

Introduction

Our firm, iWealth Financial, LLC, is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We feel that it is important for you to understand how advisory and brokerage services and fees differ in order to determine which type of account is right for you. There are free and simple tools available to research firms and financial professionals at www.investor.gov/CRS, which also provides educational materials about investment advisers, broker-dealers, and investing.

What investment services and advice can you provide me?

We are a registered investment adviser that offers investment advisory services, including Investment Management, Comprehensive Portfolio Management, and Financial Planning & Consulting, to clients. If you open an advisory account with our firm, we'll meet with you to understand your current financial situation, existing resources, objectives, and risk tolerance. Based on what we learn, we'll recommend a portfolio of investments that is monitored at least quarterly, and if necessary, rebalanced to meet your changing needs and goals. We'll offer you advice on a regular basis and contact you at least annually to discuss your portfolio.

You can select in our agreement whether we are allowed to buy and sell investments in your account without asking you in advance ("discretion") or only after receiving your permission ("non-discretion"). If you select non-discretion, you make the ultimate decision regarding the purchase or sale of investments. Any limitations will be described in the signed advisory agreement. We will have discretion or non-discretion until the advisory agreement is terminated by you or our firm.

We do not restrict our advice to limited types of products or investments.

Our firm does not impose requirements for opening and maintaining accounts or otherwise engaging us.

Financial Planning & Consulting is included in our Comprehensive Portfolio Management services for no additional fee. Financial Planning & Consulting is also offered as a separate service for a flat or hourly fee. We do not monitor your investments for the Financial Planning & Consulting service.

Additional information about our advisory services is in Items 4 & 7 of our Firm Brochure, which is available online at [iWealth Financial \(sec.gov\)](http://iWealth Financial (sec.gov))

Questions to Ask Us:

- Given my financial situation, should I choose an investment advisory service? Why or why not?
- How will you choose investments to recommend to me?
- What is your relevant experience, including your licenses, education and other qualifications? What do those qualifications mean?

What fees will I pay?

You will be charged an ongoing annual fee applied quarterly based on the value of the assets in your account. Our maximum Investment Management and Comprehensive Portfolio Management annual fee is 1.90%. The more assets you have in your advisory account, the more you will pay us. We therefore have an incentive to increase the assets in your advisory account in order to increase our fees. Our fees vary and are negotiable. The amount you pay will depend, for example, on the services you receive and the amount of assets in your account. Our firm's fees will be automatically deducted from your advisory account, which will reduce the value of your advisory account.

Our maximum flat fee is \$50,000.00 and maximum hourly rate is \$500 for our Financial Planning & Consulting service. We charge an upfront retainer when you sign an agreement for this service or charge you when we provide a financial plan or consultation.

The custodian that holds your assets may charge you a transaction fee when we buy or sell an investment for you. The custodian's transaction fees are in addition to our firm's fees for our Investment Management and Comprehensive Portfolio Management services.

You may also pay charges imposed by the custodian holding your accounts for certain investments and maintaining your account. Some investments, such as mutual funds, index funds, exchange traded funds, and variable annuities, charge additional fees that will reduce the value of your investments over time. In addition, you may have to pay fees such as "surrender charges" to sell certain illiquid securities.

In certain cases, we select third party money managers, sub-advisers, and/or separate account managers to assist us with managing your account. If selected, they will charge you a fee, which will be described to you in their Form ADV and/or agreement.

You will pay fees and costs whether you make or lose money on your investments. Fees and costs will reduce any amount of money you make on your investments over time. Please make sure you understand what fees and costs you are paying.

Additional information about our fees is in Item 5 of our Firm Brochure, which is available online at [iWealth Financial \(sec.gov\)](https://www.iwealthfinancial.com/sec.gov)

Questions to Ask Us:

- Help me understand how these fees and costs may affect my investments. If I give you \$10,000 to invest, how much will go to fees and costs and how much will be invested for me?

What are your legal obligations to me when acting as my investment adviser? How else does your firm make money and what conflicts of interest do you have?

When we act as your investment adviser, we have to act in your best interest and not put our interest ahead of yours. At the same time, the way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests. You should understand and ask us about these conflicts because they can affect the investment advice we provide you. Here are some examples to help you understand what this means:

Some of our firm's financial professionals are registered representatives of LPL Financial LLC ("LPL"), an SEC registered broker-dealer and investment adviser. Your financial professional may offer you brokerage services through LPL or investment advisory services through our firm. Brokerage services and investment advisory services are different, and the fees our firm and LPL charge for those services are different. It is important that you understand the differences. In particular, your financial professional may earn additional transaction-based compensation and have additional conflicts of interest as a result of providing brokerage services through LPL. You are encouraged to learn more about LPL by reviewing LPL's relationship summary at [lpl-financial-relationship-summary.pdf](https://www.lpl.com/lpl-financial-relationship-summary.pdf) and having a discussion with your financial professional. You can also access free and simple tools to help you research firms and financial professionals at [Investor.gov/CRS](https://www.investor.gov/CRS), which also provides educational materials about broker-dealers, investment advisers, and investing.

Additional information about our conflicts of interest is in Item 10 of our Firm Brochure, which is available online at [iWealth Financial \(sec.gov\)](https://www.iwealthfinancial.com/sec.gov)

Questions to Ask Us:

- How might your conflicts of interest affect me, and how will you address them?

How do your financial professionals make money?

Our financial professionals are compensated based on the revenue our firm earns from their advisory services or recommendations, the amount of client assets they service, and the time and complexity required to meet a client's needs. In addition, they are compensated based on the type of product sold and/or product sales commissions.

Do you or your financial professionals have legal or disciplinary history?

No, our firm and financial professionals do not have any legal and disciplinary history to disclose. Visit [Investor.gov/CRS](https://www.investor.gov/CRS) for a free and simple search tool to research our firm and our financial professionals.

