

PERSONAL WEALTH PORTFOLIOS (PWP) PROGRAM FORM BROCHURE

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

Additional information about LPL also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 1 COVER PAGE

ITEM 2 MATERIAL CHANGES

The following is a summary of certain changes made to this Brochure from the time of the annual update of the Brochure dated March 31, 2017. Items 6 and 9 were updated to provide more information regarding the collateralized lending program offered by LPL and related risks and conflicts of interest. Item 9 was updated to provide information regarding disciplinary events, involving (i) a consent order with the Massachusetts Securities Division related to LPL’s supervisory practices for LPL representatives located on the premises of a credit union (2017), (ii) a consent order with the New Jersey Bureau of Securities related to 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 (2017), (iii) FINRA sanctions in connection with brokerage supervisory and disclosure procedures related to the sale of certain brokered certificates of deposit in brokerage accounts (2018), (iv) consent orders with certain members of the North American Securities Administrators Association related to the sale of unregistered, non-exempt securities (2018). Item 9 also was updated to provide more information regarding outside business activities in which an IAR might engage, and the conflicts of interest that can be presented by those activities, (v) FINRA sanctions in connection with the effectiveness of LPL’s anti-money laundering program, LPL’s failure to amend certain Forms U4 and U5, and LPL’s systems and supervisory procedures relating to Forms U4 and U5 reporting requirements (2018), and (vi) a consent agreement with the Indiana Secretary of State, Securities Division, in connection with LPL’s brokerage supervisory procedures relating to email review and annual branch office examinations (2018).

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ITEM 4 SERVICES, FEES AND COMPENSATION

Services

LPL offers various types of advisory services and programs, including wrap fee programs, mutual fund asset allocation programs, advisory programs offered by third party investment advisor firms, financial planning services, an advisor-enhanced digital advice program, and retirement plan consulting services. This Brochure provides a description of the advisory services offered under LPL's Personal Wealth Portfolios ("PWP") program. For more information about LPL's advisory services and programs other than PWP, please contact your LPL investment advisor representative ("IAR") for a copy of a similar brochure that describes such service or program or go to www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. IARs are required by applicable rules and policies to obtain licenses and complete certain training in order to recommend certain investment products and services. You should be aware that your IAR, depending on the licenses or training obtained, may or may not be able to recommend certain investments, models or services. Please ask your IAR about the investments, models and services he or she is licensed or qualified to sell.

LPL is also a broker-dealer registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), and IARs are typically also registered with LPL as a broker-dealer registered representative. Therefore, in such case, an IAR is able to offer a client both investment advisory and brokerage services. Before engaging with an IAR, clients should take time to consider the differences between an advisory relationship and a brokerage relationship to determine which type of service best serves the client's investment needs and goals. Clients should speak to the IAR to understand the different types of services available through LPL. Clients also should refer to the informational brochure on www.lpl.com titled "Working with an LPL Financial Advisor: The Choice between Advisory Services and Brokerage Services."

The PWP program is a unified managed account program in which LPL and its investment advisor representatives or IARs provide ongoing investment advice and management. In PWP, clients invest in asset allocation portfolios ("Portfolios") designed by LPL's Research Department, which include a combination of mutual funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and investment models ("Models") provided to LPL by third party money managers ("PWP Advisors"). The Models typically consist of equity and fixed income securities, but may include investment company securities. LPL's Research Department selects the mutual funds, ETFs and Models to be made available in a Portfolio.

The IAR obtains the necessary financial data from the client, assists the client in determining the suitability of the program and assists the client in setting an appropriate investment objective. The IAR selects a Portfolio based on client's investment objective and then selects among the mutual funds, ETFs and/ or Models available in the Portfolio. The PWP program also permits clients to select a third party investment advisor firm associated with an LPL registered representative, in lieu of an IAR, to provide the advisory services described in this brochure.

LPL has discretionary authority to purchase and sell securities in the account. The client authorizes LPL and IAR to take discretion by executing the Account Agreement and Application. LPL acts as the overlay portfolio manager ("OPM") in coordinating the trades among the various securities and sleeves of a PWP account. After a PWP account is opened, and upon deposit of funds by the client, LPL will invest the client's funds based on the Portfolio selected. It generally will take up to 5 business days from the date the account is fully funded for all assets to be fully allocated across the Portfolio. In certain cases, it may take longer to allocate assets to fixed income securities because of market conditions or the illiquid nature of certain issues. In the case of municipal security Models ("Muni Models"), it typically can take between 30 to 90 days for the Model to be fully invested. Subsequent deposits accumulate and will not be invested in the Portfolio until certain conditions are met, including conditions related to trade size and position deviation from the target allocation.

During the normal course of business, LPL reviews accounts on a daily basis and executes trades as needed. In addition, each year based on the anniversary date of the initial account asset allocation, LPL will examine if any particular asset class in an account has drifted beyond a tolerance limit and determine if the account should be rebalanced to be within acceptable asset allocation tolerances.



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Except as described below for Muni Models, the role of the PWP Advisors is limited to submitting Models to LPL, who has discretion as OPM for trade execution. However, if a Portfolio is selected that includes a Muni Model, the PWP Advisor for that Model will have discretionary trading authority with respect to the purchase and sale of fixed income securities for the portion of the account invested according to the Muni Model ("Muni Sleeve"). Although the PWP Advisor has discretion over the Muni Sleeve, LPL has ultimate discretion over the entire account and may exercise discretion over securities in the Muni Sleeve (e.g., to rebalance the Account or to liquidate securities for withdrawal requests). LPL may appoint from time to time other PWP Advisors to take discretion over a portion of the account managed according to that PWP Advisor's Model.

