LPL FINANCIAL FIRM BROCHURE

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

March 31, 2022

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

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

ITEM 1 COVER PAGE

ITEM 2 MATERIAL CHANGES

The following is a summary of certain changes made to this Brochure from the time of the most recent annual update dated March 25, 2021. Item 9 was updated to provide information regarding disciplinary events, involving (i) a settlement with the SEC in connection with LPL's failure to comply with its Customer Identification Program procedures, (ii) a consent order with the State of Connecticut, Securities and Business Investments Division, in connection with LPL's supervision of two LPL broker-dealer and/or investment adviser agents who pled guilty to fraudulent practices with LPL, and (iii) FINRA sanctions in connection with LPL's self-reporting of potential issues related to certain C-share purchase suitability reviews and its failure to establish and maintain 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.

ITEM 3 TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM 1 COVER PAGE 1
ITEM 2 MATERIAL CHANGES 1
ITEM 3 TABLE OF CONTENTS 1
ITEM 4 ADVISORY BUSINESS 1
ITEM 5 FEES AND COMPENSATION 6
ITEM 6 PERFORMANCE BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT 9
ITEM 7 TYPES OF CLIENTS 9
ITEM 8 METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS 9
ITEM 9 DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION 13
ITEM 10 OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS 15
ITEM 11 CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING 16
ITEM 12 BROKERAGE PRACTICES 19
ITEM 13 REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS 19
ITEM 14 CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION 20
ITEM 15 CUSTODY 24
ITEM 16 INVESTMENT DISCRETION 25
ITEM 17 VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES 25
ITEM 18 FINANCIAL INFORMATION 25

ITEM 4 ADVISORY BUSINESS

Introduction

LPL Financial LLC ("LPL") is an investment advisor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"). LPL has provided advisory services as a registered investment advisor since 1975. Note that registration as an investment advisor with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training. As of

LPL FINANCIAL FIRM BROCHURE

December 31, 2021, LPL managed approximately $403,462,600,000 of client assets on a discretionary basis and approximately $713,600,000 of client assets on a non-discretionary basis. LPL is owned 100% by LPL Holdings, Inc., which is owned 100% by LPL Financial Holdings Inc., a publicly held company.

LPL's advisory services are made available to clients primarily through individuals associated with LPL as investment advisor representatives ("IARs"). For more information about the IAR providing advisory services, client should refer to the Brochure Supplement for the IAR. The Brochure Supplement is a separate document that is provided by the IAR along with this Brochure before or at the time client engages the IAR. If client did not receive a Brochure Supplement for the IAR, the client should contact the IAR or LPL at lplfinancial.adv@lpl.com. IARs are required by applicable rules and policies to obtain licenses and complete certain training in order to recommend certain investment products and services. You should be aware that your IAR, depending on the licenses or training obtained, may or may not be able to recommend certain investments, models, programs or services. In addition, your IAR may be located at a financial institution that does not offer certain products, investments, models, programs or services. Please ask your IAR whether any limitations apply.

Types of Advisory Services

LPL offers various types of advisory services and programs, including wrap programs, mutual fund asset allocation programs, advisory programs offered by third party investment advisor firms, financial planning and consulting services, retirement plan consulting services, investment research, an advisor-enhanced digital advice program, and other customized advisory services. This Brochure provides information about LPL and the following types of advisory services that LPL provides: financial planning and consulting services, advisory and consulting services to participants on retirement plan assets, third party asset management program services, customized advisory services, investment research, overlay portfolio management services, 529 savings plan account management and referral services related to advisory programs of third party asset management firms.

LPL provides information in separate disclosure brochures for its services offered through the following LPL advisory programs: Strategic Asset Management, Strategic Asset Management II, Manager Select, Manager Access Select, Personal Wealth Portfolios, Optimum Market Portfolios, Model Wealth Portfolios, Guided Wealth Portfolios, Retirement Plan Consulting and Strategic Market Solution programs. If clients would like more information on such programs, clients should contact the IAR for a copy of the program brochure that describes such program or go to https://adviserinfo.sec.gov.

LPL is also a broker-dealer registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), and IARs are typically also registered with LPL as a broker-dealer registered representative. Therefore, in such case, IARs are 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.

As further discussed in this Brochure, certain programs are offered either on a non-discretionary or discretionary basis. "Non-discretionary" services require clients to initiate or pre-approve investment transactions in their accounts before they can occur, whereas "discretionary" services authorize the IAR or other designated third party investment advisor to buy, sell or hold investment positions without obtaining pre-approval from clients for each transaction.

Following is a summary description of advisory services covered by this Brochure. Please consult the applicable client account agreement and fee schedules for additional information and details regarding these programs.

Financial Planning & Consulting Services

Under our Financial Planning & Consulting Services Program, LPL, through its IARs, provides personal financial planning and consulting services tailored to the individual needs of the client. The scope of Services is determined between the client and IAR and may range from comprehensive financial planning to consulting on a particular issue, including focus on topics 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 such other financial planning or consulting services needs as designated in the Financial Planning & Consulting Services Program Agreement, and may include delivery of a written financial plan depending upon the scope of agreed upon services.

The client remains solely responsible for determining whether or not to implement program recommendations and taking all necessary steps to do so. LPL and IAR will not implement any investment advice or recommendations provided as part of the Services. Moreover, the Services are designed to be point-in-time based as requested by Client on an episodic or sporadic frequency only, and do not include providing investment advice or recommendations on an ongoing or regular basis. Neither LPL nor IAR provide any investment monitoring or management services with respect to any of Client's investments or other assets under this program.

Individual Participant Advice (IPA)

Under the IPA program, LPL through its IARs provides management of a participant's self-directed retirement plan account. IAR will provide advice regarding securities made available as investment options through the plan or through a self-directed brokerage account. These services will be offered through an agreement between LPL, the IAR, and the client. In connection with such services, IAR will obtain the necessary financial data from the client, assist the client in setting an appropriate investment objective for the account, and provide investment advice with respect to the assets in the account based on the investment objective selected. Clients may impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities or a group of securities. IAR will typically have discretionary authority to trade the participant's account directly at the custodian. The IAR will not provide advice or recommendations regarding any participant loans, as part of the IPA program.

Off-Platform Advice (OPA)

Under the OPA program, LPL through its IARs provides management of an individual client's investments in an account maintained by the client at a custodian other than LPL. These services will be offered through an agreement between LPL, the IAR, and the client. In connection with such services, IAR will obtain the necessary financial data from the client, assist the client in setting an appropriate investment objective for the account, and provide investment advice with respect to the assets in the account based on the investment objective selected. Clients may impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities or a group of securities. IAR will typically have discretionary authority to trade the client's account directly at the custodian.