Questions to Ask Us:

- As a financial professional, do you have any disciplinary history? For what type of conduct?

Additional Information

You can find additional information about our firm's investment advisory services on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD #329980. You may also contact our firm at 507-835-9111 to request a copy of this relationship summary and other up-to-date information.

Questions to Ask Us:

- Who is my primary contact person? Is he or she a representative of an investment adviser or a broker-dealer? Who can I talk to if I have concerns about how this person is treating me?

Item 1: Cover Page
Part 2A of Form ADV: Firm Brochure
March 2025

iWealth Financial, LLC
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Waseca, MN 56093
www.iWealthFinancial.com

Firm Contact:
Matt Potter
Chief Compliance Officer

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of iWealth Financial, LLC. If clients have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 507-835-9111. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any State Securities Authority. Additional information about our firm is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD #329980.

Please note that the use of the term "registered investment adviser" and description of our firm and/or our associates as "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Clients are encouraged to review this Brochure and Brochure Supplements for our firm's associates who advise clients for more information on the qualifications of our firm and our employees.

Item 2: Material Changes

iWealth Financial, LLC is required to notify clients of any information that has changed since the last annual update of the Firm Brochure ("Brochure") that may be important to them. Clients can request a full copy of our Brochure or contact us with any questions that they may have about the changes.

Since our last ADV 2A filing, there have been no material changes to this brochure. To request an additional copy please contact your advisor.

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Item 4: Advisory Business

Our firm is dedicated to providing individuals and other types of clients with a wide array of investment advisory services. Our firm is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Minnesota in 2024 and has been in business as an investment adviser since that time. Our firm is wholly owned by KC Holdings I, LLC.

The purpose of this Brochure is to disclose the conflicts of interest associated with the investment transactions, compensation and any other matters related to investment decisions made by our firm or its representatives. As a fiduciary, it is our duty to always act in the client's best interest. This is accomplished in part by knowing our client. Our firm has established a service-oriented advisory practice with open lines of communication for many different types of clients to help meet their financial goals while remaining sensitive to risk tolerance and time horizons. Working with clients to understand their investment objectives while educating them about our process, facilitates the kind of working relationship we value.

Types of Advisory Services Offered

Investment Management:

As part of our Investment Management service, a portfolio is created, consisting of individual stocks, bonds, exchange traded funds ("ETFs"), options, mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. The client's individual investment strategy is tailored to their specific needs and may include some or all of the previously mentioned securities. Portfolios will be designed to meet a particular investment goal, determined to be suitable to the client's circumstances. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, portfolios are continuously and regularly monitored, and if necessary, rebalanced based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives.

Our firm utilizes the sub-advisory services of a third party investment advisory firm or individual advisor to aid in the implementation of an investment portfolio designed by our firm. Before selecting a firm or individual, our firm will ensure that the chosen party is properly licensed or registered. Our firm will not offer advice on any specific securities or other investments in connection with this service. We will provide initial due diligence on third party money managers and ongoing reviews of their management of client accounts. In order to assist in the selection of a third party money manager, our firm will gather client information pertaining to their financial situation, investment objectives, and reasonable restrictions to be imposed upon the management of the account.

Our firm will periodically review third party money manager reports provided to the client at least annually. Our firm will contact clients from time to time in order to review their financial situation and objectives; communicate information to third party money managers as warranted; and assist the client in understanding and evaluating the services provided by the third party money manager. Clients will be expected to notify our firm of any changes in their financial situation, investment objectives, or account restrictions that could affect their financial standing.

Comprehensive Portfolio Management:

As part of our Comprehensive Portfolio Management service clients will be provided investment management and financial planning or consulting services. This service is designed to assist clients in meeting their financial goals through the use of a financial plan or consultation. Our firm conducts client meetings to understand their current financial situation, existing resources, financial goals, and tolerance for risk. Based on what is learned, an investment approach is presented to the client, consisting of individual stocks, bonds, ETFs, options, mutual funds and other public and private securities or investments. Once the appropriate portfolio has been determined, portfolios are continuously and regularly monitored, and if necessary, rebalanced based upon the client's individual needs, stated goals and objectives. Upon client request, our firm provides a summary of observations and recommendations for the planning or consulting aspects of this service.

Our firm utilizes the sub-advisory services of a third party investment advisory firm or individual advisor to aid in the implementation of an investment portfolio designed by our firm. Before selecting a firm or individual, our firm will ensure that the chosen party is properly licensed or registered. Our firm will not offer advice on any specific securities or other investments in connection with this service. We will provide initial due diligence on third party money managers and ongoing reviews of their management of client accounts. In order to assist in the selection of a third party money manager, our firm will gather client information pertaining to their financial situation, investment objectives, and reasonable restrictions to be imposed upon the management of the account.

Our firm will periodically review third party money manager reports provided to the client at least annually. Our firm will contact clients from time to time in order to review their financial situation and objectives; communicate information to third party money managers as warranted; and assist the client in understanding and evaluating the services provided by the third party money manager. Clients will be expected to notify our firm of any changes in their financial situation, investment objectives, or account restrictions that could affect their financial standing.

Financial Planning & Consulting:

Our firm provides a variety of standalone financial planning and consulting services to clients for the management of financial resources based upon an analysis of current situation, goals, and objectives. Financial planning services will typically involve preparing a financial plan or rendering a financial consultation for clients based on the client's financial goals and objectives. This planning or consulting may encompass Investment Planning, Retirement Planning, Estate Planning, Charitable Planning, Education Planning, Corporate and Personal Tax Planning, Cost Segregation Study, Corporate Structure, Real Estate Analysis, Mortgage/Debt Analysis, Insurance Analysis, Lines of Credit Evaluation, or Business and Personal Financial Planning.

