM II, please contact your LPL investment advisor representative ("IAR") for a copy of a similar brochure that describes such service or program or go to <https://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



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investments, models, programs or services. In addition, your IAR may be located at a financial institution that does not offer certain products, investments, models, programs or services. Please ask your IAR whether any limitations apply.

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

In the Programs, LPL, through its IARs, provides ongoing investment advice and management on assets in the client's account. IARs provide advice on the purchase and sale of various types of investments, such as mutual funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), interval funds, variable annuity subaccounts, business development companies ("BDCs"), private equity, real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), equities, and fixed income securities. IARs provide advice that is tailored to the individual needs of the client based on the investment objective chosen by the client. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or groups of securities by contacting their IAR and providing the necessary written instructions. The Programs also permit 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.

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

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

Fee Schedule

In each Program, clients pay LPL and its IARs an annual account fee ("Account Fee") for advisory services. The Account Fee is negotiable between the client and the IAR and is set out in the Account Application. The Account Fee is typically a straight percentage based on the value of all assets in the account, including cash holdings. Upon request, the Account Fee may be structured on a tiered basis and/or grouped basis, with a reduced percentage rate based on reaching certain thresholds in the Account or in a group of eligible advisory accounts. The maximum Account Fee is 2.50%. The Account Fee is paid to LPL and is shared between LPL and the IAR. The Account Fee is paid to LPL, and LPL retains up to 0.20% of the Account Fee, which is not shared with your IAR, for its administrative services. 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. A portion of the fee to the IAR may be paid by the IAR to his or her LPL branch manager or another LPL representative for supervision or administrative support. 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.

How the Account Fee is Charged

LPL deducts the Account Fee and other fees and charges associated with a SAM I or SAM II 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



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needs to make a request to LPL through the IAR. The Account Fee for certain alternative investments (such as non-exchange traded REITs, BDCs or hedge funds, each a "Non-Traded Alternative Investment") is calculated based on unaudited net asset values provided as estimates by the sponsor of the Non-Traded Alternative Investment (such unaudited net asset values, a "Fair Value"). Fair Values are provided by Non-Traded Alternative Investment sponsors on a reporting period basis, such as monthly or quarterly. LPL does not audit or confirm the accuracy of the Fair Values provided by the sponsors of Non-Traded Alternative Investments. Sponsors of Non-Traded Alternative Investments do not adjust previously determined Fair Values. The portion of the Account Fee calculated on a Non-Traded Alternative Investment reflects the Fair Value of the prior reporting period and will not reflect the current net asset value of the Non-Traded Alternative Investment as of the date of the Account Fee's calculation.

Payment in Advance and Refund of Pre-Paid Fees

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

Other Types of Fees and Expenses of LPL

LPL charges fees related to a SAM I or SAM II account in addition to the Account Fee.

- In SAM I, clients do not pay brokerage commissions to IAR for transactions in the account; however, the client pays LPL a transaction charge for the purchase and sale of certain securities in the account. In SAM II, the IAR typically pays LPL a transaction charge for the purchase and sale of certain securities in the account. The transaction charges are set out in the Account Agreement and the Miscellaneous Account and Service Fee Schedule-Advisory. The transaction charges are paid to LPL to defray costs associated with trade execution; however, they are not directly related to transaction-related expenses of LPL and are a source of revenue to LPL. Transaction charges present conflicts of interest. For example, transaction charges vary depending on the type of security being purchased or sold (e.g., \$9 for equities, \$50 for fixed income), and therefore LPL earns more from transactions that result in an investment with a higher charge. In addition, where transaction charges apply, the more transactions a client enters into, the more compensation LPL receives. Transaction charges are not shared with IARs. In the case of mutual funds and ETFs, the transaction charges vary depending on the fund purchased or sold. For more information, see the section of this Item 4 titled "Understanding Share Classes and Transaction Charges in SAM Accounts" and Item 9.
- Although clients do not pay a transaction charge for transactions in a SAM II account, clients should be aware that IARs typically pay LPL various transaction charges for those transactions. Transaction charges paid by the IAR for equities are \$9 and \$50 for fixed income. For ETFs, the transaction charges are either \$0 or \$9. For mutual funds, the transaction charges range from \$0 to \$26.50. Because the IAR typically pays the transaction charges in SAM II accounts, there is a conflict of interest. Clients should understand that the cost to IAR of transaction charges may be a factor that the IAR considers when deciding which securities to select and how frequently to place transactions in a SAM II account. For more information, see the section of this Item 4 titled "Understanding Share Classes and Transaction Charges in SAM Accounts" and the section of Item 9 titled "Brokerage Practices."
- LPL charges accounts with assets valued at less than \$100,000 an additional \$10 quarterly fee at the end of the quarter.
- Clients that hold hedge funds, managed futures, BDCs, and certain REITs pay a processing fee per transaction and an annual alternative investment administrative fee per position, subject to a maximum per account per year.
- If an account is approved for trading on margin and the client has entered into a margin agreement with LPL, the client will be charged margin interest on any credit extended to or maintained by the client. LPL will retain a portion of any interest charged. This interest charge is in addition to the Account Fee. The Account Fee is not charged on any margin debit balance, rather only on the net equity of the account.



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- Clients also pay LPL other additional miscellaneous administrative or custodial-related fees and charges that apply to a SAM 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 cash sweep fees, retirement account fees and termination fees, including, as applicable, an annual IRA maintenance fee, an annual qualified retirement plan maintenance fee, 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, may include a profit to LPL, and certain of the fees may be lowered or waived for certain customers.
- LPL may waive any fee it charges to Client or IAR in its sole discretion in whole or in part.

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 SAM I and SAM II accounts. Some of these fees and charges are described below. If a client's assets are invested in mutual funds, ETFs or other pooled investment products, clients should be aware that there will be 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, ETFs and other pooled products. The mutual funds, ETFs and other pooled funds available in the program can be purchased directly outside of the Programs. 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 Programs charge higher fees and expenses than those that are not offered through the Programs, 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 Programs will be paid to LPL. Other financial services firm, including those LPL makes available through its third-party asset management programs, may offer the same mutual funds that are offered through the Programs but at lower overall costs to investors than the costs that clients incur by investing through the Programs.

Clients should also understand that in many cases the share class offered for a particular mutual fund available through the Programs (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 Programs. 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 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 under a fund's frequent trading policy, client will be charged a redemption fee. 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).

If client holds a variable annuity as part of an account, there are mortality, expense and administrative charges, subaccount management fees, fees for additional riders on the contract and charges for excessive transfers within a calendar year imposed by the variable annuity sponsor. If a client holds a REIT or BDC as part of an account, there are dealer management fees and other organizational, offering and pricing expenses imposed by the REIT or BDC, as applicable. If client holds a UIT in an account, UIT sponsors charge creation and development fees or similar fees. Further information regarding fees assessed by a mutual fund, variable annuity, alternative investment (such as a REIT, BDC or hedge fund) or UIT is available in the appropriate prospectus or offering document, which is available upon request from the IAR or from the product sponsor directly.



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Important Information When Funding an Account

Ineligible Securities. When transferring securities into a SAM I or SAM II account, client should be aware that certain securities may 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.

Surrender Charges or CDSCs. If client transfers a previously purchased investment into a SAM I or SAM II account, such as a mutual fund, annuity or alternative investment, or liquidates the previously purchased investment and transfers the proceeds into an account, client may be charged a fee (sometimes called a "surrender charge," "contingent deferred sales charge" or "CDSC") upon the sale or redemption in accordance with the investment product's prospectus. In many cases, the CDSC is only charged if a client does not hold the security for a minimum period of time. In particular, if a client transfers a previously purchased mutual fund (such as a Class C share) into an account that is subject to a CDSC, then the client will pay that charge when the mutual fund is sold.

Previously Paid Commissions. Clients 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. Client should understand that, after the transfer into an account, an advisory fee will be charged based on the total assets in the account, including the transferred security. Depending on the share class and fee structure of the previously purchased mutual fund, LPL can receive fees such as 12b-1 fees, recordkeeping fees and revenue sharing from the previously purchased mutual fund until the position is liquidated and subsequently invested. In other words, if you paid IAR or another financial professional recently an upfront commission on the previously purchased security, you will be paying a new ongoing advisory fee going forward to IAR for advice on that same security.

Loss of Benefits. If client will be funding the account with the proceeds of a sale or liquidation of an annuity, client should understand that client may be giving up guaranteed living or death benefits that were provided through the annuity, and will not be provided through a SAM I or SAM II account.

When transferring securities into an account, client should consider and speak to IAR about whether:

- a CDSC will apply, and the length of time before the CDSC expires;
- there will be a loss of a guaranteed benefit, in the case of an annuity;
- a commission was previously paid on the security;
- client wishes for the security to be managed as part of the account and be subject to an advisory fee; or
- client wishes to hold the security in a brokerage account that is not managed and not subject to an advisory fee.