Other Participant Advice Services

LPL, through its IARs, may also provide ongoing management of a participant's self-directed retirement plan account through a centralized management platform using investment models designed by LPL and third party investment strategists. Under such engagements, clients may authorize LPL and/or IARs to purchase and sell securities on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis pursuant to an investment objective chosen by the client. In addition, clients also may have access to other services available through LPL for participants, including automated rebalancing features. Discretionary or non-discretionary authority is set out in the advisory agreement between LPL, IAR and the client, as well as any additional access to tools described above. The IAR obtains the necessary financial data from the client, assists the client in determining the suitability of the advisory services and assists the client in setting the appropriate investment objective. LPL and IAR provide ongoing investment advice and management that is tailored to the individual needs of the client based on the investment objective chosen by the client. Clients generally may impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities or groups of securities.

529 Savings Plan Account Management

LPL through its IARs provides management of a client's 529 savings plan account sponsored by a third party program manager ("Program Manager"). IAR will provide advice regarding investment options made available by the 529 plan's Program Manager through the 529 plan. A 529 savings plan account Program Manager ordinarily makes mutual funds, target-date mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, money market funds, and insured deposit accounts available as investment options in the 529 savings

plan, however, other investment options may be available. These services will be offered through an agreement between LPL, the IAR, and the client. In connection with such services, IAR will obtain the necessary financial data from the client, assist the client in setting an appropriate investment objective for the account, and provide investment advice with respect to the assets in the account based on the investment objective selected. IAR will typically have discretionary authority to trade the participant's account directly at the custodian. IAR's ability to implement investment recommendations will be limited by the terms of the 529 plan and the client's account with the Program Manager, including, for example, limits on the frequency with which investments may be changed.

Third-Party Asset Management Program (TAMP) – Investment Advisory Model

Under this program, LPL, through its IARs, provides access to asset management programs offered by third party investment advisors (referred to as "TAMP sponsors") with which LPL has entered an agreement to make their services available as a co-investment adviser. These TAMP sponsors are subject to review by LPL's standards for inclusion as a TAMP and are subject to future change from time to time. As of the date of this Brochure, these firms include Assetmark, Buckingham Strategic Partners, City National Rochdale, Flexible Plan, Madison Asset Management, LLC, Members Trust Company, Morningstar Investment Services, Orion Portfolio Solutions(including programs it offers as Brinker Capital Investments and CLS Investments), SEI, Symmetry Partners, and in limited cases, AssetMark or such other TAMP sponsors accommodated through LPL. Please consult IAR for information regarding available advisory model TAMP sponsors.

TAMP services generally begin with the IAR obtaining the necessary financial data from the client to assist with setting an appropriate investment objective based on their unique circumstances and needs, determining the suitability of the program and opening an account with the TAMP sponsor. Depending on the particular program, the IAR may also assist the client with selecting a model portfolio of securities designed and managed by either the TAMP sponsor or a selected portfolio management firm available through the TAMP sponsor responsible for providing discretionary asset management services. The TAMP sponsor or other third party investment advisor is typically granted client authority in its client agreement to purchase and sell securities on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis pursuant to investment objective chosen by the client. In doing so, the TAMP sponsor or other third party investment advisors typically construct various model investment portfolios that are managed according to specific investment strategies associated with the respective models, and that are not generally customized for individual clients (subject to the client's ability to request reasonable investment restrictions on investing in securities or other special accommodations that may be made). In addition to portfolio management services, the TAMP sponsor will also generally arrange for custody of client assets, trade execution, cashiering services, and such other services as outlined in their separate client agreement and disclosure brochure. For certain retirement plans, LPL and the IAR may undertake to provide plan-level investment advisory and education services under a consulting arrangement specifying such additional services. In limited cases, the TAMP sponsor may also offer the IAR a greater degree of influence and/or discretion in connection with portfolio composition and management, as may be applicable pursuant to the terms of the TAMP's program agreement with clients.

Since the TAMP services provided by each TAMP sponsor or other third party investment advisor in the TAMP program are unique, clients should request and carefully review the applicable disclosure brochure, client agreement and other account paperwork for each TAMP for more detailed information about the services provided by the TAMP sponsor, including without limitation, a description of the TAMP sponsor's background, investment strategies, fees, custody arrangements, conflicts of interest, and other relevant information regarding the TAMP sponsor's services and business practices. Clients may request a copy of their disclosure brochure from the IAR or by visiting https://adviserinfo.sec.gov/. Clients may also request the advisor's Form ADV 2B Supplemental Brochure from their IAR for detailed information about the management personnel responsible for managing client investment portfolios.

Customized Advisory Services

LPL, through its IARs, offers advisory services to clients outside of an LPL advisory program or any TAMP program described above. Under such customized engagements, clients authorize IARs to purchase and sell securities on a discretionary or non-

discretionary basis pursuant to an investment objective chosen by the client. This authority is set out in an advisory agreement between LPL, IAR and the client. The IAR obtains the necessary financial data from the client, assists the client in determining the suitability of the advisory services and assists the client in setting the appropriate investment objective. The IAR provides ongoing investment advice and management that is tailored to the individual needs of the client based on the investment objective chosen by the client. Depending on the specific engagement, the types of securities that the IAR may purchase and sell include mutual funds, ETFs, equities, fixed income securities, and/or variable annuity subaccounts. Clients generally may impose reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities or groups of securities. The assets managed as part of a customized engagement typically are held at a custodian other than LPL.

Research Services

LPL's Research Department makes available investment research materials, which include recommendations on asset allocation and mutual funds, variable annuity subaccounts, and ETFs. When LPL provides investment research, LPL makes no analysis of and does not consider clients' individual circumstances or objectives, and does not tailor any model asset allocation to any specific client's needs, circumstances or objectives.

LPL's Research Department 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.

Bank Wealth Program

LPL provides several wealth management tools, such as technology, research, and advisory services, through a platform called the Bank Wealth Program ("BWP"). BWP is available to clients that are banks, corporate trustees, thrifts, trust companies, broker-dealers, investment advisors, and other financial institutions ("Institutions"). BWP's tools and services include client acquisition and management tools, data reconciliation services, portfolio monitoring and rebalancing technologies, reporting services, research services, and money manager due diligence.

Not all services are provided to every Institution on the BWP platform. For instance, LPL's research may or may not be offered to each Institution. Furthermore, LPL does not currently custody the assets for BWP, though it may in the future. LPL also does not integrate LPL's brokerage services, and Institutions, in most cases, direct trades to third party broker-dealers, as directed by the Institution.