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

Fee Schedule

In the PWP program, clients pay LPL and its IARs an ongoing advisory fee ("Account Fee"). The Account Fee is negotiable between the client and the IAR and is set out in the Account Application. The Account Fee is a straight percentage based on the value of all assets in the account, including cash holdings. The maximum Account Fee is 2.50%. The Account Fee is paid to LPL, and LPL retains 0.10% for its OPM services, and up to 0.58% for its administrative, custody and clearing services and the Portfolio design services of LPL Research. LPL pays a portion of the Account Fee to the PWP Advisors. LPL shares between up to 100% (typically between 90% and 100%) of the remaining portion of the Account Fee with the IAR based on the agreement between LPL and the IAR. A portion of the fee to the IAR may be paid by the IAR to his or her LPL branch manager or another LPL representative for supervision or administrative support. The portion of the Account Fee paid to the PWP Advisors varies by asset class and investment strategy, and ranges from 0.15% to 0.50%. To the extent that fee rates charged by PWP Advisors within the same asset class vary, an IAR has a financial incentive to select one PWP Advisor over another. If a Portfolio is selected that does not include a PWP Advisor Model, this will result in each of LPL and the IAR retaining a greater portion of the Account Fee than if a Portfolio was selected that included a PWP Advisor Model, because no portion of the Account Fee will be paid to a PWP Advisor.

The fees paid by LPL to PWP Advisors in the program are generally less than a PWP Advisor would charge a client seeking to establish a direct relationship outside of the program. LPL is absorbing many of the billing, administrative, trading and marketing expenses that would otherwise be borne by the PWP Advisor and the role of the PWP Advisor is generally limited to providing Models to LPL. PWP Advisors generally have higher minimum account size requirements when managing direct accounts and higher fees when the PWP Advisor bears those expenses. In providing ongoing advice and management for the account, IAR can recommend or select a Portfolio that would result in the IAR's retaining more or less of the Account Fee than it would if another Portfolio were recommended or selected.

How the Account Fee is Charged

LPL deducts the Account Fee and other fees and charges associated with a PWP account from the account. LPL calculates and deducts the Account Fee in the method described in the Account Agreement, unless other arrangements are made in writing. If a client wishes to be billed for the Account Fee, rather than a deduction directly from the account, the client needs to make a request to LPL through the IAR. LPL and IAR do not accept performance-based fees under the PWP program.

Payment in Advance and Refund of Pre-Paid Fees

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



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the account to a brokerage account. In a brokerage account, client is charged a commission for each transaction and LPL and the IAR have no responsibility to provide ongoing investment advice.

Other Types of Fees and Expenses of LPL

In addition to the Account Fee, clients also pay LPL other additional miscellaneous administrative or custodial-related fees and charges that apply to a PWP account. LPL notifies clients of these charges at account opening and makes available a current list of these charges on its website at www.lpl.com. These fees include retirement account fees and termination fees, including, for example, a fee for loans processed for qualified retirement plan and 403(b)(7) plan accounts and an account termination fee for processing a full account transfer to another financial institution. These miscellaneous fees are not directly based on the costs of the transaction or service by LPL, may include a profit to LPL, and certain of the fees may be lowered or waived for certain clients.

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

Fees Charged by Third Parties

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

Clients should understand that in many cases the mutual funds and mutual fund share classes offered through the Program charge higher fees and expenses than those that are not offered through the Program, and such other mutual funds and share classes may be equally or more appropriate for a client's account. As discussed below, a portion of the fees and expenses charged by certain mutual funds in the Program will be paid to LPL. Other financial services firm may offer the same mutual funds that are offered through the Program but at lower overall costs to investors than the costs that clients incur by investing through the Program.

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

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

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



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account, client should understand that an advisory fee will be charged based on the total assets in the account, including the transferred security. When transferring securities into an account, client should consider and speak to IAR about whether:

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

For those Portfolios consisting of mutual funds, LPL selects only no-load and load-waived mutual funds. Some mutual funds and Program Share Classes in PWP charge shareholders an asset-based fee, known as a "12b-1" fee, to cover distribution expenses and, in some cases, shareholder servicing expenses. A portion of such 12b-1 fees will ultimately be paid to LPL by the funds. Any 12b-1 fees paid to LPL by funds that are held in a retirement account will be credited to the account, while LPL will retain all 12b-1 fees paid to LPL by funds that are held in non-retirement accounts. A retirement account for purposes of this Brochure is an account held by plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") or an account otherwise subject to Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code (e.g., an individual retirement account or IRA). The receipt of 12b-1 fees presents a conflict of interest because it gives an incentive to LPL or an associated PWP Advisor to recommend mutual funds for non-retirement accounts based on the compensation received rather than on a client's needs. LPL does not share 12b-1 fees with its IARs or third party PWP Advisors in the PWP program.

As described below under "Additional Information – Brokerage Practices," if a PWP Advisor for a Muni Model chooses to execute a transaction through a broker-dealer other than LPL, the execution price to the client may include a commission, mark-up/mark-down, or other fee imposed by the executing broker-dealer in addition to the Account Fee. If client holds an American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") in an account, there are custodial fees or taxes related to the ADR.