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

Understanding Share Classes and Transaction Charges in SAM Accounts

Except with respect to Sweep Funds described in the section of Item 9 labeled "Participation or Interest in Client Transactions," LPL makes available for purchase only one share class per mutual fund in a Program, which can be titled, for example, as "Class I," "institutional," "investor," "retail," "service," "administrative" or "platform" share classes ("Program Shares"). Program Shares are no-load or load-waived share classes and therefore not subject to any upfront sales charge. Share classes previously available in a Program prior to November 21, 2016, such as Class A Shares that are subject to 12b-1 fees, can still be held but not purchased in the Programs ("Non-Surviving Share Classes"). A client also may transfer Non-Surviving Share Classes into client's account. Any 12b-1 fees received by LPL from mutual funds in a Program (other than Sweep Funds) will be credited to the client account. Because the Non-Surviving Share Class could have a higher overall expense ratio than the Program Share,



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the Non-Surviving Share class could cost the client more than Program Shares, even after the 12b-1 fees is credited to the account.

Clients should understand that the Program Share class offered for a particular mutual fund through a Program in many cases will not be the least expensive share class that the mutual fund makes available. Program Share classes are selected by LPL in certain cases because the share class pays LPL compensation for the administrative and recordkeeping services LPL provides to the mutual fund. Other financial services firms may offer the same mutual fund at a lower overall cost to the investor than is available through the Programs.

Clients, when participating in the SAM I program, should also understand that LPL charges clients a transaction charge of \$0, \$4.50 or \$26.50 for mutual fund purchases and redemptions. The applicable transaction charge varies depending on the amount of recordkeeping fees that LPL receives from the mutual fund and/or whether the sponsor of the mutual fund participates in LPL's Mutual Fund No Transaction Fee Network ("MF NTF Network") described below. Clients participating in the SAM II program are not charged a transaction charge for transactions and, instead, LPL charges the IAR for transactions. Like in the SAM I program, the transaction charges borne by IAR vary based on the type of transaction (e.g., mutual fund, equity, ETF or fixed income security). For mutual funds, transaction charges vary based on the amount of recordkeeping fees that LPL receives from the fund and/or whether the sponsor of the fund participates in the MF NTF Network.

When a mutual fund participating in the MF NTF Network is purchased in a SAM I account, the mutual fund's sponsor directs a payment to LPL on behalf and for the benefit of the client that is used exclusively as a credit to defray the bona fide transaction charge obligations of the client's account. When a participating mutual fund is sold in a SAM I account, LPL waives the transaction charge. When a participating mutual fund is purchased in a SAM II Account (excluding ERISA Accounts), the fund sponsors defray the transaction charge for purchases otherwise borne by the IAR, and the payments are directed to LPL and used exclusively as a credit to defray bona fide transaction obligations. For all ERISA Accounts in SAM II, LPL waives the transaction charge when a participating mutual fund is purchased. When a participating mutual fund is sold in any SAM II Account, LPL waives the transaction charge to the IAR.

Clients, when participating in the SAM II program, should also understand that the cost to IAR of transaction charges may be a factor the IAR considers when deciding which securities or mutual funds to select and whether or not to place transactions in the account. In particular, the IAR has a financial incentive to select NTF Funds to avoid paying or to lower the transaction charges. Clients should consider such conflict when monitoring the purchase of NTF Funds in recognition of the overall fee and other arrangements with LPL and IAR for management of the account. All such conflicts may have an impact on the investment performance of the client's account.

Clients also should be aware that mutual funds participating in the MF NTF Network typically have higher ongoing internal expenses that can be used to offset payments made by sponsors for transaction charge waivers, and this can reduce the investment returns over time relative to other share classes of the same fund.

The Programs offer an ETF No Transaction Fee Network ("ETF NTF Network"). LPL typically charges a transaction charge of \$9 for transactions in ETFs, however, for certain ETFs in the ETF NTF Network, the ETF sponsors direct a payment to LPL on behalf and for the benefit of Client that is used as a credit to defray all or a portion of the bona fide transaction charge obligations of the Account. To the extent the sponsor does not pay the entire \$9 transaction charge amount, LPL waives the remaining portion to bring the cost to Client to \$0. In the SAM II program, the IAR pays the transaction charge, and not the Client. When a participating ETF is purchased in a SAM II Account (excluding ERISA Accounts), the ETF sponsors defray all or a portion of the transaction charge otherwise borne by the IAR, and LPL waives the remaining amount of the transaction charge. For all ERISA Accounts in SAM II, LPL waives the entire transaction charge when a participating ETF is sold.

For purchases of other ETFs in the ETF NTF Network in the Programs, the sponsor pays LPL a flat annual amount and/or a fee based on the non-retirement client SAM I and SAM II assets invested in ETF NTF Network funds, and LPL waives the transaction charge. In the case of certain of these fee arrangements, the sponsor pays LPL a combination of a flat fee and asset based fee for ETFs. The asset based fee paid to LPL for certain ETFs will be higher based on the ETF's expense ratio. These arrangements present a conflict of interest because LPL has an incentive to select more expensive ETFs. In addition, as described in more



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detail below in Item 6, LPL Research provides asset allocation model portfolios for IARs to use with clients. Certain of these model portfolios include ETFs participating in the ETF NTF Network that are more expensive and pay more fees to LPL. However, these conflicts are mitigated insofar as the sponsor fees are not shared with the IAR who selects the ETFs for Client. For further details and an updated list of ETF sponsors for the ETF NTF Network, please refer to the Disclosures page on lpl.com/disclosures.html.

This ETF NTF Network creates a conflict of interest because IAR has a financial incentive to select ETFs participating in the ETF NTF Network to avoid paying the transaction charges. Clients should consider such conflict when monitoring the purchase of ETFs in recognition of the overall fee and other arrangements with LPL and IAR for management of the account. This conflict can cause clients to pay higher overall fees and expenses and have an impact on the investment performance of the account. In particular, clients should be aware that participating ETFs typically have higher ongoing internal expenses than other ETFs that can be used to offset payments made by sponsors for transaction charge waivers. To the extent that LPL receives from a sponsor of an ETF participating in the ETF NTF Network a flat fee or an asset based fee that exceeds bona fide transaction charge obligations of the participating client accounts, the payment creates a conflict of interest as further described below as revenue sharing.

Important Things to Consider About Fees on a SAM I or SAM II Account

- The Account Fee is an ongoing fee for investment advisory services and other administrative and custodial services. The Account Fee may cost the client more than purchasing a Program's services separately, for example, paying an advisory fee plus commissions for each transaction in the account. Factors that bear upon the cost of the account in relation to the cost of the same services purchased separately include the:
 - type and size of the account
 - historical and or expected size or number of trades for the account; and
 - number and range of supplementary advisory and client-related services provided to the client.
- Clients participating in the SAM I program do not pay IAR commissions on transactions but do pay LPL transaction charges. Transaction charges for the securities purchased and sold in a SAM I account may also cost the client more than purchasing the SAM I program's services separately. As with any fee, transaction charges reduce the overall amount of your investment portfolio.
- The Account Fee paid by clients participating in the SAM II program includes payment for the execution of transactions. This may cost the client more than purchasing the SAM II program's services separately.
- Although the Account Fees paid by clients participating in the SAM I program may be less than the Account Fees paid by clients participating in the SAM II program because SAM I clients bear the cost of transaction charges directly, it is impossible at the outset to know which arrangement may be more financially advantageous. Some IARs only offer SAM I or SAM II. Clients should ask IAR about whether the IAR offers both SAM I and SAM II.
- The Account Fee also may cost the client more than if assets were held in a traditional brokerage account. In a brokerage account, a client pays the brokerage representative a commission for each transaction, and the representative has no duty to provide ongoing advice with respect to the account. If the client plans to follow a buy and hold strategy for the account or does not wish to purchase ongoing investment advice or management services, the client should consider opening a brokerage account rather than a SAM I or SAM II account. In addition, LPL may only offer certain products in an advisory account, even though there is a version of the product or a similar product that may be lower cost and could be available in a brokerage account, and vice versa.
- LPL offers certain alternative products, including certain non-traded alternative investments, only in brokerage accounts. This means that clients can only purchase those investments by paying a commission or other brokerage fee. Depending on the length of time that a client holds such an investment, it may cost more to pay the commission than it would if the investment was available in a SAM or other advisory account and the client paid the annual Account Fee on the investment. LPL considered that those products ordinarily are intended to be part of a buy and hold strategy in making the decision not to offer these alternative products in advisory accounts.