Institutions may use active discretionary investment management services from independent investment managers researched by LPL. LPL provides due diligence on some independent investment managers offered on BWP. LPL may also offer asset allocation analysis. LPL primarily evaluates money managers and managers of separate accounts, but may also evaluate mutual funds and other security types.

Solicitor Referral Services for Investment Advisors and TAMPs – Referral Model

On a limited basis LPL may offer Referral Model services to accommodate (i) clients serviced by BNY Mellon Wealth Management and (ii) certain group retirement plan-level clients. In such case, the TAMP client agreement and disclosures will identify LPL and its IARs as referral agents or "solicitors" acting on behalf of the TAMP sponsor, and pursuant to a solicitor agreement LPL has with these firms. As of the date of this Brochure, these firms include: AssetMark, Flexible Plan, Morningstar Investment Services, Orion Portfolio Solutions (including programs it offers as Brinker Capital Investments and CLS Investments), and Symmetry Partners. The list of these firms is subject to change from time to time and can be confirmed upon request from LPL or IAR. LPL and IAR may also act as solicitors for certain third party investment advisors other than TAMPs and with individual and other types of clients. If LPL and IAR are acting as a solicitor, clients will be provided with a disclosure identifying the particular party with which we have such an arrangement at the time such a referral occurs. Under these arrangements, LPL provides related administrative services to the third party investment advisor or TAMP as a liaison to the referred client. In doing so, LPL and IAR typically receive an ongoing referral fee from the third party investment advisor or TAMP sponsor, but do not receive ongoing investment advisory fees. The IAR provides the referred client a disclosure brochure regarding the role of

LPL and the IAR as a referral agent and related referral fees, but neither LPL nor the IAR enter into an agreement with the client to provide ongoing investment advice or management. For TAMP referral arrangements, unlike the co-advisory TAMP arrangements described above, the client engages these firms as the sole investment advisor for investment advice and management services. For solicitor arrangements involving employer sponsored retirement plans, LPL and the IAR may undertake to provide referral services for TAMPs to plan sponsors, in which case these services are limited to non-fiduciary investment education only, and do not include offering "investment advice" as defined under ERISA unless otherwise expressly acknowledged in writing by LPL. Please see Item 14 below for more information. Notwithstanding the general classification of the above TAMPs as falling under either the Referral or Investment Advisory Model, certain Referral TAMPs may provide Services under our Investment Advisory Model to the extent acknowledged and agreed to by clients under its agreement with LPL.

ITEM 5 FEES AND COMPENSATION

Financial Planning & Consulting Services

For these services, the fee is negotiated between the IAR and client and the amount of the fee is as stated in the client agreement. The fee is paid to LPL, and LPL shares up to 100% (typically between 90% and 100%) of the fee with the IAR based on the agreement between LPL and the IAR.

For financial planning and consulting services, clients generally pay either on a flat fee basis (though certain asset-specific consultations may be assessed an annual percentage based fee of up to 0.25% of their market value), an hourly basis or on an ongoing fee basis, and will be billed at such frequency (e.g., upfront, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually) as negotiated with the IAR and indicated in Schedule A to the client agreement. The maximum hourly charge is $500 per hour and the flat rate fee generally ranges from $0 to $20,000. The IAR may elect to provide these services on a complimentary basis for no fee, and on a case-by-case basis may charge a higher fee depending upon the complexity of the plan. Clients should understand that the fee client negotiates with IAR for these services may be higher than the fees charged by other investment advisors for similar services. This is the case, in particular, if the fee is at or near the maximum fees set out above. The IAR is responsible for determining the fee to charge each client based on factors such as total amount of assets involved in the relationship, the complexity of the planning services, and the number and range of supplementary advisory and client-related services to be provided. Clients should consider the level and complexity of the planning services to be provided when negotiating the fee with IAR.

Clients may pay the financial planning fee by check made payable to LPL Financial LLC. In the alternative, clients may instruct and authorize LPL to debit the fee on a one-time or reoccurring basis either (i) from a non-retirement account of the client held at LPL or (ii) through an LPL approved third party payment processing service.

The client may terminate the client agreement at any time, and may request a refund of unearned fees, if any, based on the time and effort completed prior to termination of the agreement. No refunds will be made after completion of the plan or delivery of the consulting services, except when the number of actual hours is less than the estimated number of hours quoted in the client agreement.

Third-Party Asset Management Programs – Investment Advisory Model

For investment advisory model TAMPs, clients pay an advisory fee as set out in the client agreement with the TAMP sponsor. The fee is typically negotiated among the TAMP sponsor, the IAR and the client. The TAMP sponsor may establish a fee schedule or set a minimum or maximum fee. The TAMP fee schedule will be set out in the account paperwork or disclosure brochure provided by the TAMP sponsor. The advisory fee typically is based on the value of assets under management as valued by the custodian of the assets for the account and will vary by program. The advisory fee typically will be deducted from the account by the custodian and generally paid quarterly in arrears or in advance, although some arrangements may deduct fees in this manner monthly. The advisory fee is often paid to the TAMP sponsor, who in turn pays an agreed upon portion to LPL. The maximum fee typically paid to LPL is 2%, but is higher or lower in certain circumstances. Of the portion of the advisory fee the TAMP sponsor pays to LPL, LPL shares between 90% and 100% with the IAR based on the agreement between LPL and

the IAR. A TAMP account may be terminated by a party pursuant to the terms outlined in the TAMP client agreement. The TAMP disclosure brochure or client agreement will explain how clients can obtain a refund of any pre-paid fee if the agreement is terminated before the end of a billing period.

There are other fees and charges imposed by the TAMP sponsor or third parties that apply to investments in TAMP accounts. Some of these fees and charges are described below, and should be outlined in the TAMP sponsors' respective disclosure brochures as applicable. The client will be charged commissions, markups, markdowns, or transaction charges by the broker-dealer who executes transactions in the TAMP account. There also are custodial related fees imposed by the custodian of assets for the program account. These additional fees and charges will be set out in the TAMP disclosure brochure and the agreements executed by the client at the time the account is opened. LPL does not share in any of the transaction fees or custodial fees associated with TAMP accounts.

If assets are invested in mutual funds, ETFs or other pooled funds, there are two layers of advisory fees and expenses for those assets. Client will pay an advisory fee to the fund manager and other expenses as a shareholder of the fund. Client will also pay the TAMP advisory fee with respect to those assets. The mutual funds and ETFs available in the programs often may be purchased directly. Therefore, clients could avoid the second layer of fees by not using the advisory services of the TAMP and IAR and by making their own decisions regarding the investment.