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

Important Things to Consider About Wrap Fees on a PWP Account

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



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ITEM 5 ACCOUNT REQUIREMENTS AND TYPES OF CLIENTS

LPL generally requires a minimum account value of \$250,000. In certain instances, LPL will permit a lower minimum account size. An account will not be invested according to the Portfolio until the minimum account size and the targeted funding value of the account has been reached. The program is available for individuals, IRAs, banks and thrift institutions, pension and profit sharing plans, including plans subject to ERISA, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, state and municipal government entities, corporations and other business entities.

ITEM 6 PORTFOLIO MANAGER SELECTION AND EVALUATION

In PWP, LPL and IAR are responsible for the overall investment advice and management services offered to clients, and the client selects the IAR who manages the account. LPL generally requires that individuals involved in determining or giving investment advice have at least 2 years financial planning, advisory or brokerage-related experience. Each IAR is also generally required to possess a FINRA Series 6, 7, 62, 65, or 66 license (to the extent required). For more information about the IAR managing the account, client should refer to the Brochure Supplement for the IAR available from the IAR.

LPL makes available Models designed by PWP Advisors. LPL selects and reviews on an ongoing basis the PWP Advisors available on PWP based on quantitative, qualitative and infrastructure criteria, which include:

Quantitative Criteria

LPL evaluates quantitative criteria both in terms of the PWP Advisor's absolute performance and performance relative to the PWP Advisor's investment style group, including but not limited to:

- Rate of return
- Consistency of returns and risk
- Number of employees and accounts
- Years in the business
- Assets under management

Qualitative Criteria

LPL evaluates qualitative criteria, including but not limited to:

- Sound Investment philosophy and process that drives performance
- Assessment of the investment manager and team
- Risk controls
- Legal and compliance issues

Infrastructure Criteria

LPL reviews infrastructure criteria to assess whether a PWP Advisor can handle operational requirements including but not limited to:

- Composite calculation methodology
- Trade rotation policy, if applicable
- Back office review
- Client servicing resources
- Firm-wide program commitment

LPL reviews PWP Advisors currently participating in the program and reviews new PWP Advisors prior to the addition of their Models to the program. LPL may elect to remove a PWP Advisor should it determine that the PWP Advisor has failed to meet one or more of the above selection criteria or other pertinent criteria (e.g., significant change in management staff). In making a decision to remove a PWP Advisor, LPL's Research Department takes into consideration all criteria; no one criteria is necessarily determinant in the replacement decision. Additionally, in its review process, LPL places emphasis on long term overall PWP



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Advisor performance from a qualitative and/or quantitative viewpoint. Short-term developments are monitored but are not necessarily sufficient for a decision to remove a PWP Advisor.

PWP Advisor Performance

LPL's Research Department uses information provided by the PWP Advisor and also may use independent, third party databases when evaluating a PWP Advisor. In order for a PWP Advisor to be selected for the program, LPL generally requires a third party verification letter related to compliance of the PWP Advisor's performance information with Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS) or a similar letter indicating that the performance information has been audited by an independent auditor. PWP Advisor performance information is not calculated on a uniform and consistent basis.

LPL does not calculate PWP Advisor performance. However, LPL provides clients with individual quarterly performance information. Performance information distributed by LPL is compiled using third party portfolio accounting and reporting software. Client performance information is calculated by LPL on a uniform and consistent basis using a time weighted basis. Performance reports are intended to inform clients as to how their investments have performed for a period, both on an absolute basis and compared to leading investment indices.

It is important to note that PWP Advisors provide Models to LPL, and, except in the case of Muni Models, LPL is the party with discretion for trade implementation and execution in PWP accounts. Therefore, Models submitted to LPL by PWP Advisors may represent activity that has already been implemented on behalf of other clients of the PWP Advisor. Because of this fact and because LPL (and not the PWP Advisor) has discretionary authority to implement trades, performance of a PWP account will differ from the performance of PWP Advisor's discretionary accounts.

LPL Portfolio Design Services

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

LPL Research designs different types of Portfolios for PWP to meet the varying needs of clients. The IAR selects the Portfolio and provides advice based on the client's individual needs. LPL's Research Department uses various investment strategies in designing Portfolios, including those described below. All Portfolios seek to generate capital appreciation while assuming a reasonable amount of risk. The Portfolios are intended to take advantage of market opportunities that will occur or persist over a three-to-five-year time frame. It is important to note that no methodology or investment strategy is guaranteed to be successful or profitable.

- *Standard.* This investment strategy invests in more traditional asset classes (e.g., large cap growth, large cap value, small cap growth, small cap value, foreign and fixed income). LPL Research designs different versions of Standard Portfolios, for example, for investors who wish to allocate to mid caps or who do not want explicit allocations to foreign markets.
- *Core.* This investment strategy also invests in more traditional asset classes, however the traditional equity asset classes are combined between blends of growth and value.
- *Diversified.* This investment strategy invests in traditional asset classes but may also invest in less traditional asset classes (e.g., emerging markets, high yield bonds). This investment strategy is subject to minimal constraints. LPL Research designs different versions of these Portfolios, for example, for investors who want allocation to tax-free bonds.
- *Diversified Plus.* This investment strategy invests in traditional asset classes but may also invest in less traditional asset classes (e.g., emerging markets, high yield bonds). This investment strategy is subject to minimal constraints. LPL Research designs different versions of these Portfolios, for example, for investors who want allocation to tax-free bonds. In addition, this strategy has a tactical allocation for investors who wish to have an allocation that is more tactically managed and allocated by LPL Research to mutual funds, ETFs and/or ETNs. The tactical allocation is intended to be more flexible and to help take advantage of short-, mid-, and long-term opportunities the markets present.