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- The Account Fee may be higher than the fees charged by other investment advisors for similar services. This is the case in particular if the Account Fee is at or near the maximum Account Fee set out above. The IAR is responsible for determining the Account Fee to charge each client based on factors such as total amount of assets involved in the relationship, type of securities to be held in the account (e.g., mutual funds vs. individual securities), the complexity and mix of the portfolio, and the number and range of supplementary advisory and client-related services to be provided to the account. The IAR may charge a client more or less than another client. Clients should consider the level and complexity of the advisory services to be provided when negotiating the Account Fee with IAR.
- The investment products available to be purchased in a Program can be purchased by clients outside of a SAM I or SAM II account, through broker-dealers or other investment firms not affiliated LPL.
- Clients should consider the impact of fees and expenses on their investment portfolio, as described in the informational brochure titled "How Fees and Expenses Affect Your Portfolio" on lpl.com/disclosures.html under "Investor Regulatory & Educational Resources."

ITEM 5 ACCOUNT REQUIREMENTS AND TYPES OF CLIENTS

A minimum account value of \$25,000 is generally required for the Programs. In certain instances, LPL will permit a lower minimum account size. The Programs are available for individuals, IRAs, banks, thrift institutions, credit unions, pension and profit sharing plans, including plans subject to Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"), trusts, estates, charitable organizations, state and municipal government entities, corporations and other business entities.

ITEM 6 PORTFOLIO MANAGER SELECTION AND EVALUATION

In SAM I and SAM II, LPL does not select, review or recommend other investment advisors or portfolio managers. LPL through its IARs is responsible for the investment advice and management 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 (as required). For more information about the IAR managing the account, client should refer to the Brochure Supplement for the IAR available from the IAR.

LPL does not calculate the performance record of IARs, however, LPL does calculate performance for each SAM I and SAM II account. LPL provides clients with individual performance information on a time weighted basis. LPL performance information are intended to inform clients as to how their investments have performed for a period, both on an absolute basis and compared to leading investment indices.

LPL sponsors other types of advisory programs. In LPL's separately managed account wrap program, Manager Select, a third party portfolio manager provides discretionary advisory services. In LPL's mutual fund asset allocation programs, such as Optimum Market Portfolios and Model Wealth Portfolios, LPL (and not its IARs) is responsible for the discretionary advisory services. LPL and its IARs do not accept performance-based fees under any LPL advisory programs.

Investment Discretion

In SAM I and SAM II, the IAR provides advisory services on a discretionary basis for the purchase and sale of mutual funds, UITs, closed-end funds, ETFs, and variable annuity subaccounts. The IAR provides advisory services on a non-discretionary basis for all other types of securities approved by LPL for investment in the account. In some cases, the client may provide discretionary authorization to the IAR for equities and fixed income securities. Alternatively, the client may elect that the IAR manage the account on a non-discretionary basis, so that the client directs the purchase and sale of securities in the account. The client authorizes the IAR to have discretion by executing the Account Agreement and Application.



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Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

Each IAR managing a SAM I or SAM II account 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 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.

LPL's Research Department makes recommendations regarding asset allocation, mutual funds, model portfolios, and variable annuity subaccounts. IARs may or may not follow these recommendations in managing program accounts. LPL Research also constructs asset allocation model portfolios and provides recommendations on the funds to populate the model portfolios. In constructing these models, LPL Research uses the following investment strategies: Diversified and Alternative Strategy. Although these descriptions are written in terms of individual equities and/or bonds, they include mutual funds or ETFs whose portfolios consist of the type of equities or bonds referenced.

- *Diversified.* The Diversified investment strategy seeks to promote capital appreciation while taking a reasonable amount of risk to achieve that goal. The strategy is subject to minimal constraints, which allows for a relatively pure implementation of LPL Research's recommendations. In general, Diversified portfolios should be considered by investors seeking investments in primarily stocks and bonds, along with the occasional non-traditional asset class to take advantage of potential market opportunities. Diversified portfolios will hold primarily traditional asset classes. Secondly, if a non-traditional asset class represents the investment that provides the best means of taking advantage of a market opportunity, it will be included in the recommendation. The non-traditional investments included in Diversified portfolios are more standard, such as conservative balanced strategies. Diversified portfolios tend to be steady in their number of positions. These portfolios tend to remain consistently diversified.
- *Alternative Strategy.* The Alternative Strategy investment strategy seeks to promote capital appreciation while taking a reasonable amount of risk to achieve that goal. Unlike the Diversified investment strategy which may have an allocation to alternative strategy or non-traditional assets classes, this portfolio typically has an allocation to non-traditional asset classes. This strategy extends the diversification beyond the core style box asset classes into strategies with lower correlation to stocks and bonds in order to lower risk, as defined by standard deviation and maximum drawdown (peak to trough loss), while attempting to maintain long-term performance similar to other portfolios in the same investment objective.

For each of the above investment strategies, LPL Research recommends a strategic or tactical version.

- *Strategic.* Strategic portfolios typically have a three- to five-year time horizon. The allocations within these portfolios are intended to help take advantage of market opportunities LPL Research believes will occur or persist throughout that time frame. Although LPL Research recommends investments through a three- to five-year lens, LPL Research may recommend that these portfolios be traded for fine tuning throughout the year. For clients who take a longer term view or are more tax sensitive, a strategic implementation may be more appropriate.
- *Tactical.* Tactical portfolios are more flexible and are designed to help take advantage of short-, mid-, and long-term opportunities the markets present. LPL Research recommends that these portfolios invest in opportunities for as short as one week and as long as five years. Due to the tactical nature, the trading is notably more frequent than strategic portfolios. Tactically managed portfolios should be considered by clients who wish to take advantage of shorter-term market opportunities that may arise and are not opposed to the prospect of more frequent trading.

It is important to note that although LPL Research makes available its recommendations and investment strategies, an IAR may take into consideration these recommendations and strategies to a limited extent or not at all. Clients should contact the IAR managing his/her accounts for additional information on the IAR's particular investment strategy. It is also important to note that an IAR may use a combination of investment strategies.

Types of Investments and Risks

In SAM I and SAM II, IARs can recommend many different types of securities, including mutual funds, unit investment trusts ("UITs"), closed end funds, ETFs, ETNs, variable annuity subaccounts, equities, fixed income securities, interval funds, options, hedge funds, managed futures, BDCs, private equity, REITs, and structured products. LPL determines the types of investments that



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are eligible to be purchased in program accounts. 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 Programs.

- *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 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 Programs 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/Interval Funds.* Clients should be aware that closed-end funds available within the Programs may not give investors the right to redeem their shares, and a secondary market may not exist. Therefore, clients may be unable to liquidate all or a portion of their shares in these types of funds. While the fund may from time to time offer to repurchase shares, it is not obligated to do so (unless it has been structured as an "interval fund"). In the case of interval funds, the fund will provide limited liquidity to shareholders by offering to repurchase a limited amount of shares on a periodic basis, but there is no guarantee that clients will be able to sell all of the shares in any particular repurchase offer. In some cases, there



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may be an additional cost to investors who redeem before holding shares for a specified amount of time. The repurchase offer program may be suspended under certain circumstances.

- *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.
- *Options.* Option trading is permitted in the Program. Clients should be aware that the use of options involves additional risks. The risks of covered call writing include the potential for the market to rise sharply. In such case, the security may be called away and a Program account will no longer hold the security. When purchasing options there is the risk that the entire premium paid (the purchase price) for the option can be lost if the option is not exercised or otherwise sold prior to the option's expiration date. When selling (or "writing") options, the risk of loss can be much greater if the options are written uncovered ("naked"). The risk of loss can far exceed the amount of the premium received for an uncovered option and in the case of an uncovered call option the potential loss is unlimited.
- *Other Complex Exchange Traded Products.* Certain clients meeting qualification standards may also purchase other complex exchange traded products, which may be structured as ETFs, ETNs or as other types of securities. Similar to leveraged and inverse products, these other complex products differ, often significantly, from traditional ETFs, ETNs and mutual funds and can be significantly more speculative and volatile. Other complex exchange traded products are often not designed to be held long term. These products include, for example, futures-linked exchange traded products ("Futures Linked ETPs") and cryptocurrency-related exchange traded products ("Cryptocurrency ETPs"). Futures Linked ETPs are



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intended to provide exposure to reference assets like commodities. However, Futures Linked ETPs are not designed to track the spot price of the referenced asset, but instead track the price of futures contracts. The performance of a Futures Linked ETP may deviate significantly from the performance of the spot price of the reference asset, especially over longer periods. Cryptocurrency ETPs are exposed to cryptocurrency, decentralized digitized assets that often rely on blockchain technology. Cryptocurrency ETPs are highly speculative and extremely volatile. Cryptocurrency is part of a new and evolving industry, and neither the technology nor regulatory regime for cryptocurrency is settled. Cryptocurrency ETPs may trade in over-the-counter markets and may not be afforded all of the investor protections of other exchange-traded products. Certain Futures Linked ETPs invest in cryptocurrency futures, which could magnify the risks described above.