Written financial plans or financial consultations rendered to clients usually include general recommendations for a course of activity or specific actions to be taken by the clients. Implementation of the recommendations will be at the discretion of the client. Our firm provides clients with a summary of their financial situation, and observations for financial planning engagements. Financial consultations are not typically accompanied by a written summary of observations and recommendations, as the process is less formal than the planning service. Assuming that all the information and documents requested from the client are provided promptly, plans or consultations are typically completed within 6 months of the client signing a contract with our firm.

Retirement Plan Consulting:

Our firm provides retirement plan consulting services to employer plan sponsors on an ongoing basis. Generally, such consulting services consist of assisting employer plan sponsors in establishing, monitoring and reviewing their company's participant-directed retirement plan. As the needs of the plan sponsor dictate, areas of advising may include:

- Establishing an Investment Policy Statement – Our firm will assist in the development of a statement that summarizes the investment goals and objectives along with the broad strategies to be employed to meet the objectives.
- Investment Options – Our firm will work with the Plan Sponsor to evaluate existing investment options and make recommendations for appropriate changes.
- Asset Allocation and Portfolio Construction – Our firm will develop strategic asset allocation models to aid Participants in developing strategies to meet their investment objectives, time horizon, financial situation and tolerance for risk.
- Investment Monitoring – Our firm will monitor the performance of the investments and notify the client in the event of over/underperformance and in times of market volatility.
- Participant Education – Our firm will provide opportunities to educate plan participants about their retirement plan offerings, different investment options, and general guidance on allocation strategies.

In providing services for retirement plan consulting, our firm does not provide any advisory services with respect to the following types of assets: employer securities, real estate (excluding real estate funds and publicly traded REITS), participant loans, non-publicly traded securities or assets, other illiquid investments, or brokerage window programs (collectively, “Excluded Assets”). All retirement plan consulting services shall be in compliance with the applicable state laws regulating retirement consulting services. This applies to client accounts that are retirement or other employee benefit plans (“Plan”) governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”). If the client accounts are part of a Plan, and our firm accepts appointment to provide services to such accounts, our firm acknowledges its fiduciary standard within the meaning of Section 3(21) or 3(38) of ERISA as designated by the Retirement Plan Consulting Agreement with respect to the provision of services described therein.

Tailoring of Advisory Services

Our firm offers individualized investment advice to our Investment Management and Comprehensive Portfolio Management clients. General investment advice will be offered to our Financial Planning & Consulting, Retirement Plan Consulting, and Referrals to Third Party Money Management clients.

Each Investment Management or Comprehensive Portfolio Management client has the opportunity to place reasonable restrictions on the types of investments to be held in the portfolio. Restrictions on investments in certain securities or types of securities may not be possible due to the level of difficulty this would entail in managing the account.

Participation in Wrap Fee Programs

Our firm does not offer or sponsor a wrap fee program.

Regulatory Assets Under Management

Our firm manages \$ 230,656,452 in discretionary assets and \$0 in non-discretionary assets as of 07/12/24.

Item 5: Fees & Compensation

Compensation for Our Advisory Services

Investment Management:

The maximum annual fee to be charged to the client's account(s) will not exceed 1.90%. The fee to be assessed to each account will be detailed in the client's signed advisory agreement, LPL Account Application or LPL Tiered Fee Authorization form. For our clients with assets held with LPL Financial LLC ("LPL"), fees are billed on a pro-rata basis quarterly in advance based on the value of the account(s) on the last day of the previous quarter. For our clients with assets held with SEI Investments Company ("SEI"), fees are billed on a pro-rata basis quarterly in arrears based on the value of the account(s) on the last day of the previous quarter. Fees are negotiable and will be deducted from the account(s). Adjustments will be made for deposits and withdrawals during the quarter. If accounts are opened during the quarter, the pro-rata advisory fees will be deducted during the next regularly scheduled billing cycle. As part of this process, Clients understand the following:

- a) LPL as the client's custodian sends statements at least quarterly, showing all disbursements for each account, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to our firm;
- b) Clients provide authorization permitting LPL to deduct these fees;
- c) LPL calculates the advisory fees for all fee schedules and deducts them from the client's account.

The maximum combined fee shall not exceed 2.50%. Fees charged for third party manager services shall be in addition to our advisory fees. The third party money managers we recommend will not directly charge you a higher fee than they would have charged without us introducing you to them. Third party money managers establish and maintain their own separate billing processes over which we have no control. In general, they will directly bill you and describe how this works in their separate written disclosure documents.

Comprehensive Portfolio Management:

The maximum annual fee to be charged to the client's account(s) will not exceed 1.90%. The fee to be assessed to each account will be detailed in the client's signed advisory agreement, LPL Account Application or LPL Tiered Fee Authorization form. For our clients with assets held with LPL, fees are billed on a pro-rata basis quarterly in advance based on the value of the account(s) on the last day of the previous quarter. For our clients with assets held with SEI, fees are billed on a pro-rata basis quarterly in arrears based on the value of the account(s) on the last day of the previous quarter. Fees are negotiable and will be deducted from the account(s). Adjustments will be made for deposits and withdrawals during the quarter. If accounts are opened during the quarter, the pro-rata advisory fees will be deducted during the next regularly scheduled billing cycle. In rare cases, our firm will agree to direct bill clients. As part of this process, Clients understand the following:

- a) LPL as the client's custodian sends statements at least quarterly, showing all disbursements for each account, including the amount of the advisory fees paid to our firm;
- b) Clients provide authorization permitting LPL to deduct these fees;
- c) LPL calculates the advisory fees for all fee schedules and deducts them from the client's account.

Fees charged for third party manager services shall be in addition to our advisory fees. The third party money managers we recommend will not directly charge you a higher fee than they would have charged without us introducing you to them. Third party money managers establish and maintain their own separate billing processes over which we have no control. In general, they will directly bill you and describe how this works in their separate written disclosure documents.