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Other than in the context of a change in a tactical sleeve of Diversified Plus, when LPL's Research Department determines that a Model, ETF or mutual fund is no longer acceptable for a Portfolio, LPL will notify the IAR of the change in status and provide alternatives for the account from which the IAR will select, which may include selection of 1) an ETF until a replacement Model, ETF or mutual fund has been selected by the Research Department, 2) the replacement Model, ETF or mutual fund, or 3) one of the remaining choices within the asset class.

Types of Investments and Risks

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

- **Market Risk.** This is the risk that the value of securities owned by an investor may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** This is the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates; a bond or a fixed income fund with a longer duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a bond or bond fund with a shorter duration.
- **Credit Risk.** This is the risk that an investor could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security is unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations.
- **Issuer-Specific Risk.** This is the risk that the value of an individual security or particular type of security can be more volatile than the market as a whole and can perform differently from the value of the market as a whole.
- **Investment Company Risk.** To the extent a client account invests in ETFs or other investment companies, its performance will be affected by the performance of those other investment companies. Investments in ETFs and other investment companies are subject to the risks of the investment companies' investments, as well as to the investment companies' expenses. If a client account invests in other investment companies, the client account may receive distributions of taxable gains from portfolio transactions by that investment company and may recognize taxable gains from transactions in shares of that investment company, which would be taxable when distributed.
- **Concentration Risk.** To the extent a client account concentrates its investments by investing a significant portion of its assets in the securities of a single issuer, industry, sector, country or region, the overall adverse impact on the client of adverse developments in the business of such issuer, such industry or such government could be considerably greater than if they did not concentrate their investments to such an extent.
- **Sector Risk.** To the extent a client account invests more heavily in particular sectors, industries, or sub-sectors of the market, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors, industries, or sub-sectors. An individual sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The several industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. A client account's performance could be affected if the sectors, industries, or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance.
- **Alternative Strategy Mutual Funds.** Certain mutual funds available in the program invest primarily in alternative investments and/or strategies. Investing in alternative investments and/or strategies may not be suitable 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.
- **Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs).** ETFs are typically investment companies that are legally classified as open end mutual funds or unit investment trusts. 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



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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.

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

LPL's Overlay Portfolio Management Services

As OPM, LPL provides advisory services tailored to the individual needs of the clients. LPL reviews accounts on a daily basis for rebalancing. LPL accommodates reasonable requests to restrict holdings of specific securities, specific industries, specific sectors, and certain pre-defined categories (e.g., "sin" stocks). In the event that client restrictions prevent the investment in certain securities otherwise recommended by a PWP Advisor, assets will be invested pro-rata across the remaining securities in the Model. Such restrictions do not apply to any mutual funds, ETFs or fixed-income securities that are held in the account. Restrictions placed on an account can affect the performance of the account. The OPM may choose not to accept an account with restrictions that are inconsistent with the investments chosen by the OPM or as recommended by the PWP Advisor.

LPL accommodates requests to perform tax harvesting, which include using the proceeds of tax-related transactions to purchase appropriate securities (such as ETFs) for an account. These securities will be held in the account until appropriate wash sale periods have expired. Once the wash sale period has expired, the related proceeds will be invested according to the Portfolio selected. During a period specified by LPL, the IAR can also direct LPL to purchase an ETF in lieu of a mutual fund selected for the account in order to avoid capital gain distributions. If an ETF is purchased for this purpose, the account will be reallocated into the selected mutual fund after the distribution, at a time determined by LPL. The sale of the ETF will be a taxable event. In certain circumstances, LPL also accommodates requests for all or a portion of the account to remain unallocated for a period of time. Such customized requests, liquidation requests in connection with withdrawals, and changes to the Portfolios or investment objective selected may take up to 5 business days to process, and, in certain circumstances, may take longer.



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As LPL generally has discretion to implement a Model, an account's holdings may differ from the Model submitted. For example, LPL may limit small trades (defined by minimum dollar amounts, share amounts, percentage of account, or percentage of individual asset class). In addition, due to market conditions or the illiquid nature of certain issues, there could be times when LPL will not be able to invest in specific taxable fixed income securities that appear in a Model. In those circumstances LPL will attempt to invest in fixed income securities with similar characteristics as those in the Models. For clients in California and New York, if tax-free fixed income securities are selected for a Muni Model, the PWP Advisor will attempt to limit the fixed income securities purchased to state-specific, tax free fixed income securities; however, the PWP Advisor may also include non-state-specific securities.

Voting Client Securities

Unless a client instructs otherwise, LPL will vote proxies on the client's behalf. LPL has adopted policies and procedures in order for LPL to vote securities in the best interest of clients. LPL has contracted with a third party vendor to make proxy voting recommendations and handle the administrative functions of voting proxies. Although LPL retains authority to vote client proxies, it is LPL's general policy to vote according to the recommendations of the third party vendor. Any exceptions to this general policy are referred to LPL's Research Department, which makes the determination as to how to vote the proxy in accordance with the best interest of the client. A copy of LPL's proxy voting policies is available upon request to your IAR. A client can obtain information about how LPL voted with respect to securities held in the client's account by contacting the IAR.