- **Structured Products.** Structured products are securities derived from another asset, such as a security or a basket of securities, an index, a commodity, a debt issuance, or a foreign currency. Structured products frequently limit the upside participation in the reference asset. Structured products are senior unsecured debt of the issuing bank and subject to the credit risk associated with that issuer. This credit risk exists whether or not the investment held in the account offers principal protection. The creditworthiness of the issuer does not affect or enhance the likely performance of the investment other than the ability of the issuer to meet its obligations. Any payments due at maturity are dependent on the issuer's ability to pay. In addition, the trading price of the security in the secondary market, if there is one, may be adversely impacted if the issuer's credit rating is downgraded. Some structured products offer full protection of the principal invested, others offer only partial or no protection. Investors may be sacrificing a higher yield to obtain the principal guarantee. In addition, the principal guarantee relates to nominal principal and does not offer inflation protection. An investor in a structured product never has a claim on the underlying investment, whether a security, zero coupon bond, or option. There may be little or no secondary market for the securities and information regarding independent market pricing for the securities may be limited. This is true even if the product has a ticker symbol or has been approved for listing on an exchange. Tax treatment of structured products may be different from other investments held in the account (e.g., income may be taxed as ordinary income even though payment is not received until maturity). Structured CDs that are insured by the FDIC are subject to applicable FDIC limits.
- **Business Development Companies (BDCs).** BDCs are types of closed-end investment companies, which are available to clients meeting certain qualification standards. Generally, BDCs invest primarily in the debt and equity of private and/or small U.S. companies and may offer distribution rates generated through potentially significant credit and liquidity risk exposures amplified through leverage. As with other high-yield investments, such as floating-rate/leveraged loan funds, private REITs and limited partnerships, investors are exposed to significant market, credit, interest rate and liquidity risks. In addition, BDCs run the risk of over-leveraging their relatively illiquid portfolios. Due to the illiquid nature of non-traded BDCs, investors' exit opportunities may be limited only to periodic share repurchases by the BDC. A tender offer pursuant to a share redemption program may be oversubscribed so that the BDC accepts only a pro rata portion of the shares a client tenders during a redemption program. In such cases, a client may experience significant delays (including, potentially, indefinite delays) to exit from the investment. In addition, share redemption programs may be shut down at any time at the discretion of the issuer's board. Also, BDCs may fund distributions from offering proceeds or borrowings, which may constitute a return of capital and reduce the amount of capital available to make investments. In some cases, there may be an additional cost to investors who redeem before holding the shares for a specified number of years.
- **High-Yield Debt.** High-yield debt is issued by companies or municipalities that do not qualify for "investment grade" ratings by one or more rating agencies. The below investment grade designation is based on the rating agency's opinion of an issuer that it has a greater risk to repay both principal and interest and a greater risk of default than those issuers rated investment grade. High yield debt carries greater risk than investment grade debt. There is the risk that the potential deterioration of an issuer's financial health and subsequent downgrade in its rating will result in a decline in market value or default. Because of the potential inability of an issuer to make interest and principal payments, an investor may receive back less than originally invested. There is also the risk that the bond's market value will decline as interest rates rise and that an investor will not be able to liquidate a bond before maturity.
- **Hedge Funds and Non-Traded Managed Futures.** Hedge funds and non-traded managed futures funds are available to clients meeting certain qualification standards. Investing in these securities involves additional risks including, but not limited to, the risk of investment loss due to the use of leveraging and other speculative investment practices, currency and interest rate risk,



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lack of liquidity and performance volatility. In some cases, there may be an additional cost to investors who redeem before holding shares for a specified amount of time. In addition, these securities may not be required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors and may involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information. Clients should be aware that these securities may not be liquid as there is no secondary trading market available. At the absolute discretion of the issuer of the security, there may be certain repurchase offers made from time to time. However, there is no guarantee that client will be able to redeem the security during the repurchase offer. Issuers typically accept redemption requests only periodically (monthly or quarterly), and often have the discretion to suspend redemptions in times of market stress. Even after a redemption request is accepted, the redemption proceeds may not be available for a significant period of time following the effective date of the redemption. A portion of the redemption proceeds may also be withheld to account for potential future adjustments to the valuation of the security. Funds of hedge funds are pooled investments in several hedge funds. Expenses in funds of hedge funds are typically higher than mutual funds. Because they may invest in a number of private hedge funds, funds of funds also bear a part of the fees and expenses of those underlying hedge funds.

- **REITs.** REITs invest in real estate, and there are special risks associated with investing in real estate, including, but not limited to, sensitivity to changes in real estate values, the risk of investment loss due to the use of leveraging and other speculative investment practices, interest rate risk, lack of liquidity and performance volatility. Non-Traded REITs are not required to provide annual valuations until two years and 150 days after reaching the minimum capital raise required to begin purchasing properties. This threshold is generally outlined in the product's prospectus. Non-Traded REITs, which are available to clients meeting certain qualification standards, may fund distributions from offering proceeds or borrowings, which may constitute a return of capital and reduce the amount of capital available to invest in new assets. Clients should be aware that these securities may not be liquid as there is no secondary trading market available. At the absolute discretion of the issuer of the security, there may be certain repurchase offers made from time to time. However, there is no guarantee that client will be able to redeem the security during the repurchase offer. Issuers may repurchase shares at a price below net asset value. The repurchase program may also be suspended under certain circumstances.
- **Private Equity Funds.** Private equity investments are speculative and involve significant risks. It is possible that investors may lose some or all of their investment. The risks associated with private equity include: limited diversification, the use of leverage, and limited liquidity. The investment timeline for private equity can be a decade or more. Some issuers or general partners may penalize limited partners who redeem before holding units for a specified amount of time, or may disallow redemptions entirely.
- **Variable Annuities.** If client purchases a variable annuity that is part of a Program, client will receive a prospectus and should rely solely on the disclosure contained in the prospectus with respect to the terms and conditions of the variable annuity. Clients should also be aware that certain riders purchased with a variable annuity may limit the investment options and the ability to manage the subaccounts. Some products may charge a recapture or redemption fee for contracts or benefits not held for a specified period of time or that do not follow stated withdrawal terms.
- **Non-traded Products.** Non-traded products do not trade on a securities exchange and are not publicly traded. Consequently, non-traded products can be riskier than products that are publicly traded because the product cannot be sold readily in a market by the investor. The non-traded product may offer to redeem shares from investors, but such share redemptions are typically subject to limitations. Share redemptions may also require that shares be redeemed at a discount and there is no guarantee that client will be able to redeem the security during the repurchase offer. In addition, non-traded products may lack share value transparency because there is no market price readily available. Without share value transparency, investors may not be able to assess the value or performance of the non-traded product.
- **Margin Accounts.** Clients should be aware that margin borrowing involves additional risks. Margin borrowing will result in increased gain if the value of the securities in the account go up, but will result in increased losses if the value of the securities in the account goes down. LPL, acting as the client's creditor, will have the authority to liquidate all or part of the account to repay any portion of the margin loan, even if the timing would be disadvantageous to the client. For performance illustration purposes, the margin interest charge will be treated as a withdrawal and will, therefore, not negatively impact performance reports.



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- **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-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."
- **Equity Securities.** Common and preferred stock represents the equity ownership of a company. Stock markets are volatile and the price of equity securities fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions. The value of equity securities may also decline due to factors that affect particular industries or particular issuers. The values of equity securities may be more volatile than those of other asset classes.
- **Debt Securities.** Debt securities, such as bonds, involve interest rate risk, credit risk, extension risk, prepayment risk, and other types of risks. In addition, the value of debt securities may fluctuate in response to market movements or issues that affect particular industries or issuers. When interest rates fall, the issuers of debt securities may prepay principal more quickly than expected, and investors may have to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate. This is known as "prepayment risk." When interest rates rise, debt securities may be repaid more slowly than expected, and the value of the debt security can fall sharply. This is known as "extension risk." Certain types of debt securities may be subject to "call and redemption risk," which is the risk that the issuer may call a bond for redemption before it matures and the investor may lose income.
- **Cyber Security Risk.** Failures or breaches of the electronic systems of securities market participants or the issuers of securities can cause significant losses for investors.
- **Foreign Securities Risk.** Foreign investments involve special risks not present in U.S. investments that increase an investor's potential to lose money. Among other issues, custody of securities in foreign markets, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, foreign economic and market conditions, actions adverse to investors taken by foreign governments, lack of governmental oversight or regulation of securities markets, underdeveloped settlement and clearing services, and foreign withholding taxes may negatively affect the value of investments in foreign securities.
- **Values-Based and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Investing Risk.** Values-based investing or ESG investing, also known as "socially responsible investing," "sustainable investing," or "impact investing," focuses on the social values or environmental, social, and governance standards or the sustainability factors of an investment. Some values-based investing



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strategies focus on factors relating to an individual investor's personal or religious values, such as "biblical investing," while other strategies focus on issues like environmental impact. Some values-based investment strategies use values-based criteria to supplement financial analysis when considering a particular issuer or security, while others affirmatively select "socially responsible" investments or screen out or exclude investments in companies that engage in certain activities. Values-based investing may limit the type and number of investments available in a strategy and cause the strategy to underperform other strategies without a values-based focus or with a focus that involves a different type of focus or screening methodology. Values-based strategies may underperform the market as a whole. Companies and issuers selected in a values-based strategy may not or may not continue to demonstrate values-based characteristics. Different investors likely have different opinions about what types of investments are socially responsible.