Financial Planning & Consulting:

Our firm charges on an hourly or flat fee basis for financial planning and consulting services. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee charged, is based on the scope and complexity of our engagement with the client. The maximum hourly fee to be charged will not exceed \$500. Flat fees will not exceed \$50,000. The fee-paying arrangements will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be detailed in the signed consulting agreement. Our firm will not require a retainer exceeding \$1,200 when services cannot be rendered within 6 months.

Retirement Plan Consulting:

Our Retirement Plan Consulting services are billed on an hourly or flat fee basis or a fee based on the percentage of Plan assets under management. The total estimated fee, as well as the ultimate fee charged, is based on the scope and complexity of our engagement with the client. Fees based on a percentage of managed Plan assets will not exceed 1.00%. The fee-paying arrangements will be determined on a case-by-case basis and will be detailed in the signed consulting agreement.

Other Types of Fees & Expenses

Clients will incur transaction fees for trades executed by their chosen custodian, either based on a percentage of the dollar amount of assets in the account(s) or via individual transaction charges. These transaction fees are separate from our firm's advisory fees and will be disclosed by the chosen custodian.

Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("Schwab") does not charge transaction fees for U.S. listed equities and exchange traded funds.

LPL offers a trading platform with select exchange traded funds ("ETFs") that do not charge transaction fees. The no-transaction-fee ETF trading platform is available to clients participating in LPL Financial's Strategic Wealth Management ("SWM") and Strategic Investment Management ("SAM") programs. Clients will be subject to transaction fees charged by LPL Financial for ETFs not included in LPL Financial's platform and for other types of securities. The limited number of ETFs available on LPL Financial's no-transaction fee platform may have higher overall expenses than other types of securities and ETFs not included in the platform. Other major custodians have eliminated transaction fees for all ETFs and U.S. listed equities, so clients may pay more for investing in the same securities at LPL Financial.

SEI may charge transaction fees for certain investments based on the type of client account.

Clients may also pay holdings charges imposed by the chosen custodian for certain investments, charges imposed directly by a mutual fund, index fund, or exchange traded fund, which shall be disclosed in the fund's prospectus (e.g., fund management fees and other fund expenses), distribution fees, surrender charges, variable annuity fees, IRA and qualified retirement plan fees, mark-ups and mark-downs, spreads paid to market makers, fees for trades executed away from custodian, wire transfer fees and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Our firm does not receive a portion of these fees.

Termination & Refunds

Either party may terminate the signed advisory agreement at any time. Upon receipt of your notice of termination, LPL will process a pro-rate refund of the unearned portion of the advisory fees charged in advance at the beginning of the quarter.

Financial Planning & Consulting clients may terminate their agreement at any time before the delivery of a financial plan by providing written notice. For purposes of calculating refunds, all work performed by us up to the point of termination shall be calculated at the hourly fee currently in effect. Clients will receive a pro-rata refund of unearned fees based on the time and effort expended by our firm.

Either party to a Retirement Plan Consulting Agreement may terminate at any time by providing written notice to the other party. Full refunds will only be made in cases where cancellation occurs within 5 business days of signing an agreement. After 5 business days from initial signing, either party must provide the other party 30 days written notice to terminate billing. Billing will terminate 30 days after receipt of termination notice. Clients will be charged on a pro-rata basis, which takes into account work completed by our firm on behalf of the client. Clients will incur charges for bona fide advisory services rendered up to the point of termination (determined as 30 days from receipt of said written notice) and such fees will be due and payable.

Commissionable Securities Sales

Representatives of our firm are registered representatives of LPL Financial LLC, member FINRA/SIPC. As such they are able to accept compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including distribution or service ("trail") fees. Clients should be aware that the practice of accepting commissions for the sale of securities presents a conflict of interest and gives our firm and/or our representatives an incentive to recommend investment products based on the compensation received. Our firm generally addresses commissionable sales conflicts that arise when explaining to clients these sales create an incentive to recommend based on the compensation to be earned and/or when recommending commissionable mutual funds, explaining that "no-load" funds are also available. Our firm does not prohibit clients from purchasing recommended investment products through other unaffiliated brokers or agents.

Representatives of our firm are also associated with LPL as broker-dealer registered representatives ("Dually Registered Persons"). In their capacity as registered representatives of LPL, certain Dually Registered Persons may earn commissions for the sale of securities or investment products that they recommend for brokerage clients. They do not earn commissions on the sale of securities or investment products recommended or purchased in advisory accounts through our firm. Clients have the option of purchasing many of the securities and investment products made available through another broker-dealer or investment adviser. When purchasing these securities and investment

products away from our firm, however, Clients will not receive the benefit of the advice and other services we provide.

Item 6: Performance-Based Fees & Side-By-Side Management

Our firm does not charge performance-based fees.

Item 7: Types of Clients & Account Requirements

Our firm has the following types of clients:

- Individuals and High Net Worth Individuals;
- Trusts, Estates or Charitable Organizations;
- Pension and Profit Sharing Plans;
- Corporations, Limited Liability Companies and/or Other Business Types

Our firm does not impose requirements for opening and maintaining accounts or otherwise engaging us.

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies & Risk of Loss

Methods of Analysis

We use the following methods of analysis in formulating our investment advice and/or managing client assets:

Charting: In this type of technical analysis, our firm reviews charts of market and security activity in an attempt to identify when the market is moving up or down and to predict how long the trend may last and when that trend might reverse.

Cyclical Analysis: Statistical analysis of specific events occurring at a sufficient number of relatively predictable intervals that they can be forecasted into the future. Cyclical analysis asserts that cyclical forces drive price movements in the financial markets. Risks include that cycles may invert or disappear and there is no expectation that this type of analysis will pinpoint turning points, instead be used in conjunction with other methods of analysis.