In the case of voluntary corporate actions, LPL intends to follow the instructions provided by the PWP Advisors unless, in the determination of the OPM, such instructions are overtly contrary to a client's best interest or instructions. Prior to making such determination, however, LPL will first determine if it has a conflict of interest with any of the companies involved in the corporate action. If LPL does have a conflict of interest, LPL will follow the instructions provided by the PWP Advisors without reviewing individual client interests.

LPL, IAR and the PWP Advisors are not obligated to render any advice or take any action on behalf of a client with respect to any legal proceedings, including bankruptcies, involving securities or other investments held in the account, or the issuers thereof. The client retains the right and obligation to take action with respect to legal proceedings relating to securities held in the account.

ITEM 7 CLIENT INFORMATION PROVIDED TO PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The IAR obtains the necessary financial data from the client and assists the client in setting an appropriate investment objective for the account. The IAR obtains this information by having the client complete an Account Application which is a part of the Account Agreement. In quarterly communications, LPL asks clients to contact the IAR if there have been any changes in the client's financial situation or investment objectives or if they wish to impose any reasonable restrictions on the management of the account or reasonably modify existing restrictions. Because the PWP Advisor's role generally is limited to providing Models to LPL, and the PWP Advisor does not provide individualized discretionary advisory services to PWP clients, LPL generally does not communicate specific client information to PWP Advisors. However, in the case of PWP Advisors for the Muni Models, the PWP Advisor does provide individualized discretionary advisory services with respect to the Muni Sleeve. If a Muni Model is selected, LPL forwards client information from the Account Application to the PWP Advisor. If client communicates to the IAR regarding material changes in the client's financial circumstances, investment objectives or investment restrictions, such information is forwarded to the PWP Advisor for the Muni Model. Clients may communicate such information to the IAR or otherwise communicate directly with the PWP Advisor, although clients are encouraged to direct communication through their IARs.

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

ITEM 8 CLIENT CONTACT WITH PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

LPL does not place any restrictions on a clients' ability to contact and consult with IARs. Because the PWP Advisor's role generally is limited to providing Models to LPL, and the PWP Advisor does not provide individualized discretionary advisory services to PWP clients, PWP Advisors generally are not available to be contacted or consulted by PWP clients. However, in the case of PWP Advisors for the Muni Models, the PWP Advisor does provide individualized discretionary advisory services with



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respect to the Muni Sleeve. If a Muni Model is selected, clients may consult directly with the PWP Advisor, although clients are encouraged to direct contact with the PWP Advisor through OPM or their IAR.

ITEM 9 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disciplinary Information

As an investment advisor and broker-dealer regulated by the SEC, LPL was found by the SEC to have willfully violated Rule 30(a) of Regulation S-P, which requires broker-dealers and investment advisors to have written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to safeguard customer records and information. The SEC ordered LPL to cease and desist from committing future violations of Rule 30(a), censured it for its conduct, and ordered it to pay a \$275,000 penalty (2008).

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

- The effectiveness of LPL's anti-money laundering program, LPL's failure to amend certain Forms U4 and U5, and LPL's systems and supervisory procedures relating to Forms U4 and U5 reporting requirements, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$2,750,000 and an undertaking to review the process used to disclose customer complaints on Forms U4 and U5 (2018).
- LPL's brokerage supervisory and disclosure procedures related to the sale of certain brokered certificates of deposit in brokerage accounts, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$375,000 (2018).
- LPL's systems and supervisory procedures relating to the creation and distribution of certain required account notices, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$900,000, and an undertaking to review affected processes (2016).
- LPL's systems and supervisory procedures relating to the format in which certain electronic records were retained, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$750,000 (2016).
- LPL's various brokerage supervisory procedures, including those related to the sale of complex non-traditional ETFs, variable annuity ("VA") contracts, real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and other products in brokerage accounts, as well as LPL's failure to monitor and report trades and deliver trade confirmations, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$10,000,000, and restitution of \$1,664,592 (2015).
- LPL's processing and supervision of the sale of alternative investments, including non-traded REITs, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$950,000 (2014).
- LPL's systems and procedures 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's procedures regarding its review of e-mail communications, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$100,000 (2011).
- LPL's procedures on transmittals of cash and securities from customer accounts to third party accounts, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$100,000 (2011).
- LPL's procedures on supervision of VA exchanges, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$175,000 (2010).
- Allegations that LPL failed to reasonably supervise a registered representative regarding his use of strategies and recommendations involving UITs, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$125,000 (2008).