- **Annuity Products.** If investor client invests in annuity products in a Program account, client should be aware of the specific risks and limitations of the annuity products. Clients should be aware that certain riders purchased with a variable annuity may limit the investment options and the ability to manage the subaccounts. Some products may charge a recapture or redemption fee for contracts or benefits not held for a specified period of time or that do not follow stated withdrawal terms. Registered Index Linked Annuities (RILAs) are insurance products tied to the performance of a market index, offering the positive returns of the index up to a cap and providing a buffer for a certain level of negative returns. RILAs are subject to risks associated with other investment products, including market risk, and the total loss of principal is possible. If client purchases an annuity product that is part of a Program, client will receive a prospectus with respect to the terms and conditions of the annuity product.

Voting Client Securities

In SAM I and SAM II, LPL and IARs do not accept authority to vote client securities. Clients retain the right to vote all proxies that are solicited for securities held in the account. Clients will receive proxies or other solicitations from LPL. When LPL delivers mutual fund shareholder reports and proxies to clients, LPL is reimbursed by the mutual fund for the delivery costs. 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 mutual fund on LPL's behalf and in certain cases remits a portion of the reimbursement to LPL. If clients have questions regarding the solicitation, they should contact the contact person that the issuer identifies in the proxy materials or their IAR. In addition, LPL and IARs do not accept authority to take action with respect to legal proceedings relating to securities held in the account.

ITEM 7 CLIENT INFORMATION PROVIDED TO PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The IAR obtains the necessary financial data from the client and assists the client in setting an appropriate investment objective for the account. The IAR obtains this information by having the client complete an Account Application which is a part of the Account Agreement. In quarterly communications, LPL asks clients to contact the IAR if there have been any changes in the client's financial situation or investment objectives or if they wish to impose any reasonable restrictions on the management of the account or reasonably modify existing restrictions. Clients should be aware that the investment objective selected for a Program in the Account Application is an overall objective for the entire account and may be inconsistent with a particular holding and the account's performance at any time. Clients should further 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 clients' ability to contact and consult with IARs.



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ITEM 9 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disciplinary Information

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

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 failure to accurately calculate its customer reserve requirement, failure to maintain a sufficient customer reserve, failure to maintain policies and procedures reasonably designed to achieve compliance with the Securities and Exchange Act and FINRA rules, and failure to maintain accurate books and records, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$300,000 (2022).
- LPL's self-reporting of potential issues related to certain C-share purchase suitability reviews and its supervisory systems and procedures relating to waivers of front-end sales charges for rollovers of 529 savings plan investments from one state plan to another, resulting in a censure and payment of restitution to impacted customers (2021).
- LPL's supervisory systems and procedures relating to record retention, fingerprinting and screening of certain associated persons, and supervision of consolidated reports, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$6,500,000 and an undertaking to review and enhance related policies, systems and procedures (2020).
- LPL's supervisory systems and procedures relating to changes in the authority of custodians of accounts established under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act and/or the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$300,000, and an undertaking to review and enhance its policies, systems, and procedures related to supervision of such accounts (2019).
- The effectiveness of LPL's anti-money laundering program, LPL's failure to amend certain Forms U4 and U5, and LPL's systems and supervisory procedures relating to Forms U4 and U5 reporting requirements, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$2,750,000 and an undertaking to review the process used to disclose customer complaints on Forms U4 and U5 (2018).
- LPL's brokerage supervisory and disclosure procedures related to the sale of certain brokered certificates of deposit in brokerage accounts, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$375,000 (2018).
- LPL's systems and supervisory procedures relating to the creation and distribution of certain required account notices, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$900,000, and an undertaking to review affected processes (2016).
- LPL's systems and supervisory procedures relating to the format in which certain electronic records were retained, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$750,000 (2016).
- LPL'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, 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 broker-dealer/investment adviser agent's sales of structured products, resulting in a censure, an offer of restitution to impacted clients, and a fine of \$125,000 (Texas, 2022).
- LPL's supervision of two LPL broker-dealer and/or investment adviser agents who pled guilty to charges of fraudulent practices with LPL customers, resulting in a cease and desist order, a fine of \$350,000 and a \$150,000 contribution for financial literacy and investor education initiatives, training and related materials (Connecticut, 2021).
- LPL's supervision of an LPL representative under a heightened supervision plan, resulting in a cease and desist order; a fine of \$275,000; payments of restitution, disgorgement and investigative costs; and offers of payment of surrender charges in connection with variable annuity contracts for impacted customers (New Hampshire or "NH", 2020).
- LPL's failure to timely register (or maintain the registration of) certain agents in 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).



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- Failure to detect improper and fraudulent conduct by an LPL representative, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$500,000, and restitution to impacted customers; and failure to adequately enforce supervisory procedures and maintain certain books and records required under Illinois law in connection with certain VA exchange transactions, resulting in a censure, fine of \$2,000,000, and restitution to impacted customers (2014).

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 <https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/> or FINRA BrokerCheck at <https://brokercheck.finra.org/>.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

LPL is a broker-dealer registered with FINRA and the SEC. As a broker-dealer, LPL transacts business in various types of securities, including mutual funds, stocks, bonds, commodities, options, private and public partnerships, variable annuities, REITs and other investment products. LPL is registered to operate in all 50 states and has primarily an independent-contractor sales force of registered representatives and IARs dispersed throughout the United States. LPL has a dedicated team of employee IARs in its home office who service certain accounts, and also a small subset of IARs who operate their own offices or are located on the premises of certain financial institutions and are employees of LPL Employee Services, LLC, an LPL-affiliated company. IARs may be broker-dealer 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 SAM I and SAM II program accounts set up as IRAs and receives an annual maintenance fee for this service. PTC also provides personal trustee services to clients for a variety of administrative fiduciary services, which services may relate to a Program account. 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 related fees are established under a separate engagement between the client and PTC.

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

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

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

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



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clients will receive additional disclosures identifying these particular arrangements and any related compensation at the time of the referral.

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

Some IARs work with UIT sponsors to create customized UITs. For customized UITs, IARs provide the UIT sponsor with input regarding the portfolio composition of the UIT, and in exchange may be paid a consulting fee. The UIT sponsor retains sole responsibility for creating and implementing the investment portfolio of the UIT. An IAR is permitted to invest SAM account assets in customized UITs for which the IAR provided consulting services. LPL has policies and procedures in place for customized UITs that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest and to ensure that IARs act in clients' best interest. Among other things, these policies prevent IARs from receiving consulting fees for assets that any LPL client invests in customized UITs. Depending on the securities held by the UIT and on whether a client separately pays transaction charges (for example in a SAM I account), a customized UIT's sales charges and sponsor fees could be more expensive than separately purchasing the basket of securities in the UIT's portfolio. Before investing a customized UIT, you may wish to ask your IAR questions about compensation received from the UIT and about the UIT's fees and expenses.

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 SAM I and SAM II 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.

As described under Brokerage Practices below, IARs may aggregate transactions in equities, options, and fixed income securities for client accounts. Clients should be aware that the IAR's personal accounts (including related accounts, such as those of family members) can be included in such a block order. Although the same average price would be applied to client accounts and the IAR's personal accounts, the inclusion of an IAR's personal account in a block order can present a conflict of interest. It is possible that the inclusion of the personal account could negatively impact the price of the security or result in the client being allocated less of an order. If a partially filled order is allocated on a random basis, the inclusion of the personal account could make it less probable that a client account is randomly selected and the IAR's personal account could be randomly selected instead of a client account. LPL addresses this conflict by disclosing it to you. Please ask your IAR if you would like more information on the IAR's practices in this respect.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Purchases of mutual fund, UIT or alternative investment shares may be processed through the firm'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 the



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firm's use of a proprietary account. LPL does not otherwise engage in principal transactions with its clients in the Programs. LPL's parent company, LPL Financial Holdings Inc., is a publicly traded company. LPL does not permit its IARs to recommend or purchase LPL Financial Holdings Inc. stock in SAM I or SAM II accounts. However, IARs may recommend or purchase an ETF or mutual fund 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.