Duration Constraints: Our firm adhere to a discipline of generally maintaining duration within a narrow band around benchmark duration in order to limit exposure to market risk. Our portfolio management team rebalances client portfolios to their current duration targets on a periodic basis. The risk of constraining duration is that the client may not participate fully in a large rally in bond prices.

Fundamental Analysis: The analysis of a business's financial statements (usually to analyze the business's assets, liabilities, and earnings), health, and its competitors and markets. When analyzing a stock, futures contract, or currency using fundamental analysis there are two basic approaches one can use: bottom up analysis and top down analysis. The terms are used to distinguish such analysis from other types of investment analysis, such as quantitative and technical. Fundamental analysis is performed on historical and present data, but with the goal of making financial forecasts. There are several possible objectives: (a) to conduct a company stock valuation and predict its probable price evolution; (b) to make a projection on its business performance; (c) to evaluate its management and make internal business decisions; (d) and/or to calculate its credit risk; and (e) to find out the intrinsic value of the share.

When the objective of the analysis is to determine what stock to buy and at what price, there are two basic methodologies investors rely upon: (a) Fundamental analysis maintains that markets may misprice a security in the short run but that the "correct" price will eventually be reached. Profits can be made by purchasing the mispriced security and then waiting for the market to recognize its "mistake" and reprice the security; and (b) Technical analysis maintains that all information is reflected already in the price of a security. Technical analysts analyze trends and believe that sentiment changes predate and predict trend changes. Investors' emotional responses to price movements lead to recognizable price chart patterns. Technical analysts also analyze historical trends to predict future price movement. Investors can use one or both of these different but complementary methods for stock picking. This presents a potential risk, as the price of a security can move up or down along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating the stock.

Qualitative Analysis: A securities analysis that uses subjective judgment based on unquantifiable information, such as management expertise, industry cycles, strength of research and development, and labor relations. Qualitative analysis contrasts with quantitative analysis, which focuses on numbers that can be found on reports such as balance sheets. The two techniques, however, will often be used together in order to examine a company's operations and evaluate its potential as an investment opportunity. Qualitative analysis deals with intangible, inexact concerns that belong to the social and experiential realm rather than the mathematical one. This approach depends on the kind of intelligence that machines (currently) lack, since things like positive associations with a brand, management trustworthiness, customer satisfaction, competitive advantage and cultural shifts are difficult, arguably impossible, to capture with numerical inputs. A risk in using qualitative analysis is that subjective judgment may prove incorrect.

Quantitative Analysis: The use of models, or algorithms, to evaluate assets for investment. The process usually consists of searching vast databases for patterns, such as correlations among liquid assets or price-movement patterns (trend following or mean reversion). The resulting strategies may involve high-frequency trading. The results of the analysis are taken into consideration in the decision to buy or sell securities and in the management of portfolio characteristics. A risk in using quantitative analysis is that the methods or models used may be based on assumptions that prove to be incorrect.

Sector Analysis: Sector analysis involves identification and analysis of various industries or economic sectors that are likely to exhibit superior performance. Academic studies indicate that the health of a stock's sector is as important as the performance of the individual stock itself. In other words, even the best stock located in a weak sector will often perform poorly because that sector is out of favor. Each industry has differences in terms of its customer base, market share among firms, industry growth, competition, regulation and business cycles. Learning how the industry operates

provides a deeper understanding of a company's financial health. One method of analyzing a company's growth potential is examining whether the amount of customers in the overall market is expected to grow. In some markets, there is zero or negative growth, a factor demanding careful consideration. Additionally, market analysts recommend that investors should monitor sectors that are nearing the bottom of performance rankings for possible signs of an impending turnaround.

Technical Analysis: A security analysis methodology for forecasting the direction of prices through the study of past market data, primarily price and volume. A fundamental principle of technical analysis is that a market's price reflects all relevant information, so their analysis looks at the history of a security's trading pattern rather than external drivers such as economic, fundamental and news events. Therefore, price action tends to repeat itself due to investors collectively tending toward patterned behavior – hence technical analysis focuses on identifiable trends and conditions. Technical analysts also widely use market indicators of many sorts, some of which are mathematical transformations of price, often including up and down volume, advance/decline data and other inputs. These indicators are used to help assess whether an asset is trending, and if it is, the probability of its direction and of continuation. Technicians also look for relationships between price/volume indices and market indicators. Technical analysis employs models and trading rules based on price and volume transformations, such as the relative strength index, moving averages, regressions, inter-market and intra-market price correlations, business cycles, stock market cycles or, classically, through recognition of chart patterns. Technical analysis is widely used among traders and financial professionals and is very often used by active day traders, market makers and pit traders. The risk associated with this type of analysis is that analysts use subjective judgment to decide which pattern(s) a particular instrument reflects at a given time and what the interpretation of that pattern should be.

Investment Strategies We Use

We use the following strategies in managing client accounts, provided that such strategies are appropriate to the needs of the client and consistent with the client's investment objectives, risk tolerance, and time horizons, among other considerations:

Asset Allocation: The implementation of an investment strategy that attempts to balance risk versus reward by adjusting the percentage of each asset in an investment portfolio according to the investor's risk tolerance, goals and investment time frame. Asset allocation is based on the principle that different assets perform differently in different market and economic conditions. A fundamental justification for asset allocation is the notion that different asset classes offer returns that are not perfectly correlated, hence diversification reduces the overall risk in terms of the variability of returns for a given level of expected return. Although risk is reduced as long as correlations are not perfect, it is typically forecast (wholly or in part) based on statistical relationships (like correlation and variance) that existed over some past period. Expectations for return are often derived in the same way.