A mutual fund in a TAMP program account may pay an asset based sales charge or service fee (e.g., 12b-1 fee) that is paid to the broker-dealer on the account. LPL and IARs generally are not paid these fees for TAMP accounts.

If client transfers into a TAMP account a previously purchased mutual fund, and there is an applicable contingent deferred sales charge on the fund, client will pay that charge when the mutual fund is sold. If the account is invested in a mutual fund that charges a fee if a redemption is made within a specific time period after the investment, client will be charged a redemption fee. 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 that is managed as part of a TAMP account, there are mortality, expense and administrative charges, fees for additional riders on the contract and charges for excessive transfers within a calendar year imposed by the variable annuity sponsor. If client holds a UIT in a TAMP account, UIT sponsors charge creation and development fees or similar fees. Further information regarding fees assessed by a mutual fund, variable annuity or UIT is available in the appropriate prospectus, which clients may request from IAR.

If the TAMP program is a wrap fee program, clients should understand that the wrap fee may cost the client more than purchasing the program services separately, for example, paying fees for the advisory services of the TAMP and IAR, 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
- types of securities in the account
- historical and or expected size or number of trades for the account, and
- number and range of supplementary advisory and client-related services provided to the client.

The investment products and services available to be purchased in TAMP accounts can be purchased by clients outside of a TAMP account, through LPL or through broker-dealers or other investment firms not affiliated LPL or the TAMP sponsor. In addition, investment models or subadvisers offered by TAMP sponsors may also be available through other LPL advisory programs at a lower overall cost to clients. Where the same model or subadviser is offered by a TAMP and in another LPL advisory program, the total cost a client pays to access these through a TAMP, including amounts charged directly or indirectly for co-advisory or solicitation fees to paid LPL and the IAR could exceed the total inclusive cost for access to the same model or subadviser through an alternative LPL advisory program. Advisory programs differ in overall features and functionalities offered, and an IAR may only recommend a program or service that he or she believes is suitable and in the best interest of a client.

Client should be aware that securities transferred into a TAMP account may have been subject to a commission or sales load when the security was originally purchased. After transfer into a TAMP account, client should understand that an advisory fee will be charged based on the total assets in the account, including the transferred security. When transferring securities into an account, client should consider and speak to IAR about whether:

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

Customized Advisory Services, IPA, OPA and Other Participant Advice Services

Fees for customized, individual participant and off-platform advisory services are typically based on the value of assets under management and will vary by engagement. The amount of the fee will be set out in the client agreement executed by the client at the time the relationship is established. The maximum advisory fee is generally 1.5% and is negotiable between the IAR and the client, and is payable either in advance or in arrears as described in the client agreement. The advisory fee will be paid to LPL, and LPL shares between 70% and 100% of the advisory fee with the IAR based on the agreement between LPL and the IAR. A custom program account may be terminated according to the client agreement. If the client agreement provides for payment in advance, the agreement will state how the client can obtain a refund of any pre-paid fee if the agreement is terminated before the end of the billing period. LPL also offers its participant advice platforms to separately registered investment advisers. In such situations, LPL does not serve in an advisory or brokerage capacity to plan sponsors or participants.

In certain cases, LPL serves as the broker-dealer on transactions in a customized advisory account. In such case, LPL charges the client transaction charges in connection with trade execution through LPL. The transaction charges will be clearly stated in the client agreement executed by the client at the time the relationship is established. If the custom advisory services apply to variable annuities for which the IAR receives trail compensation, such trail fees generally will be used to offset the advisory fee. In most cases, however, a third party broker dealer will provide trade execution. In such case, the broker-dealer charges clients commissions, markups, markdowns and/or transaction charges.

Clients should refer to the information provided above for TAMP programs regarding other fees and charges imposed by third parties that apply to a custom advisory, IPA, OPA or other applicable account. For the services described above, LPL and IAR share in the advisory fees charged to the client. The portion of the advisory fee received by IAR may be more than what the IAR would receive at another investment advisor firm.

529 Savings Plan Account Management

LPL currently does not charge a separate fee for its 529 savings plan account management advisory services. However, clients may obtain separate services from LPL and IAR that involve the payment of fees or commissions for those services.

Client will incur fees and charges imposed by third parties other than LPL and IAR, including fees charged by the Plan Manager or Administrator, 12b-1 fees and administrative servicing fees, recordkeeping and other service provider fees. The investment options made available in a 529 savings plan include mutual funds and ETFs, and, therefore, there are two layers of advisory fees and expenses for those assets. As a shareholder of a fund, clients will pay an advisory fee to the fund manager and other expenses charged by the fund.

The program utilizes no-load or load-waived share classes that are not subject to any upfront sales charge. Clients should understand that in many cases the mutual funds and mutual fund share classes offered through a 529 savings plan charge higher fees and expenses than those that are not offered through the plan, and such other mutual funds and share classes may be equally or more appropriate for a client's account. Other financial services firm may offer the same mutual funds that are offered through the 529 savings plan but at lower overall costs to investors than the costs that clients incur by investing through the 529 savings plan.

Clients should also understand that in many cases the share class offered for a particular mutual fund available through the 529 savings plan charges higher fees and expenses than other share classes that are offered by the same fund but are not available through the 529 savings plan.

Research Services

LPL generally does not charge a separate fee for its LPL Research services. The services are typically part of a bundled service offering to other investment firms. As compensation for the investment consulting services LPL provides to the investment advisor to the Optimum Funds, LPL receives an investment consulting fee of up to 0.22% of assets from such investment advisor.

Bank Wealth Program

For BWP, Institutions pay an advisory fee set forth in the agreement between Institution and LPL. The base fee is typically a percentage of the assets held in each SMA or UMA account, as applicable. The fee varies depending on which investment model the Institution chooses, for example, its own model or a third party manager model. If the base fee falls below a minimum amount, which is set forth in the agreement and varies by Institution, the Institution is still responsible for paying the minimum amount. Additional fees may or may not be charged for additional services, such as tax management services or strategist services. BWP also may provide reporting services on brokerage accounts, and a flat annual fee is charged for such services.

ITEM 6 PERFORMANCE BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

This Item is not applicable. LPL and its IARs do not accept performance-based fees.

ITEM 7 TYPES OF CLIENTS

LPL's advisory services are available for individuals, individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"), banks, thrift institutions, credit unions, pension and profit sharing plans, including plans subject to Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"), participants in such plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, state and municipal government entities, corporations and other business entities.