Mutual Fund 12b-1 Fees; Recordkeeping Services and Compensation; Revenue Sharing Arrangements

Some mutual funds and Program Share Classes in the Programs 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) that are held in Program accounts 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 Program 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 Programs. 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 Program client assets that are invested in the fund (up to 0.30% annually), or the number of positions held by Program clients in the fund (up to \$25 per position). In addition, LPL charges a setup fee to product sponsors when adding new investment products or share classes of an investment product to LPL's investment platforms. 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 and ETPs that require special due diligence. In the case of alternative investments, LPL receives up to \$30,000 for initial products, and up to \$15,000 for follow-on product offerings or additional share classes. 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). In the case of UITs, LPL receives up to \$5,000 per product. In the case of annuities, LPL typically receives a one-time onboarding/networking setup fee of up to \$100,000 from the annuity product sponsor to reimburse LPL for associated technology-related costs. LPL does not share this compensation with its IARs.

LPL has fee arrangements with investment advisors or distributors ("sponsors") of mutual funds, ETFs, annuities, alternative investment products and structured products that are available for purchase through the Program, called revenue sharing. Under these arrangements, the sponsor pays LPL a fee (typically quarterly) based on the amount of client sales or assets invested in the sponsor's funds or products and/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 funds or products. The maximum revenue sharing fee received by LPL under these arrangements is 0.15% annually of LPL clients' investments in an investment product, and certain sponsors also pay a tiered flat fee based on customer assets of up to \$1,000,000 in the case of ETFs. For alternative



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investments, the maximum revenue sharing fee received by LPL under these arrangements is up to 0.35% on assets or 1.50% on sales. LPL does not accept revenue sharing fees for assets held in retirement accounts. LPL does not require that a sponsor participate in revenue sharing arrangements for the sponsor's funds or products to be selected for a Portfolio. In many cases, LPL receives compensation from a fund or product for the provision of services in addition to LPL's receipt of revenue sharing payments from the sponsors, including 12b-1 fees and mutual fund recordkeeping fees (described above).

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

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

LPL credits to clients any 12b-1 fees it receives from mutual funds (other than the Sweep Funds), and therefore, LPL does not have an incentive to select one fund or Program Share Class over another solely on the basis of the 12b-1 fee. In addition, LPL does not share 12b-1 fees, recordkeeping fees or revenue sharing payments with IARs, and, therefore, there is no financial incentive for an IAR 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.

LPL provides investment consulting services to the investment advisor of the Optimum Funds mutual fund family. These services include assisting the investment advisor in determining whether to engage, maintain or terminate sub-advisors for the Optimum Funds. As compensation for these services, LPL receives an investment consulting fee of up to 0.22% of fund assets from the investment advisor to the Optimum Funds. In addition, a senior executive officer of LPL serves as a Trustee of the Optimum Funds. The Optimum Funds are available to be purchased and sold in a Program account.

Transaction Charge Considerations



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Clients participating in the SAM II program should remember that LPL typically charges the IAR the transaction charges in SAM II accounts, and that the level of transaction charges may be a factor that the IAR considers when deciding which mutual funds to select. The transaction charges borne by IAR vary based on the type of transaction (e.g., mutual fund, ETF, equity or fixed income security). For mutual funds, transaction charges vary based on the amount of recordkeeping fees that LPL receives from the fund and/or whether the sponsor of the fund participates in the MF NTF Network. Under the MF NTF Network, the fund sponsors defray the transaction charge for purchases otherwise borne by the IAR, and the payments are directed to LPL and used exclusively as a credit to defray bona fide transaction obligations. When a fund in the MF NTF Network is sold, LPL waives the transaction charge to the IAR. There is a similar ETF NTF Network described above under Item 4. These NTF arrangements create a financial incentive for IARs to recommend transactions in certain securities that have a low or no transaction charge over others that may be more suitable for the client in SAM II.

There are also other conflicts of interest concerned with the payment of transaction charges in each Program. In SAM II, the cost to the IAR of transaction charges may be a factor that the IAR considers when deciding which securities or mutual funds or ETFs to select and whether or not to place transactions in the account. In particular, the IAR has a financial incentive to select NTF mutual funds and ETFs to avoid paying or to lower the transaction charges. The IAR also has a financial incentive to recommend transactions in certain securities that carry lower fees (e.g., transactions involving equity securities may be recommended over fixed income securities because of the lower transaction charge) or to limit the overall number of transactions it recommends to clients. For certain advisors, LPL will agree to charge the IAR an asset-based fee for transactions in SAM II instead of a per transaction fee. LPL will also waive transaction charges for certain transactions by IARs. Where LPL charges IAR an asset-based fee for transactions or waives transaction fees, these conflicts regarding the number and variability of transaction charges are mitigated but Client will not receive any additional financial benefit.

The financial incentives to the IAR related to transaction charges are reduced in the SAM I program because the client is responsible for paying the LPL transaction charges. When the IAR will not be paying the transaction charges, an IAR may recommend greater volume of trading activity than when it has a financial incentive to limit such transactions. This has an impact on investment performance of the client's account. Moreover, clients should understand that in choosing to participate in SAM I, engaging in frequent trading, and thus paying more transaction charges, will increase the overall costs associated with the Account. The IAR has an incentive to recommend the SAM I program over the SAM II program because the IAR will not be responsible for directly paying the transaction charges in SAM I.

Clients should note, however, that the Account Fee being charged in both Programs may take the payment of transaction charges into consideration. That is, the Account Fee charged to SAM I accounts may be lower than the Account Fee charged to SAM II accounts to the extent that the transaction charges being paid by the IAR are factored into the overall Account Fee charged to SAM II accounts. If choosing to participate in SAM II, clients should understand that engaging in a "buy and hold" strategy would not capitalize on any higher Account Fee being charged in light of the IAR paying charges for transactions in certain securities. All such conflicts also may have an impact on investment performance of the client's account.

LPL has network fee arrangements with sponsors of fee-based variable annuities, pursuant to which LPL receives compensation based on the number of LPL customer positions held with the variable annuity sponsor (up to \$6.00 per position per year). LPL does not share this compensation with its IARs. From time to time, LPL receives a reallowance of the public offering price per unit on units of certain UITs and structured products sold by LPL during the initial offering period.

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.



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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 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."

Cash Sweep Arrangements

LPL makes available programs for cash in an 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 funds), and for certain account 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 6%) 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 \$28.25 as of February 3, 2023) 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 ICA Overflow Balances maintained in Client Cash Accounts, LPL makes money depending on how those free credit balances are invested or deposited. Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3, LPL can (i) deposit cash balances into a segregated deposit account at its banks, thereby making interest on the Client Cash Account balances deposited, or (ii) invest the cash balances in securities backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, thereby making money on any yield generated by such securities. The amount LPL will earn from these sources will vary based on market forces and the contracts for deposit arrangements that LPL is able to secure with its banks. LPL may use both or either of these vehicles at its sole discretion. Any amounts LPL receives pursuant to these sources will be reduced by the interest payable to you on such Client Cash Account balances, and further reduced by the cost of borrowing any funds necessary to meet its reserve requirements under Rule 15c3-3. For example, LPL may earn interest or a return by investing in short-term U.S. Government or Agency instruments or by using these balances to fund margin loans to its customers at a lower funding cost than would otherwise be the case.

For DCA Overflow Balances maintained in GSAM, LPL receives compensation of up to 0.45% annually of the LPL client assets invested in GSAM in connection with recordkeeping and other services it provides for the funds.

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. With respect to the J.P. Morgan U.S. Government Money Market Fund, LPL receives compensation of up to 0.25% annually of the LPL client assets invested in the Sweep Fund for services it provides



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for the fund. 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 may 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 the account, including fees and interest rates, please see the applicable disclosure booklet available from IAR and on LPL's website at lpl.com/disclosures.html.

The compensation that LPL receives related to ICA, DCA (including from any ICA and DCA overflow mechanisms) 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 balances are maintained in the ICA, DCA, or the Sweep Funds. However, this compensation is retained by LPL and is not shared with its IARs. Therefore, this compensation does not cause an IAR to have a financial incentive to recommend that cash be held in the account instead of holding securities.

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.