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 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



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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 (Massachusetts or "MA," 2017).
- LPL's oversight of certain VA transactions, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$975,000, restitution to clients and former clients of an LPL representative, disgorgement of commissions retained by LPL in connection with such representative's VA sales, and an undertaking to review such representative's brokerage and advisory activities and LPL's related policies and procedures (MA, 2017).
- The sale in brokerage accounts of non-traded REITs in excess of prospectus standards, state concentration limits or LPL's internal guidelines, resulting in an aggregate civil penalty of \$1,425,000, reimbursement of certain investigative expenses and remediation of losses to impacted customers (Global settlement with certain members of NASAA, 2015).
- The sale of non-traded REITs in excess of prospectus standards, state concentration limits or LPL's internal guidelines, resulting in an administrative fine of \$250,000, reimbursement of investigative costs of \$250,000, a \$250,000 contribution to an investor education fund and remediation of losses to impacted customers (New Hampshire, 2015).
- The sale of leveraged and inverse leveraged ETFs ("Leveraged ETFs"), resulting in an administrative fine of \$50,000 (Delaware), a penalty of \$200,000 (MA), restitution to Delaware customers in an amount up to \$150,000, restitution to MA customers in an amount up to \$1,600,000, and an agreement to make certain changes in its supervisory system with respect to Leveraged ETFs (2015).
- Failure to implement procedures related to the use of senior-specific titles by LPL representatives as required under MA law, resulting in a censure and a fine of \$250,000 (2015).
- Failure to detect improper and fraudulent conduct by an LPL representative, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$500,000, and restitution to impacted customers; and failure to adequately enforce supervisory procedures and maintain certain books and records required under Illinois law in connection with certain VA exchange transactions, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$2,000,000, and restitution to impacted customers (2014).
- The sale of non-traded REITs to MA residents in excess of MA concentration limits, resulting in a censure, a fine of \$500,000, and restitution to impacted customers (2013).

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

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

LPL is a broker-dealer registered with FINRA and the SEC. As a broker-dealer, LPL transacts business in various types of securities, including mutual funds, stocks, bonds, commodities, options, private and public partnerships, variable annuities, REITs and other investment products. LPL is registered to operate in all 50 states and has primarily an independent-contractor sales force of registered representatives and IARs dispersed throughout the United States. LPL has a dedicated team of employee IARs who service certain accounts in the absence of an IAR. IARs are registered representatives of LPL. If required for their positions with a registered broker-dealer, LPL's principal executive officers are securities licensed as registered representatives of LPL. LPL is also registered as a transfer agent with the SEC and as an introducing broker with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In addition, LPL is qualified to sell insurance products in all 50 states.

LPL and The Private Trust Company ("PTC"), a federally chartered non-depository bank licensed to provide trust services in all 50 states, are related persons. PTC serves as IRA custodian for program accounts set up as IRAs and receives an annual maintenance fee for this service. PTC also provides personal trustee services to clients for a variety of administrative fiduciary services, which services may relate to a program account. PTC's IRA custodian and trustee services and related fees are established under a separate engagement between the client and PTC.



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

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

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

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

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

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

Some mutual funds and Program Share Classes in PWP charge shareholders a 12b-1 fee. To the extent a mutual fund or a Program Share Class charges a 12b-1 fee, the fee will be paid to LPL by the mutual fund. Any 12b-1 fees paid to LPL by mutual funds that are held in a retirement account will be credited to the account, while, LPL retains all 12b-1 fees paid to LPL by mutual funds that are held in non-retirement accounts.

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



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The compensation LPL receives from a fund for recordkeeping and administrative services is based on the amount of client assets that are invested in the fund (up to 0.25% annually), or the number of positions held by PWP clients in the fund (up to \$25 per position). In addition, LPL charges a setup fee to product sponsors when adding new investment products or share classes of an investment product to LPL's investment platforms. In the case of exchange traded products, LPL receives up to \$7,500 per product. In the case of mutual funds, LPL receives a one-time set up fee of up to \$40,000 to add the sponsor to its recordkeeping platform, which is the sum of a \$15,000 due diligence fee and a setup fee of \$5,000 per fund (up to a maximum of \$25,000 total for all funds). LPL does not share this compensation with its IARs.

LPL has fee arrangements with investment advisors or distributors ("sponsors") of mutual funds and ETFs that are available for purchase through the Program, called revenue sharing. Under these arrangements, the sponsor pays LPL a fee based on the amount of client sales or assets invested in the sponsor's funds or a fixed fee, and LPL provides marketing support to the sponsor and allows the sponsor to access IARs so that the sponsor can promote such mutual funds and/or ETFs. The maximum revenue sharing fee received by LPL under these arrangements is 0.15% annually. LPL does not accept revenue sharing fees for assets held in retirement accounts. LPL does not require that a fund sponsor participate in revenue sharing arrangements for the sponsor's funds to be selected for a Portfolio. In some cases, LPL receives compensation from a fund for the provision of services in addition to LPL's receipt of revenue sharing payments from the fund's sponsors. Such compensation includes 12b-1 fees in the case of nonretirement accounts and mutual fund recordkeeping compensation (described above).

LPL's receipt of 12b-1 fees and recordkeeping compensation and LPL's revenue sharing arrangements present conflicts of interest that affect LPL's ability to provide clients with unbiased, objective investment advice concerning the selection of funds and share classes for a Portfolio in the case of Portfolios designed by LPL. In particular, LPL has a financial incentive: (i) to select a fund or a Program Share Class that charges a 12b-1 fee and/or pays recordkeeping compensation to LPL over another comparable fund or a share class that does not charge 12b-1 fees or pay recordkeeping compensation; (ii) to select a fund sponsored by a company that makes revenue sharing payments to LPL, instead of another comparable fund whose sponsor does not make such payments; and (iii) to select a fund or a Program Share Class that charges 12b-1 fees, pays recordkeeping compensation to LPL, or whose sponsor makes revenue sharing payments to LPL that, in each case, are comparatively higher than those charged or paid by another comparable fund or share class or a sponsor of such funds or share classes. Such other comparable funds and/or share classes may be more appropriate for a client than the fund or Program Share Class offered through the Program. LPL's website www.lpl.com identifies the mutual funds that pay recordkeeping compensation and the mutual fund sponsors that make revenue sharing payments to LPL.