An asset class is a group of economic resources sharing similar characteristics, such as riskiness and return. There are many types of assets that may or may not be included in an asset allocation strategy. The "traditional" asset classes are stocks (value, dividend, growth, or sector-specific [or a "blend" of any two or more of the preceding]; large-cap versus mid-cap, small-cap or micro-cap; domestic, foreign [developed], emerging or frontier markets), bonds (fixed income securities more generally: investment-grade or junk [high-yield]; government or corporate; short-term, intermediate, long-term; domestic, foreign, emerging markets), and cash or cash equivalents. Allocation among these three provides a starting point. Usually included are hybrid instruments such as convertible bonds

and preferred stocks, counting as a mixture of bonds and stocks. Other alternative assets that may be considered include: commodities: precious metals, nonferrous metals, agriculture, energy, others.; Commercial or residential real estate (also REITs); Collectibles such as art, coins, or stamps; insurance products (annuity, life settlements, catastrophe bonds, personal life insurance products, etc.); derivatives such as long-short or market neutral strategies, options, collateralized debt, and futures; foreign currency; venture capital; private equity; and/or distressed securities.

There are several types of asset allocation strategies based on investment goals, risk tolerance, time frames and diversification. The most common forms of asset allocation are: strategic, dynamic, tactical, and core-satellite.

- **Strategic Asset Allocation:** The primary goal of a strategic asset allocation is to create an asset mix that seeks to provide the optimal balance between expected risk and return for a long-term investment horizon. Generally speaking, strategic asset allocation strategies are agnostic to economic environments, i.e., they do not change their allocation postures relative to changing market or economic conditions.
- **Dynamic Asset Allocation:** Dynamic asset allocation is similar to strategic asset allocation in that portfolios are built by allocating to an asset mix that seeks to provide the optimal balance between expected risk and return for a long-term investment horizon. Like strategic allocation strategies, dynamic strategies largely retain exposure to their original asset classes; however, unlike strategic strategies, dynamic asset allocation portfolios will adjust their postures over time relative to changes in the economic environment.
- **Tactical Asset Allocation:** Tactical asset allocation is a strategy in which an investor takes a more active approach that tries to position a portfolio into those assets, sectors, or individual stocks that show the most potential for perceived gains. While an original asset mix is formulated much like strategic and dynamic portfolio, tactical strategies are often traded more actively and are free to move entirely in and out of their core asset classes
- **Core-Satellite Asset Allocation:** Core-Satellite allocation strategies generally contain a 'core' strategic element making up the most significant portion of the portfolio, while applying a dynamic or tactical 'satellite' strategy that makes up a smaller part of the portfolio. In this way, core-satellite allocation strategies are a hybrid of the strategic and dynamic/tactical allocation strategies mentioned above.

Fixed Income: Fixed income is a type of investing or budgeting style for which real return rates or periodic income is received at regular intervals and at reasonably predictable levels. Fixed-income investors are typically retired individuals who rely on their investments to provide a regular, stable income stream. This demographic tends to invest heavily in fixed-income investments because of the reliable returns they offer. Fixed-income investors who live on set amounts of periodically paid income face the risk of inflation eroding their spending power.

Some examples of fixed-income investments include treasuries, money market instruments, corporate bonds, asset-backed securities, municipal bonds and international bonds. The primary risk associated with fixed-income investments is the borrower defaulting on his payment. Other considerations include exchange rate risk for international bonds and interest rate risk for longer-dated securities. The most common type of fixed-income security is a bond. Bonds are issued by federal governments, local municipalities and major corporations. Fixed-income securities are recommended for investors seeking a diverse portfolio; however, the percentage of the portfolio dedicated to fixed income depends on your own personal investment style. There is also an opportunity to diversify the fixed-income component of a portfolio. Riskier fixed-income products, such as junk bonds and longer-dated products, should comprise a lower percentage of your overall portfolio.

The interest payment on fixed-income securities is considered regular income and is determined based on the creditworthiness of the borrower and current market rates. In general, bonds and fixed-income securities with longer-dated maturities pay a higher rate, also referred to as the coupon rate, because they are considered riskier. The longer the security is on the market, the more time it has to lose its value and/or default. At the end of the bond term, or at bond maturity, the borrower returns the amount borrowed, also referred to as the principal or par value.

Long-Term Purchases: Our firm may buy securities for your account and hold them for a relatively long time (more than a year) in anticipation that the security's value will appreciate over a long horizon. The risk of this strategy is that our firm could miss out on potential short-term gains that could have been profitable to your account, or it's possible that the security's value may decline sharply before our firm makes a decision to sell.

Margin Transactions: Our firm may purchase securities for your portfolio with money borrowed from your brokerage account. This allows you to purchase more stock than you would be able to with your available cash and allows us to purchase securities without selling other holdings. Margin accounts and transactions are risky and not necessarily appropriate for every client. It should be noted that our firm bills advisory fees on securities purchased on margin which creates a financial incentive for us to utilize margin in client accounts.

The potential risks associated with these transactions are (1) You can lose more funds than are deposited into the margin account; (2) the forced sale of securities or other assets in your account; (3) the sale of securities or other assets without contacting you; (4) you may not be entitled to choose which securities or other assets in your account(s) are liquidated or sold to meet a margin call; and (5) custodians charge interest on margin balances which will reduce your returns over time.

Uncovered Options: Uncovered option writing is suitable only for the knowledgeable investor who understands the risks, has the financial capacity and willingness to incur potentially substantial losses, and has sufficient liquid assets to meet applicable margin requirements. If the value of the underlying instrument moves against an uncovered writer's options position, our firm may request significant additional margin payments. If an investor does not make such margin payments, we may be forced to close stock or options positions in the investor's account.

The potential loss of uncovered call writing is unlimited. The writer of an uncovered call is in an extremely risky position and may incur large losses if the value of the underlying instrument increases above the exercise price.

As with writing uncovered calls, the risk of writing uncovered put options is substantial. The writer of an uncovered put option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying instrument declines below the exercise price. Such loss could be substantial if there is a significant decline in the value of the underlying instrument.