LPL does not require a minimum asset amount for financial planning and consulting services, participant consulting or research services. For customized advisory services, any required minimum account value will be set out in the client agreement.

For TAMPs, the TAMP sponsor typically establishes a minimum account value, which will be set out in the account opening documents and Form ADV Part 2A of the TAMP sponsor.

ITEM 8 METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

The IAR has access to various research reports and model portfolios to which he or she may refer in determining investment advice IAR provides to clients. The IAR chooses his or her own research methods, investment style and management philosophy. It is important to note that no methodology or investment strategy is guaranteed to be successful or profitable.

LPL's Research Department makes recommendations regarding asset allocation, mutual funds, variable annuity subaccounts and money managers. IARs may or may not follow these recommendations in providing investment advice. LPL Research also constructs asset allocation model portfolios and provides recommendations on the funds to populate those models. 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 investment advice. 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. Secondarily, if a non-traditional asset class represents the investment that provides the most appropriate 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.

Types of Investments and Risks

Depending on the type of service being provided, LPL and IARs can recommend different types of securities, including mutual funds, unit investment trusts ("UITs"), closed end funds, interval funds, ETFs, collective investment trusts, variable annuity subaccounts, equities, fixed income securities, options, hedge funds, managed futures, and structured products. 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 an IAR can recommend depending on the service provided.

- *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 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 program 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. 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 certain programs. 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 the 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.
- *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.
- *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 Managed Futures.* Hedge and managed futures funds may be purchased by clients meeting certain qualification standards. Investing in these funds involves additional risks including, but not limited to, the risk of investment loss due to the use of leveraging and other speculative investment practices and the lack of liquidity and performance volatility. In addition, these funds are not required to provide periodic pricing or valuation information to investors and may involve complex tax structures and delays in distributing important tax information. Client should be aware that these funds are not liquid as there is no secondary trading market available. At the absolute discretion of the issuer of the fund, there may be certain repurchase offers made from time to time. However, there is no guarantee that client will be able to redeem the fund during the repurchase offer.
- *Business Development Companies (BDCs).* BDCs are typically closed-end investment companies. Some BDCs primarily invest in the corporate debt and equity of private companies and may offer attractive yields generated through high credit risk exposures amplified through leverage. As with other high-yield investments, such as floating-rate/leveraged loan funds, private real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and limited partnerships, investors are exposed to significant market, credit and liquidity risks. In addition, fueled by the availability of low-cost financing, 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 at high discounts.
- *Variable Annuities.* If client purchases a variable annuity that is part of the 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. Client should also be aware that certain riders purchased with a variable annuity may limit the investment options and the ability to manage the subaccounts. Additionally, the decision to liquidate an annuity prior to its maturity date may result in surrender charges and a complete loss of certain benefits for which significant fees may have previously paid to the annuity issuer.

- *Company Stock*. If company stock is available as an investment option to client in a retirement plan, and if client chooses to invest in company stock, client should understand the risks associated with holding company stock in a retirement plan. These risks may include, but are not necessarily limited to, lack of liquidity, over-dependency on client's employer, and less flexibility to change the allocation of plan assets. Client should pay careful consideration to the benefits of a diversified portfolio. Although diversification is not a guarantee against loss, it can be an effective strategy to help manage investment risk.
- *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."

ITEM 9 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 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 FINANCIAL FIRM BROCHURE

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

- LPL's 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, REITs and other products in brokerage accounts, as well as LPL's failure to monitor and report trades and deliver trade confirmations, resulting in a censure and a fine of $10,000,000, and restitution of $1,664,592 (2015).
- LPL's processing and supervision of the sale of alternative investments, including non-traded REITs, resulting in a censure and a fine of $950,000 (2014).
- LPL's systems and procedures related to the review and retention of email, resulting in a censure, a fine of $7.5 million, and establishment of a fund of $1.5 million to cover payments to eligible former brokerage customer claimants who may not have received all emails in connection with their claim (2013).
- LPL's supervisory systems to monitor and ensure the timely delivery of mutual fund prospectuses, resulting in a censure and a fine of $400,000 (2012).

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

- LPL's supervision of 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 Massachusetts 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 censure and a fine of $250,000 (2015).
- Failure to detect improper and fraudulent conduct by an LPL representative, resulting in 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 variable annuity exchange transactions, resulting in a censure, a fine of $2,000,000, and restitution to impacted customers (2014).
- The sale of non-traded REITs to MA residents in excess of MA concentration limits, resulting in a censure, a fine of $500,000, and restitution to impacted customers (2013).

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

ITEM 10 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, real estate investment trusts 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 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 client 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 an advisory 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 OPA 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 and consulting services through an independent unaffiliated investment advisory firm, sell insurance through a separate business, or provide third-party administration to retirement plans through a separate firm. If an IAR provides investment services to a retirement plan as a representative of LPL and also provides administration services to the plan through a separate firm, this typically means the IAR is compensated from the plan for the two services. If you engage with an IAR for services separate from LPL, you may wish to discuss with him or her any questions you have about the compensation he or she receives from the engagement.

ITEM 11 CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

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

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

LPL's parent company, LPL Financial Holdings Inc., is a publicly traded company. LPL does not permit its IARs to recommend or solicit orders of LPL Financial Holdings Inc. stock. However, LPL or an IAR may recommend or purchase for clients a mutual fund or ETF that holds LPL Financial Holdings Inc. stock as an underlying investment, for example, an ETF that seeks to replicate the performance of an investment services index that includes LPL Financial Holdings Inc.

As part of financial planning and consulting services, an IAR may or may not provide recommendations as to investment products or securities. To the extent that IAR recommends that client invest in products and services that will result in

compensation being paid to LPL and the IAR, this presents a conflict of interest. The compensation to IAR and LPL may be more or less depending on the product or service that the IAR recommends. Therefore, the IAR has a financial incentive to recommend that a financial plan or consulting advice be implemented using a certain product or service over another product or service. The client is under no obligation to purchase securities or services through LPL and the IAR.

If the client decides to implement the recommendations received pursuant to a financial plan or consulting services through an LPL advisory program or service, the IAR will provide client at the time of engagement with a Brochure, client agreement and other account paperwork that contain specific information about fees and compensation that the IAR and LPL will receive in connection with that program. The Brochures are also available at https://adviserinfo.sec.gov

If the client desires instead to purchase securities in a brokerage account through IAR acting as a registered representative of LPL, LPL and IAR will receive brokerage-related compensation for those services, such as commissions and/or trail fees. LPL provides information regarding such brokerage compensation at the time of a brokerage transaction and also on its website at lpl.com/disclosures.html. When considering whether to implement recommendations received pursuant to a financial plan or consulting services through IAR and LPL, clients should discuss with the IAR how LPL and IAR will be compensated for any recommendations in the plan.