LPL does not share 12b-1 fees, recordkeeping fees, or revenue sharing payments with IARs or PWP Advisors, and therefore, there is no financial incentive for an IAR or a PWP Advisor to select one fund or a Program Share Class over another comparable fund or share class on the basis of the 12b-1 fee, recordkeeping compensation, and revenue sharing payments that the fund or Program Share Class charges or provides to LPL.

Cash Sweep Arrangements

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

For PWP accounts that are set up for cash to sweep to a money market fund -- the available sweep money market funds typically pay higher 12b-1 fees than other money market funds. In addition, LPL receives compensation of up to 0.35% annually of the LPL client assets invested in the sweep money market funds for recordkeeping services it provides for the funds. LPL also receives up to 0.15% annually of the LPL client assets invested in the sweep money market funds in connection with marketing support services LPL provides to the money market fund sponsors. LPL receives up to 1.00% annually of LPL client assets in the sweep money market funds from the money market fund sponsor in connection with 12b-1 fees, recordkeeping and other compensation.

For accounts that sweep cash to the multi-bank insured cash account program offered by LPL (the "ICA")—LPL receives a fee equal to a percentage of the average daily deposit balance in the ICA. The fee paid to LPL is applied across all ICA deposit accounts taken in the aggregate; therefore, on some accounts, fees to LPL may be higher or lower than this amount. For



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accounts that sweep cash to the multi-bank deposit cash account program offered by LPL (the "DCA")—LPL receives a flat monthly fee per account based upon the prevailing fed funds target rate. LPL's compensation under the DCA program is not affected by the actual cash amounts held in your account. The compensation LPL receives with respect to the ICA or DCA may be higher than if a client invests in other sweep investment options

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

The compensation that LPL receives related to ICA, DCA and the sweep money market funds is in addition to the Account Fee that LPL and IAR receive with respect to the assets in the sweep investment. This compensation related to ICA, DCA and sweep money market funds presents a conflict of interest to LPL because LPL has a financial benefit if cash is invested in the insured cash account or the sweep funds. However, LPL does not share this compensation with IARs. LPL Research does not take into account this compensation when it makes decisions on a Portfolio's allocation to cash.

Collateralized Lending Arrangements

LPL offers a program that enables clients to collateralize certain investment accounts in order to obtain secured loans through banking institutions that participate in the program. LPL receives third party compensation from participant banks based on the amount of outstanding loans. Compensation can be up to 0.75% of the outstanding loan amount. This compensation to LPL varies, and, therefore, LPL can earn more or less depending on the bank selected by the client. This compensation is a conflict of interest to LPL because LPL has a financial incentive for the client to select a bank in the program, and a participating bank that pays LPL more. However, LPL does not share this compensation with its IARs, and therefore, an IAR does not have a financial incentive if one bank is selected over another. LPL's interest in continuing to receive investment advisory fees gives LPL an incentive to recommend that clients borrow money rather than liquidating some of their assets managed by LPL, when it could be in a client's best interest to sell such assets instead of using them as collateral for a loan.

When a client pledges assets in an account, the client is a borrower and uses the cash and securities in the account as collateral for a loan and pays interest to the bank. Because of LPL's arrangements with the banks participating in the program, clients may be limited in their ability to negotiate the most favorable loan terms. However, clients are not required to use the banks in LPL's program, and can work directly with other banks to negotiate loan terms or obtain other financing arrangements. Clients should be aware that LPL's collateralized loan program is one way, among many, for clients to obtain a secured loan. Clients should understand that the interest and additional fees paid to the bank in connection with the loan are separate from and in addition to the advisory fees the client pays LPL for its advisory services on the account. As an alternative, clients could pledge securities held in a brokerage account at LPL, under which clients would pay commissions for securities transactions instead of ongoing fees for investment advice.

Rollovers

If a client is a participant in an employer-sponsored retirement plan such as a 401(k) plan, and decides to roll assets out of the plan into the account, LPL has a financial incentive to recommend that the client invest those assets in the account, because LPL will be paid on those assets, for example, through advisory fees. You should be aware that such fees likely will be higher than those a participant pays through a plan, and there can be maintenance and other miscellaneous fees. As securities held in a retirement plan are generally not transferred to the account, commissions and sales charges will be charged when liquidating such securities prior to the transfer, in addition to commissions and sales charges previously paid on transactions in the plan.

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 and nature of any action taken for the account may also be different.



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Review of Accounts

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

Other Compensation

PWP Advisors reimburse LPL for costs associated with the use of technology necessary for a PWP Advisor to perform its services under the program. LPL, LPL employees and IARs receive additional compensation from product sponsors. However, such compensation may not be tied to the sales of any products. Compensation includes such items as gifts valued at less than \$100 annually, an occasional dinner or ticket to a sporting event, or reimbursement in connection with educational meetings, client events, or marketing or advertising initiatives, including services for identifying prospective clients. Product sponsors also pay for, or reimburse LPL for the costs associated with, education or training events that are attended by LPL employees and IARs and for LPL-sponsored conferences and events.