Short Sales: A short sale is a transaction in which an investor sells borrowed securities in anticipation of a price decline and is required to return an equal number of shares at some point in the future. These transactions have a number of risks that make it highly unsuitable for the novice investor. This strategy has a slanted payoff ratio in that the maximum gain is limited, but the maximum loss is theoretically infinite. The following risks should be considered: (1) In addition to trading commissions, other costs with short selling include that of borrowing the security to short it, as well as interest payable on the margin account that holds the shorted security. (2) The short seller is responsible for making dividend payments on the shorted stock to the entity from whom the stock has been borrowed. (3) Stocks with very high short interest may occasionally surge in price. This usually happens when there is a positive development in the stock, which forces short sellers to buy

the shares back to close their short positions. Heavily shorted stocks are also susceptible to “buy-ins,” which occur when a broker closes out short positions in a difficult-to-borrow stock whose lenders are demanding it back. (4) Regulators may impose bans on short sales in a specific sector or even in the broad market to avoid panic and unwarranted selling pressure. Such actions can cause a spike in stock prices, forcing the short seller to cover short positions at huge losses.

Short-Term Purchases: When utilizing this strategy, our firm may also purchase securities with the idea of selling them within a relatively short time (typically a year or less). Our firm does this in an attempt to take advantage of conditions that our firm believes will soon result in a price swing in the securities our firm purchase.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. While the stock market may increase and the account(s) could enjoy a gain, it is also possible that the stock market may decrease and the account(s) could suffer a loss. It is important that clients understand the risks associated with investing in the stock market, and that their assets are appropriately diversified in investments. Clients are encouraged to ask our firm any questions regarding their risk tolerance.

Company Risk: When investing in stock positions, there is always a certain level of company or industry specific risk that is inherent in each investment. This is also referred to as unsystematic risk and can be reduced through appropriate diversification. There is the risk that the company will perform poorly or have its value reduced based on factors specific to the company or its industry. For example, if a company’s employees go on strike or the company receives unfavorable media attention for its actions, the value of the company may be reduced.

Credit Risk: Credit risk can be a factor in situations where an investment’s performance relies on a borrower’s repayment of borrowed funds. With credit risk, an investor can experience a loss or unfavorable performance if a borrower does not repay the borrowed funds as expected or required. Investment holdings that involve forms of indebtedness (i.e. borrowed funds) are subject to credit risk.

Defensive Strategy Risk: Defensive strategies are primarily used in periods of high volatility or economic uncertainty and aimed at reducing exposure to the equity market. Our goal is simply to help our clients achieve their financial goals, regardless of market conditions. If our firm forecasts a prolonged and substantial downturn for the equity markets, it may adopt a defensive strategy for clients’ growth allocation by investing substantially in money market securities and/or short term fixed income securities. There can be no guarantee that our firm will accurately forecast any prolonged and substantial downturn in the equity markets, or that the use defensive techniques would be successful in avoiding losses. The use of defensive strategies could result in a negative outcome for a client. A few negative consequences could be high turnover, re-entry in the same security at a higher price, loss of growth if the equity markets move up, high tax liability within taxable accounts and higher trading cost.

Economic Risk: The prevailing economic environment is important to the health of all businesses. Some companies, however, are more sensitive to changes in the domestic or global economy than others. These types of companies are often referred to as cyclical businesses. Countries in which a large portion of businesses are in cyclical industries are thus also very economically sensitive and carry a higher amount of economic risk. If an investment is issued by a party located in a country that experiences wide swings from an economic standpoint or in situations where certain elements of an

investment instrument are hinged on dealings in such countries, the investment instrument will generally be subject to a higher level of economic risk.

Equity (Stock) Market Risk: Common stocks are susceptible to general stock market fluctuations and, volatile increases and decreases in value as market confidence in and perceptions of their issuers change. If you held common stock, or common stock equivalents, of any given issuer, you would generally be exposed to greater risk than if you held preferred stocks and debt obligations of the issuer.

ETF & Mutual Fund Risk: When investing in an ETF or mutual fund, you will bear additional expenses based on your pro rata share of the ETF's or mutual fund's operating expenses, including the potential duplication of management fees. The risk of owning an ETF or mutual fund generally reflects the risks of owning the underlying securities, the ETF, or mutual fund holds. Clients will also incur brokerage costs when purchasing ETFs.

Growth Securities Risk: Securities of companies perceived to be "growth" companies may be more volatile than other stocks and may involve special risks. The price of a "growth" security may be impacted if the company does not realize its anticipated potential or if there is a shift in the market to favor other types of securities.

Inflation Risk: Inflation risk involves the concern that in the future, your investment or proceeds from your investment will not be worth what they are today. Throughout time, the prices of resources and end-user products generally increase and thus, the same general goods and products today will likely be more expensive in the future. The longer an investment is held, the greater the chance that the proceeds from that investment will be worth less in the future than what they are today. Said another way, a dollar tomorrow will likely get you less than what it can today.

Interest Rate Risk: Certain investments involve the payment of a fixed or variable rate of interest to the investment holder. Once an investor has acquired or has acquired the rights to an investment that pays a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest, changes in overall interest rates in the market will affect the value of the interest-paying investment(s) they hold. In general, changes in prevailing interest rates in the market will have an inverse relationship to the value of existing, interest paying investments. In other words, as interest rates move up, the value of an instrument paying a particular rate (fixed or variable) of interest will go down. The reverse is generally true as well.

Market Risk: The value of your portfolio may decrease if the value of an individual company or multiple companies in the portfolio decreases or if our belief about a company's intrinsic worth is incorrect. Further, regardless of how well individual companies perform, the value of your portfolio could also decrease if there are deteriorating economic or market conditions. It is important to understand that the value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, in response to changes in the market, and you could lose money. Investment risks include price risk as may be observed by a drop in a security's price due to company specific events (e.g. earnings disappointment or downgrade in the rating of a bond) or general market risk (e.g. such as a "bear" market when stock values fall in general). For fixed-income securities, a period of rising interest rates could erode the value of a bond since bond values generally fall as bond yields go up. Past performance is not a guarantee of future returns.