It is important to note that clients are under no obligation to implement recommendations received pursuant to a financial plan or consulting services through LPL. Clients should understand that the investment products, securities and services that an IAR recommends as part of financial planning and consulting services are available to be purchased through broker-dealers, investment advisors or other investment firms not affiliated with LPL.

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 this fee for supervision because the fee affects his or her ability to provide objective supervision of the IAR.

Collateralized Lending Arrangements

LPL has partnered with certain banks to help facilitate clients' access to non-purpose lines of credit collateralized by their investment accounts. Because of LPL's arrangements with the banks participating in the program, clients may be limited in their ability to negotiate the most favorable loan terms. Clients are not required to use the banks in LPL's program, and can work directly with other banks to negotiate loan terms or obtain other, potentially more favorable, financing arrangements. If a Client obtains a loan from a non-partner bank, he should notify his IAR of the amount of the line of credit. Clients should understand that the interest and additional fees paid to the bank in connection with the loan are separate from and in addition to the advisory fees the client pays LPL for its advisory services on the account.

LPL receives third party compensation from participant banks based on the amount of outstanding loans. Compensation can be up to 0.75% of the outstanding loan amount. This compensation to LPL varies, and, therefore, LPL can earn more or less 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 presents a conflict of interest with clients because it could incentivize LPL's IARs to invest in more conservative, lower performing investments to maintain the stability of the account.

For additional disclosures regarding LPL's collateralized lending program, including a list of the banks currently participating in the program, please visit lpl.com/disclosures.html, click on "Account Disclosures, Agreements, Fee Schedules & Conflicts of Interest," and then "Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest."

Credit Cards

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

Rollovers

If a client is a participant in an employer-sponsored 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 will be charged when liquidating such securities prior to the transfer, in addition to commissions and sales charges previously paid on transactions in the plan. LPL's general policy prohibiting its IARs from recommending clients roll out an employer-sponsored retirement plan 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.

TAMP Investment Advisory – Members Trust

Pursuant to networking agreements with CUNA Brokerage Services, Inc. ("CBSI) and various credit unions to become effective on or about May 23, 2022, LPL offers its investment programs through IARs who are also employees of CMFG Life Insurance Company ("CMFG") or the associated credit unions, and CBSI shares in a portion of the revenue generated at these credit unions. As disclosed above, LPL provides access to Members Trust Company ("MTC") as a TAMP sponsor in the TAMP Program. CMFG, an affiliate of CBSI, holds a minority ownership interest in MTC, and, at the time of this brochure's publication, has associated person(s) serving on the MTC Board of Directors. IARs who are employees of CMFG or its affiliates have a conflict of interest in recommending MTC as a TAMP sponsor because of the financial benefit to CBSI. Further, certain credit unions are also partial owners of MTC – including without limitation at the time of this publication, CEFCU, SchoolsFirst Credit Union, Suncoast Credit Union and Teachers Credit Union – and their employee IARs thus also have a conflict of interest due to the ownership interests and discretionary compensation these credit unions indirectly receive from MTC to assist with funding their operations. However, these IARs do not receive any individual incentives to recommend MTC over other TAMPs, and LPL receives no additional benefit.

Other Clients

Client 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.

ITEM 12 BROKERAGE PRACTICES

LPL does not receive research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer in connection with client securities transactions ("soft dollar benefits"). LPL does not consider, in selecting or recommending broker-dealers, whether LPL or a related person of LPL receives client referrals from a broker-dealer or third party.

In connection with TAMP programs, the TAMP sponsor may require that clients direct brokerage to a broker-dealer, including the TAMP sponsor or broker-dealer affiliated with the TAMP sponsor. In addition, in connection with customized advisory services, the client may direct that transactions be executed through LPL or specified third party broker-dealer. Clients should understand that not all advisors require their clients to direct brokerage. By directing brokerage to a broker, clients may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of client transactions and may pay more in transaction charges than other broker-dealer firms. Therefore, directed brokerage may cost clients more money. For more information about the brokerage practices of a TAMP sponsor, clients should refer to the disclosure brochure for the applicable TAMP.

For customized advisory services, IARs may aggregate transactions in equity 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 generally will allocate trades pro-rata or on a random basis to treat clients fairly and not favor one client over another. 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. Please ask your IAR if you would like more information on the IAR's practices in this respect.

ITEM 13 REVIEW OF 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.

For financial planning and consulting services, clients are encouraged to promptly inform the IAR of any changes to their financial circumstances and investment goals, and to consult and update their financial plans annually. Such consultations and annual reviews are conducted at the election of the client as determined with their IAR and may consist of an updated personal financial plan or recommendations if the client's circumstances and/or goals have changed. Alternatively, the review may be a comparison of the client's current assets and goals (in the form of a progress report or update).

For TAMP services, IARs review accounts and meet with clients, on an regular basis or as requested by the client, and such meetings may include review of accounts statements, quarterly performance information, and other information or data related to the client's account and investment objective. The TAMP sponsor or custodian of the TAMP account assets send clients regular written reports and statements regarding the account.

For customized advisory services, IARs review client accounts on an ongoing basis to provide management services. IARs review monthly or quarterly account statements provided by the custodian. In addition, LPL reviews accounts using risk based criteria such as performance, trading activity, and concentration. The Advisory Chief Compliance Officer of LPL oversees the process for reviewing customized accounts. To the extent LPL acts as broker-dealer and has custody of assets in a customized program account, LPL will transmit to clients required trade confirmations and monthly or quarterly account statements. Such statements show all transactions in cash and securities and all deposits and withdrawals of principal and income during the preceding calendar month or quarter depending upon activity.

LPL FINANCIAL FIRM BROCHURE

ITEM 14 CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

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, marketing events or advertising initiatives, including services for identifying prospective clients. Product sponsors also pay for, or reimburse LPL for the costs associated with, education or training events that are attended by LPL employees and IARs and for LPL-sponsored conferences and events. For example, LPL receives marketing and educational support payments of up to $260,000, depending on the anticipated nature and scope of the events, from retirement plan product sponsors to assist training and educating financial advisors across LPL's brokerage and advisory platforms, including RPCP. Any such support payments are not tied to the sales of any products or client assets in the products. IARs do not receive any portion of these payments. LPL, LPL employees and IARs also receive reimbursement from product sponsors for technology-related costs, such as those to build systems, tools and new features to aid in serving customers. For a current and complete list of the product sponsors that pay such marketing and educational support payments, please see lpl.com/disclosures.html or ask your IAR.