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

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

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

Conflicts Related to LPL Compensation to IAR

The IAR recommending an advisory service receives compensation from LPL. LPL compensates IARs pursuant to an independent contractor agreement and not as an employee (although LPL has a dedicated team of employee IARs who service certain accounts in the absence of an IAR). 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



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

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

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

The amount of the Transition Assistance payments are often significant in relation to the overall revenue earned or compensation received by the IAR at his or her prior firm. Such payments are generally based on the size of the IAR's business established at his or her prior firm, for example, a percentage of the revenue earned or assets serviced by the IAR at the prior firm. These payments are generally in the form of payments or loans to the IAR with favorable interest rate terms as compared to other lenders, which are paid by LPL or forgiven by LPL based on years of service with LPL (e.g., if the IAR remains with LPL for 5 years) and/or the scope of business engaged in with LPL. LPL does not verify that any payments made are actually used for such transition costs.

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

The receipt of Transition Assistance creates a conflict of interest in that an IAR has a financial incentive to recommend that a client open and maintain an account with the IAR and LPL for advisory, brokerage and/or custody services, and to recommend switching investment products or services where a client's current investment options are not available through LPL, in order to receive the Transition Assistance benefit or payment. LPL and its IARs attempt to mitigate these conflicts of interest by evaluating and recommending that clients use LPL's services based on the benefits that such services provide to clients, rather than the Transition Assistance earned by any particular IAR. However, clients should be aware of this conflict and take it into consideration in making a decision whether to establish or maintain a relationship with LPL.

Client Referrals

From time to time, LPL and/or its IARs may enter into lead generation and referral arrangements with third parties and other financial intermediaries, including participation in third-party programs such as the Dave Ramsey Endorsed Local Provider program, for the purpose of introducing new clients to LPL and such IARs. Under these lead generation and referral



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arrangements, all referral parties are independent contractors. The compensation paid to such parties can be structured in various ways, including an ongoing flat fee.

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

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

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

LPL has entered into agreements with the financial institutions pursuant to which LPL shares compensation, including a portion of the Account Fee, with the financial institution for the use of the financial institution's facilities and for client referrals. In such case, instead of paying the IAR the portion of the Account Fee as described above, LPL shares such portion with the financial institution pursuant to the agreement between LPL and the financial institution, and the financial institution will pay part of that amount to IAR. In addition, LPL provides other forms of compensation to financial institutions, such as bonuses, awards or other things of value offered by LPL to the institution. In particular, LPL pays a financial institution in different ways, for example, payments based on production, payments 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, payments in connection with the transition of association from another broker-dealer or investment advisor firm to LPL, advances of advisory fees, 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. Therefore, the amount of this compensation may be more than what the financial institution would receive if the client participated in other LPL programs, programs of other investment advisors or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other client services. In such case, the financial institution has a financial incentive if an IAR recommends a program account over other programs and services.

Financial Information and Custody

LPL is a qualified custodian as defined in Rule 206(4)-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and maintains custody of PWP client funds and securities in a separate account for each client under the client's name. LPL as a qualified custodian sends account statements showing all transactions, positions, and all deposits and withdrawals of principal and income. LPL sends account statements monthly when the account has had activity or quarterly if there has been no activity. Clients should carefully review those account statements.

Brokerage Practices

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



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If a Portfolio is selected that includes a Muni Model, the PWP Advisor will have discretion to purchase and sell securities in the Muni Sleeve of the account. In connection with its duty to seek to achieve best execution, the PWP Advisor may choose to execute transactions through a broker-dealer other than LPL. In such case, the execution price may include a commission, markup or markdown, or other charges in addition to the Account Fee. Clients should read and understand the brokerage practices and other disclosures in the Firm Brochure of the PWP Advisor for the Muni Model.

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

Brochure Supplements

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



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BROCHURE SUPPLEMENTS

George Burton White
Kirby Horan-Adams
John Lynch
Steven James Snyder
Jason Hoody

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December 27, 2018

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

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

Note that although these LPL employees or officers included in these Brochure Supplements are responsible for investment advice provided by LPL they are not the IARs responsible for the ongoing individualized investment advice provided to a particular client. For more information about the IAR managing the account, client should refer to the Brochure Supplement for the IAR, which should have been provided by the IAR along with the LPL Financial Brochure and these Brochure Supplements at the time client opened the account. If client did not receive a Brochure Supplement for the IAR, the client should contact the IAR or LPL at lplfinancial.adv@lpl.com.

George Burton White

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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



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Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

Kirby Horan-Adams

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

John Lynch

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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



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Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

Steven James Snyder

Educational Background and Business Experience

Steven James Snyder was born in 1973. He has a BA in Economics and a BS in Cognitive Science from the University of California at San Diego. He is the Research Operating Officer of LPL, and has served in that position since 2014. Prior to joining LPL, Mr. Snyder was Head of Due Diligence at Fortigent. Prior to Fortigent, he was a Due Diligence analyst at Dunham & Associates.

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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



PERSONAL WEALTH PORTFOLIOS - PROGRAM FORM BROCHURE

Jason Hoody

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

Jeffrey Alan Buchbinder

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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



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certain portfolios over others. However, LPL mitigates this conflict by basing the bonus calculation on short and long-term performance, capping the amount of compensation paid regardless of the return, and tying a portion of the compensation to the outperformance of all LPL managed portfolios.

Supervision

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

Barry Seth Gilbert

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

Marcus Ehlers

Educational Background and Business Experience

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

Disciplinary Information

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



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Other Business Activities

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

Additional Compensation

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

Supervision

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

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