Non-Sweep Money Market Mutual Fund Investments

Clients are able to invest cash balances in a limited number of money market mutual funds other than as part of a sweep arrangement (such funds, "Money Market Funds"). Depending on interest rates and other market factors, investment returns of money market mutual funds have been, and may continue in the future to be, lower than the aggregate fees and expenses charged by LPL for a client's participation in the Program. This may result in a client experiencing a negative overall investment return with respect to cash reserves invested in the Money Market Funds. As described above, under "Fees Charged by Third Parties," clients should understand that in many cases the Program Share Class offered for a particular Money Market Fund charges higher fees and expenses than other share classes that are offered by the same Money Market Fund but are not available through the Program. A Program Share Class is selected by LPL, in certain cases, because the Money Market Fund pays to LPL a portion of the fees and expenses charged by the fund as compensation for the administrative, shareholder servicing, and recordkeeping services LPL provides with respect to LPL clients who invest in the Program Share Class, as discussed above under "Participation or Interest in Client Transactions." The Money Market Funds typically pay higher recordkeeping and shareholder servicing fees than other mutual funds available in the Program. LPL receives compensation of up to 0.30% annually of the LPL client assets invested in the Money Market Funds for recordkeeping, shareholder servicing and administrative services it provides for the funds. LPL also receives up to 0.10% annually of the LPL client non-retirement assets invested in the Money Market Funds in connection with marketing support services LPL provides to the fund sponsors. This compensation related to Money Market Funds presents a conflict of interest to LPL because LPL has a financial benefit if cash is invested in the Money Market Funds. However, this compensation is retained by LPL and is not shared with its IARs. Therefore, this compensation does not cause an IAR to have a financial incentive to recommend that cash be held in the account instead of holding securities.

Unlike other types of mutual funds available in the Program, LPL makes available Money Market Funds from only a limited number of mutual fund sponsors. By making available a limited number of Money Market Funds, LPL is able to negotiate greater compensation from the fund companies for services it provides to the funds. Because of the limited number of Money Market Funds available in the Program and the fees paid by those funds, other money market mutual funds not available through the Program are likely to have higher returns than the Money Market Funds.



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In addition, LPL has received a waiver from the Money Market Funds to allow a lower investment minimum for the Program Share class of the than that set out in the prospectus; however, LPL imposes its own minimum investment amounts that are higher than minimums that may apply if a client were to invest in the Money Market Funds through another firm outside of the Program. In light of the investment minimums that LPL imposes with respect to the Money Market Funds, an investment in the Money Market Funds outside of the Program or an investment in one of the many other money market mutual funds offered outside of the Program would likely be more economically advantageous than an investment in the Money Market Funds through the Program. LPL does not charge transaction charges on Money Market Funds.

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 cardholders.

Rollovers

If a client is a participant in an employer-sponsored plan such as a 401(k) plan, and decides to roll assets out of the plan into the account, LPL and IAR have 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 an employer-sponsored plan, and there can be maintenance and other miscellaneous fees. As securities held in an employer-sponsored plan are generally not transferrable 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 general policy prohibiting its IARs from recommending clients roll out an employer-sponsored 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 an employer-sponsored plan and may recommend how IRA assets be invested after the client has determined to roll out of the employer-sponsored plan.

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

Other Clients

Clients should understand that LPL and IAR perform advisory and/or brokerage services for various other clients, and that LPL and IAR may give advice or take actions for those other clients that differ from the advice given to the client. The timing or nature of any action taken for the account may also be different.

Review of Accounts

LPL reviews program accounts using a risk based exception reporting system that flags accounts for criteria such as trading activity and concentration on a quarterly or monthly basis, depending upon the nature of the exception. The Advisory Chief Compliance Officer of LPL oversees the process for reviewing flagged accounts IARs review accounts and meet with clients, on a regular basis or as requested by the client, and such meetings may include review of accounts statements, performance information, and other information or data related to the client's account and investment objectives.

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. LPL also provides an additional year-end report for accounts not established on a calendar quarter basis. In addition, LPL sends to



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clients trade confirmations and account statements showing transactions, positions, and deposits and withdrawals of principal and income. LPL does not send trade confirmations for systematic purchases, systematic redemptions and systematic exchanges. Portfolio values and returns shown in performance reports for the year-end time period may include mutual fund dividends paid out prior to December 31 but that were posted to the account within the first 2 business days of the subsequent year. The inclusion of such dividends in the year-end performance report may cause discrepancies between the report and the account statement client receives from LPL for the same period.

Other Compensation

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

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

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

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

Conflicts Related to LPL Compensation to IAR

The IAR recommending an advisory service receives compensation from LPL. LPL typically compensates IARs pursuant to an independent contractor agreement and not as an employee. This compensation includes all or a portion of the advisory fee and, such portion received by IAR may be more than what IAR would receive at another investment advisor firm. Such compensation includes other types of compensation, such as bonuses, awards or other things of value offered by LPL to the IAR. In particular, LPL pays its IARs in different ways, for example:

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



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- advances of advisory fees
- payments in the form of repayable or forgivable loans
- attendance at LPL conferences and events.

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

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

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

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

The amount of the Transition Assistance payments 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.



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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.

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

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

Client Referrals

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

- *Referral Networks.* Some third parties operate referral networks. Referral networks may present potential clients with a list of possible investing firms and investment advisory representatives, or may direct potential clients specifically only to LPL and its IARs. Some referral networks receive a flat fee per referral and/or an ongoing fee, while others share a portion of the ongoing Account Fee;
- *Professional Cross Referrals.* Some IARs have relationships with other professionals, such as accountants, lawyers or tax advisors, in which the professionals refer clients to IARs and in exchange the IARs refer clients to the professionals for their services. The cross-referral arrangement is a quid pro quo relationship that can give rise to similar conflicts as compensated referrals;
- *Client Referral Awards.* Investment advisory clients of LPL's IARs refer new advisory clients to their IARs. Sometimes, in connection with these referrals, IARs pay their clients one-time, non-cash gifts like gift cards or tickets to events for the clients referring to them new advisory clients;
- *Unaffiliated Financial Institutions.* LPL and its IARs offer advisory services on the premises of unaffiliated financial institutions, like banks or credit unions. These financial institutions refer clients to LPL. See more about LPL's relationship with financial institutions under "Unaffiliated Financial Institutions" below; and
- *Other Arrangements.* LPL and its IARs may enter into other arrangements in the future that provide for compensation similar to one or more of the types of arrangements described above.

Depending on the solicitor's arrangement with LPL, a solicitor may not be compensated for referring a client who opens a brokerage account rather than an advisory account, and as a result may encourage the client to open an advisory account instead of a brokerage account. Solicitation arrangements give rise to material conflicts of interest because the referring party has a financial incentive to introduce new investment advisory clients to LPL and its IARs. Solicitors may also have other conflicts of interest with respect to a particular IAR or may be associated with LPL in another way. Clients who are introduced to LPL and



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its IARs through a solicitation arrangement receive specific disclosures at the time of the introduction. If you receive such disclosures, you should review them carefully to understand the details of LPL's arrangements with the person introducing you to LPL. LPL's participation in these referral arrangements does not diminish its fiduciary obligations to its clients.

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 the IAR. The financial institution establishes the compensation plan for the IAR, which is subject to approval by LPL. The compensation plan determines how the IAR's compensation is structured. IAR will have a financial incentive to recommend a particular service or product if under the compensation plan the recommended product will result in more compensation to the IAR than another product or service, including advisory versus brokerage services. If an IAR is recommending an advisory program or service, he or she must believe that the program or service is suitable and in the best interests of the client in accordance with the applicable standards under the Advisers Act. 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 between the financial institution and the IAR. If IAR is not an employee of the financial institution where it provides services to program accounts, LPL typically shares directly with IAR, after deduction of LPL's portion, between 25% to 100% of the Account Fee, and with the financial institution between 0% to 75%. All compensation paid to IAR or the financial institution will be the sole responsibility of LPL, and will not result in any increase in the Account Fees you pay to LPL.

Some of these financial institutions are affiliated with investment product sponsors (such as mutual fund sponsors) or offer certificates of deposit. An IAR located on the premises of a financial institution has a potential conflict of interest when IAR encourages clients to invest in that financial institution's certificates of deposit or proprietary investment products, such as mutual funds and structured products. If your IAR is an employee of and/or provides services on the premises of one of these financial institutions, the financial institution has a financial incentive for its IAR to select the financial institution's affiliated investment products or certificates of deposit over non-affiliated products. When an affiliated investment product is selected for an account, the financial institution receives a portion of the Account Fee pursuant to the agreement between LPL and the financial institution and its affiliate receives fees or other benefits from the affiliated investment product. Because affiliates of the financial institution earn fees and other benefits from the affiliated products, the financial institution has an incentive to select its affiliated product 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 a credit in an amount equal to the mutual fund advisory and administrative services fees 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."