LPL employees provide sales support resources to IARs that use LPL advisory programs. The compensation that LPL pays to these employees varies based on the assets in LPL's different advisory programs. These sales employees have an incentive to promote 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 do transition brokerage accounts to advisory.

The IAR recommending a TAMP program to the client receives compensation as a result of the client's participation in the program. This compensation includes a portion of the advisory fee or referral fee and other compensation, such as bonuses, awards or other things of value offered by the TAMP to the IAR. For example, some TAMPs pay additional marketing payments to LPL, its employees and/or IARs to cover fees to attend conferences or reimbursement of expenses for workshops, seminars presented to clients or advertising, marketing or practice management. The eligibility of an IAR to receive such reimbursements and the amount of such reimbursements are based on the amount of assets referred by the IAR to the TAMP. The amount of this compensation may be more or less than what the IAR would receive if the client participated in LPL advisory programs, programs of other investment advisors or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other client services. Therefore, in such case, the IAR has a financial incentive to recommend a TAMP program account over other programs and services.

LPL has entered into solicitor referral agreements with certain independent third party investment advisers and TAMPs, listed under Item 4 "Solicitor Referral Services for Investment Advisors and TAMPs – Referral Model," pursuant to which LPL and IARs receive referral fees from the third party investment advisors and TAMPs in return for referral of clients. Referrals to certain third party investment advisers and TAMPs are subject to restrictions imposed by LPL. Because LPL is engaged by and paid by the third party investment advisor or TAMP for the referral, any recommendation regarding a third party investment advisor or TAMP as part of a referral presents a conflict of interest. LPL addresses this conflict by providing the client with a disclosure statement explaining the role of LPL and IAR and the referral fee received by LPL and IAR. For more information regarding these arrangements, see Item 4 above.

LPL and its IARs may serve as broker-dealer of record on accounts managed by the independent third party investment advisor. In such case, LPL and its representatives receives normal and customary compensation (e.g., commissions, 12b-1 fees, trails) from the sale of mutual funds or variable annuities in such accounts. This compensation is in addition to the solicitor fee paid by the third party investment advisor.

In addition, LPL enters into other agreements with TAMP sponsors or third party investment advisers to whom LPL refers clients, pursuant to which LPL provides (i) marketing services on behalf of the third party investment advisers to LPL representatives; or (ii) data technology services to integrate third party investment adviser account data on LPL's technology systems. LPL receives fees for

these data technology services and such fees may be a flat upfront or annual fee or be based on the amount of assets (up to 10 basis points) recommended or referred by LPL to the TAMP or the third party investment adviser. Please refer to lpl.com/disclosures.html for current information about any third party investment adviser that pays this compensation. The IAR does not share in these fees. Any agreements related to referrals are separate from the services provided by LPL or its IARs. In some cases, the third party investment advisers pay additional marketing payments to LPL, its employees and/or IARs to cover fees to attend conferences or reimbursement of expenses for workshops, seminars presented to IARs clients or advertising, marketing or practice management.

In some cases, the third party investment advisers pay additional marketing payments to LPL, its employees and/or IAR's to cover fees to attend conferences or reimbursement of expenses for workshops, seminars presented to IARs clients or advertising, marketing or practice management.

Client Referrals

From time to time, LPL and/or its IARs enter into arrangements with third parties or other financial intermediaries for lead generation, client referrals or solicitation for program accounts (collectively, "solicitation arrangements"). These solicitation arrangements range from largely impersonal referrals to specific client introductions to LPL and its IARs. Under 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 as investors. 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. Clients who are introduced to LPL and its IARs through a solicitation arrangement receive a specific description of the terms of that arrangement and the compensation paid to the solicitor at the time of the introduction. Depending on the solicitor's arrangement with LPL, a solicitor may not be compensated for referring a client who opens a brokerage account rather than an advisory account. Solicitation arrangements give rise to conflicts of interest because the referring party has a financial incentive to introduce new investment advisory clients to LPL and its IARs. LPL's participation in these referral arrangements does not diminish its fiduciary obligations to its clients.

Unaffiliated Financial Institutions

LPL and its IARs offer advisory services on the premises of unaffiliated businesses, including insurance companies, employee benefit companies, and financial institutions, such as 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 financial institutions pursuant to which LPL typically shares compensation, including a portion of the advisory 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 advisory fee as described above, LPL shares the advisory 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. The compensation plan determines the amount of compensation the IAR receives. IARs 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 plan between the financial institution and the IAR. If IAR is not an employee of the financial institution where it provides services to program accounts, LPL

typically shares directly with IAR, after deduction of LPL's portion, between 25% to 100% of the Account Fee, and with the financial institution between 0% to 75%. All compensation paid to IAR or the financial institution will be the sole responsibility of LPL, and will not result in any increase in the Account Fees you pay to LPL.

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

Note that the IAR does not receive additional compensation from the financial institution for selecting affiliated products and the IAR may only recommend an investment product that he or she believes is appropriate for clients. LPL reviews and selects investment products for its programs 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 a 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 pays this compensation based on overall business production and/or on the amount of assets serviced in LPL advisory programs. Financial institutions are also eligible to receive compensation from LPL 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 recommends 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.

Conflicts Related to LPL Compensation to IAR

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

- payments based on production
- equity awards from LPL's parent company, LPL Financial Holdings Inc., consisting of awards of either restricted stock units (a promise to deliver stock in the future) or stock options to purchase stock, in each case subject to satisfaction of vesting and other conditions
- reimbursement or credits of fees that IARs pay to LPL for items such as administrative services, or technology fees
- free or reduced-cost marketing materials
- payments in connection with the transition of association from another broker-dealer or investment advisor firm to LPL
- payments in the form of repayable or forgivable loans
- advances of advisory fees
- 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 one program than other programs or services. In such cases, the IAR has a financial incentive to recommend advisory services in that program over other programs and services. However, IAR will factor in the fees charged to them by LPL in the overall Account Fee negotiated by the client. In addition an IAR may only recommend a program or service that he or she believes is suitable and in the best interest of a client in accordance with the applicable standards under the Advisers Act. LPL has systems in place to review IAR-managed accounts 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 Transition Assistance 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, including without limitation, certain services of TAMP sponsors and third party investment advisors that are not offered through LPL. 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 to assist with offsetting time and expense in coordinating transfers of client accounts from third party investment platforms to LPL's platform ("Operational Assistance"). This compensation is payable as a flat-dollar amount per transferred account with a maximum of up to $350 per account.

The receipt of Transition Assistance and Operational Assistance creates a conflict of interest in that an IAR has a financial incentive to recommend that a client open and maintain an account with the IAR and LPL for advisory, brokerage and/or custody services, and to recommend switching investment products or services where a client's current investment options are not available through LPL, in order to receive the Transition Assistance and Operational Assistance benefit or payment, and in cases of businesses not supported by LPL, to further recommend that a client's current holdings be reinvested in a program offering LPL does support. 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.

ITEM 15 CUSTODY

For TAMP programs, 529 Savings Plan Account Management services and generally for customized advisory services, client assets are maintained at a custodian other than LPL. In such case, the client will complete account paperwork with the outside custodian that will provide the name and address of the custodian. The client will receive statements and reports directly from the custodian, rather than from LPL. Clients should refer to the statements and reports that they receive from the custodian or TAMP sponsor. Clients should review these statements and reports carefully.

For BWP, IPA, OPA and other participant advice services, client's retirement plan assets are maintained at a custodian other than LPL. For example, IARs provide management services for participant self-directed retirement plan accounts custodied at TIAA-CREF. The retirement plan sponsor (e.g., the client's employer) or the client is responsible for selecting the custodian for the retirement plan assets.

For certain services described in this brochure (e.g., hourly consulting services), LPL may receive prepayment of fees for 6 or more months in advance.

LPL FINANCIAL FIRM BROCHURE

For LPL's Strategic Asset Management, Strategic Asset Management II, Manager Select, Manager Access Select, Personal Wealth Portfolios, Optimum Market Portfolios, and Model Wealth Portfolios programs, which are described in separate disclosure brochures, LPL is a qualified custodian as defined in Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act and maintains custody of SAM II client funds and securities in a separate account for each client under the client's name. LPL as a qualified custodian for those program accounts sends account statements showing all transactions, positions, and all deposits and withdrawals of principal and income. LPL sends account statements monthly when the account has had activity or quarterly if there has been no activity. Clients should carefully review those account statements. If clients would like more information on such programs, clients should contact the IAR for a copy of the program brochure that describes such program or go to https://adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 16 INVESTMENT DISCRETION

With respect to financial planning and consulting services, and retirement plan participant consulting services, LPL and the IAR do not have any discretionary investment authority, and do not implement or monitor any recommendations provided to clients. For services under the IPA or OPA program, the IAR typically is granted investment discretion in the advisory agreement. For customized advisory services, the IAR may provide management services on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis as stated in the client agreement. For its overlay portfolio management services, LPL has discretion to trade accounts based on investment models, and to manage accounts according to investment restrictions and tax efficient strategies. For LPL's Strategic Asset Management, Strategic Asset Management II, Manager Select, Manager Access Select, Personal Wealth Portfolios, Optimum Market Portfolios, and Model Wealth Portfolios programs, which are described in separate disclosure brochures, LPL has discretionary investment authority.

In a TAMP program, the client typically authorizes the third party investment advisor to purchase and sell securities on a discretionary or non-discretionary basis pursuant to the investment objective chosen by the client. This authorization will be set out in the TAMP client agreement. LPL and the IAR generally do not have discretion on TAMP program accounts.

For 529 Savings Plan Account Management advisory services, the client typically grants IAR and LPL complete and unlimited discretionary trading authority with respect to the purchase and sale of the available investment options within the client's account.

ITEM 17 VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

LPL does not accept authority to vote client securities in connection with any of the services described in this Brochure. LPL does accept authority to vote client securities in connection with certain of its advisory programs. Please see the brochure for each program for more information.

ITEM 18 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

LPL is a qualified custodian as defined in Rule 206(4)-2, and is therefore not required to include a balance sheet for its most recent financial fiscal year.

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 individualized investment advice provided to a particular client. For more information about the IAR servicing the client, client should refer to the Brochure Supplement for the IAR, which should have been provided by the IAR along with this Brochure at the time client opened the account. If client did not receive a Brochure Supplement for the IAR, the client should contact the IAR or LPL at lplfinancial.adv@lpl.com.

LPL FINANCIAL FIRM BROCHURE

BROCHURE SUPPLEMENTS

Marc Andrew Zabicki
Ryan Edward Detrick
Jason Hoody
Benjamin Lawrence Hargett
Richard Scott Brown
Quincy Krosby
Jeffrey Roach
Lawrence Dean Gillum

LPL Financial LLC
1055 LPL Way, Fort Mill, SC 29715
(704) 733-3300

Jeffrey Alan Buchbinder
Barry Seth Gilbert

LPL Financial LLC
75 State Street, 22nd Floor, Boston, MA 02109
(617) 423-3644
www.lpl.com

Ben Welch

LPL Financial LLC
4707 Executive Drive, San Diego, CA 92121
(858) 450-9606

March 31, 2022

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 lplfinancial.adv@lpl.com.

Marc Andrew Zabicki

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

Mr. Zabicki is responsible for the advice provided by the LPL Research Department through LPL's advisory programs, and he reports up to Rob Pettman, Executive Vice President. The advice provided by Mr. Zabicki also is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.

Ryan Edward Detrick

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

Jason Hoody

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

Benjamin Lawrence Hargett

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

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

Supervision

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

Scott Brown

Educational Background and Business Experience

Richard "Scott" Brown was born in 1991. He received a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration and a minor in Economics from Auburn University in 2016 and the Chartered Market Technician designation in 2019. He is a Senior Analyst and the Technical Market Strategist at LPL and joined LPL in 2016. Prior to joining LPL, Mr. Brown was financial advisor with Strauss Financial Group in Birmingham, AL.

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

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 Equity Strategist at LPL and joined LPL in 2022. Prior to joining LPL, Quincy Krosby worked at Prudential Financial as Chief Market Strategist.

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

Quincy Krosby receives a regular salary.

Supervision

As Chief Equity Strategist, Quincy Krosby is responsible for participating in the Strategic and Tactical Asset Allocation Committee and representing the team's views regarding global investment themes. She speaks to LPL advisors and their clients about investment themes in addition to appearing on business television and speaking with business-focused reporters. This is subject to LPL's policies and procedures and to any guidelines established for the applicable advisory program. The Chief Compliance Officer – Advisory Compliance is responsible for administering LPL's policies and procedures for investment advisory activities. The telephone number for the Advisory Compliance Department is 1-800-877-7210.

Jeffrey 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 Vice President, Research 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

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

Dr. Roach receives a regular salary and a discretionary bonus.

Supervision

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

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 an Assistant 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

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

Jeffrey Alan Buchbinder

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

Barry Seth Gilbert

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

Ben Welch

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

1055 LPL Way, Fort Mill, SC 29715