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



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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 loans, 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 can pay 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 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 the 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 SAM I and SAM II 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 or quarterly when the account has had activity or quarterly if there has been no activity. Clients should carefully review those account statements.

Although most securities available in SAM I and SAM II program accounts are custodied at LPL, there are certain securities managed as part of the account that are held at third parties, and not at LPL. For example, variable annuities, hedge funds and managed futures are often held directly with the investment sponsor. For those outside positions, client will receive confirmations and statements directly from the investment sponsor.

For outside positions not custodied at LPL, LPL may receive information (e.g., number of shares held and market value) from the investment sponsor and display that information on statements and reports prepared by LPL. Such information also may be used to calculate performance in performance reports prepared by LPL. Although LPL believes that the information it receives from the investment sponsors is reliable, LPL recommends that you refer to the statements and reports you receive directly from the investment sponsor and compare them with the information provided in any statements or reports from LPL. The statements and reports you receive from LPL with respect to outside positions should not replace the statements and reports you receive directly from the investment sponsor.



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Brokerage Practices

In SAM I, LPL requires that clients direct LPL as the sole and exclusive broker-dealer to execute transactions in the account. The IAR is not paid a commission in SAM I, but LPL is paid transaction charges by the client for processing trades depending on the type of security. In SAM II, LPL also requires that clients direct LPL as the sole and exclusive broker-dealer to execute transactions in the account. LPL is not paid a commission by the SAM II client for executing transactions. Because LPL is both the investment advisor and broker-dealer on the account in both Programs, this presents a conflict of interest. Clients should understand that not all advisors require their clients to direct brokerage. 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. In the case of mutual funds, execution is made at the net asset value of the fund.

If LPL as broker purchases a new issue security on behalf of client accounts, the execution price may include a concession to the dealers participating in the syndicate. Although LPL is not part of the syndicate and does not receive this concession, the concession is included in the price and is in addition to the Account Fee.

IARs may aggregate transactions in equity, options and fixed income securities 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 client account will be deemed to have purchased or sold its proportionate share of the securities involved at the average price obtained. For partially filled orders, the IAR will generally allocate trades pro-rata or on a random basis to treat clients fairly and consistent with our fiduciary duty. IARs may determine not to aggregate transactions, for example, based on the size of the trades, the number of client accounts, the timing of the trades, the liquidity of the securities and the discretionary or non-discretionary nature of the trades. If IARs do not aggregate orders, some clients purchasing securities around the same time may receive a less favorable price than other clients. This means that this practice of not aggregating may cost clients more money.

Brochure Supplements

Accompanying this Brochure are Brochure Supplements for individual employees or officers of LPL. Note that although these individuals are responsible for investment advice provided by LPL and may meet with clients from time to time, they are not 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 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@lpfinancial.com.



BROCHURE SUPPLEMENTS

March 31, 2023

Marc Andrew Zabicki
Louis James Carpenetti
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Jason Hoody

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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 <https://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 Chief Investment Officer and the 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

None.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Zabicki is a registered representative of LPL. However, 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. Since the bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research, it 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. 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 to Rob Pettman, Executive Vice President. The advice provided by Mr. Zabicki is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"), Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.



BROCHURE SUPPLEMENTS

Louis James Carpenetti

Educational Background and Business Experience

Louis James Carpenetti was born in 1971. He has a BS in Management from Palm Beach Atlantic University, an MBA from Georgia College & State University, a CFA Charterholder and has earned the CFP® certification. He is Senior Vice President of Trading at LPL and joined LPL in July 2021. Prior to joining LPL, Mr. Carpenetti was Managing Director for Truist for 22 years serving in a variety of management and trading capacities.

Disciplinary Information

None.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Carpenetti is a registered representative of LPL. However, 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. Carpenetti receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus. Since the bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research, it 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. 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

As Senior Vice President, Mr. Carpenetti 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 CCO, Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.

Garrett Fish

Educational Background and Business Experience

Garrett Fish was born in 1969. He has a BA in Japanese History from Bates College and is a CFA Charterholder. He is a Senior Vice President and Head of Model Portfolio Management at LPL and joined LPL in 2022. Prior to joining LPL, Mr. Fish was a Portfolio Manager at JPMorgan Asset Management.

Disciplinary Information

None.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Fish is a registered representative of LPL. However, 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. Fish receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus. Since the bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research, it 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. 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. Fish reports to Mr. Zabicki, Chief Investment Officer and the Director of Research of LPL, who is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Fish is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The CCO, Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.



BROCHURE SUPPLEMENTS

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 Senior 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

None.

Other Business Activities

None.

Additional Compensation

Mr. Hoody receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus. Since the bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research, it 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. 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 to Mr. Zabicki, Chief Investment Officer and the Director of Research of LPL, who is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Hoody is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The CCO, Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.

Jeffrey Roach

Educational Background and Business Experience

Jeffrey Roach was born in 1973. He has a BS in Mathematics from Bob Jones University and a MA and PhD in Economics from Clemson University. He is Chief Economist at LPL and joined LPL in 2022. Prior to joining LPL, Dr. Roach was Senior US Economist for Visa Inc, Managing Director, Economist at MacroView Partners and Chief Economist at Horizon Investments.

Disciplinary Information

None.

Other Business Activities

Dr. Roach is a registered representative of LPL. However, 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

Dr. Roach receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus. Since the bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research, it 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. 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

Dr. Roach reports to Mr. Zabicki, Chief Investment Officer and the Director of Research of LPL, who is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Dr. Roach is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The CCO, Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.



BROCHURE SUPPLEMENTS

Adam Turnquist

Educational Background and Business Experience

Adam Turnquist was born in 1984. He has a BS from the University of Minnesota-Duluth and an MBA from the University of St. Thomas. He is Chief Technical Strategist and joined LPL in 2022. Prior to joining LPL, Mr. Turnquist worked as a Vice President, Technical Research Analyst at Piper Sandler.

Disciplinary Information

None.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Turnquist is a registered representative of LPL. However, 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. Turnquist receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus. Since the bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research, it 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. 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. Turnquist reports to Mr. Zabicki, Chief Investment Officer and the Director of Research of LPL, who is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Turnquist is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The CCO, Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.

Lawrence Dean Gillum

Educational Background and Business Experience

Lawrence Gillum was born in 1974. He has a BS from University of Florida and a Master in Business Administration from the University of North Carolina, Keenan Flagler Business School. He is Vice President of Research at LPL and joined LPL in 2021. Prior to joining LPL, Mr. Gillum served as a Director at Raymond James where he oversaw fixed income research within the firm's discretionary model platform.

Disciplinary Information

None.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Gillum is a registered representative of LPL. However, 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. Gillum receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus. Since the bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research, it 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. 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. Gillum reports to Mr. Zabicki, Chief Investment Officer and the Director of Research of LPL, who is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Gillum is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The CCO, Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.



BROCHURE SUPPLEMENTS

Quincy Krosby

Educational Background and Business Experience

Quincy Krosby was born in 1948. She has an MPhil and PhD from The London School of Economics. She is Chief Global Strategist at LPL and joined LPL in 2022. Prior to joining LPL, Ms. Krosby worked at Prudential Financial as Chief Market Strategist.

Disciplinary Information

None.

Other Business Activities

Ms. Krosby is a registered representative of LPL. However, she does not engage in the sale of securities or receive commissions or other compensation based on the sale of securities or other investment products.

Additional Compensation

Ms. Krosby receives a regular salary.

Supervision

Ms. Krosby reports to Mr. Zabicki, Chief Investment Officer and the Director of Research of LPL, who is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. This is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The CCO, Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.

Jeffrey Alan Buchbinder

Educational Background and Business Experience

Jeffrey Alan Buchbinder was born in 1971. He has a BA in Economics from Northwestern University and an MBA from Duke University. He is Chief 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

None.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Buchbinder is a registered representative of LPL. However, 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. Since the bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research, it 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. 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 to Mr. Zabicki, Chief Investment Officer and the Director of Research of LPL, who is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Buchbinder is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The CCO, Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.



BROCHURE SUPPLEMENTS

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 an Asset Allocation Strategist for LPL Research and has been with the firm since 2013. Prior to joining LPL, he taught at Harvard University.

Disciplinary Information

None.

Other Business Activities

Mr. Gilbert is a registered representative of LPL. However, 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. Since the bonus for LPL Research personnel is based on the performance of certain portfolios managed by LPL Research, it 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. 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 to Mr. Fish, Senior Vice President and Head of Model Portfolio Management. Mr. Fish reports to Mr. Zabicki, Chief Investment Officer and the Director of Research of LPL, who is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs. The advice provided by Mr. Gilbert is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The CCO, Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The Advisory Compliance Department can be reached at (800) 877-7210.

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