Description of Material, Significant or Unusual Risks

Our firm generally invests client cash balances in money market funds, FDIC Insured Certificates of Deposit, high-grade commercial paper and/or government backed debt instruments. Ultimately, our firm tries to achieve the highest return on client cash balances through relatively low-risk conservative investments. In most cases, at least a partial cash balance will be maintained in a money market account so that our firm may debit advisory fees for our services related to our Investment Management and Comprehensive Portfolio Management services, as applicable.

Item 9: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events that are material to the evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management.

Item 10: Other Financial Industry Activities & Affiliations

Representatives of our firm are Dually Registered Persons. LPL is a broker-dealer that is independently owned and operated and is not affiliated with our firm. Please refer to Item 12 for a discussion of the benefits our firm may receive from LPL Financial and the conflicts of interest associated with receipt of such benefits.

Representatives of our firm are insurance agents/brokers. They offer insurance products and receive customary fees as a result of insurance sales. A conflict of interest exists as these insurance sales create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation adviser and/or our supervised persons may earn. To mitigate this potential conflict, our firm will act in the client's best interest.

Item 11: Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions & Personal Trading

As a fiduciary, it is an investment adviser's responsibility to provide fair and full disclosure of all material facts and to act solely in the best interest of each of our clients at all times. Our fiduciary duty is the underlying principle for our firm's Code of Ethics, which includes procedures for personal securities transaction and insider trading. Our firm requires all representatives to conduct business with the highest level of ethical standards and to comply with all federal and state securities laws at all times. Upon employment with our firm, and at least annually thereafter, all representatives of our firm will acknowledge receipt, understanding and compliance with our firm's Code of Ethics. Our firm and representatives must conduct business in an honest, ethical, and fair manner and avoid all circumstances that might negatively affect or appear to affect our duty of complete loyalty to all clients. This disclosure is provided to give all clients a summary of our Code of Ethics. If a client or a potential client wishes to review our Code of Ethics in its entirety, a copy will be provided promptly upon request.

Our firm recognizes that the personal investment transactions of our representatives demand the application of a Code of Ethics with high standards and requires that all such transactions be carried out in a way that does not endanger the interest of any client. At the same time, our firm also believes that if investment goals are similar for clients and for our representatives, it is logical, and even desirable, that there be common ownership of some securities.

In order to prevent conflicts of interest, our firm has established procedures for transactions effected by our representatives for their personal accounts¹. In order to monitor compliance with our personal trading policy, our firm has pre-clearance requirements and a quarterly securities transaction reporting system for all of our representatives.

Neither our firm nor a related person recommends, buys or sells for client accounts, securities in which our firm or a related person has a material financial interest without prior disclosure to the client.

Related persons of our firm may buy or sell securities and other investments that are also recommended to clients. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request.

Likewise, related persons of our firm buy or sell securities for themselves at or about the same time they buy or sell the same securities for client accounts. In order to minimize this conflict of interest, our related persons will place client interests ahead of their own interests and adhere to our firm's Code of Ethics, a copy of which is available upon request. Further, our related persons will refrain from buying or selling securities that will be bought or sold in client accounts unless done so after the client execution or concurrently as a part of a block trade.

Item 12: Brokerage Practices

Selecting a Brokerage Firm

While our firm does not maintain physical custody of client assets, we are deemed to have custody of certain client assets if given the authority to withdraw assets from client accounts (see *Item 15 Custody*, below). Client assets must be maintained by a qualified custodian. Our firm seeks to recommend a custodian who will hold client assets and execute transactions on terms that are overall most advantageous when compared to other available providers and their services. The factors considered, among others, are these:

- Timeliness of execution
- Timeliness and accuracy of trade confirmations
- Research services provided
- Ability to provide investment ideas
- Execution facilitation services provided
- Record keeping services provided

¹ For purposes of the policy, our associate's personal account generally includes any account (a) in the name of our associate, his/her spouse, his/her minor children or other dependents residing in the same household, (b) for which our associate is a trustee or executor, or (c) which our associate controls, including our client accounts which our associate controls and/or a member of his/her household has a direct or indirect beneficial interest in.

- Custody services provided
- Frequency and correction of trading errors
- Ability to access a variety of market venues
- Expertise as it relates to specific securities
- Financial condition
- Business reputation
- Quality of services

With this in consideration, our firm has arrangements with LPL Financial LLC, SEI Investments Company, and Charles Schwab & Co., Inc., collectively referred to as our “Custodians”, qualified custodians from whom our firm is independently owned and operated. Our Custodians offer services to independent investment advisers which includes custody of securities, trade execution, clearance and settlement of transactions. Our Custodians enable us to obtain many no-load mutual funds without transaction charges and other no-load funds at nominal transaction charges. Our Custodians do not charge client accounts separately for custodial services. Client accounts will be charged transaction fees, commissions or other fees on trades that are executed or settle into the client’s custodial account. Transaction fees may be charged based on a percentage of the dollar amount of assets in the account(s) or via individual transaction charges. These fees are negotiated with our Custodians and are generally discounted from customary retail commission rates. This benefits clients because the overall fee paid is often lower than would be otherwise.

Our Custodians may make certain research and brokerage services available at no additional cost to our firm. Research products and services provided by our Custodians may include: research reports on recommendations or other information about particular companies or industries; economic surveys, data and analyses; financial publications; portfolio evaluation services; financial database software and services; computerized news and pricing services; quotation equipment for use in running software used in investment decision-making; and other products or services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance by our Custodians to our firm in the performance of our investment decision-making responsibilities. The aforementioned research and brokerage services qualify for the safe harbor exemption defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Our Custodians make client brokerage commissions generated by client transactions for brokerage accounts available for our firm’s use. The aforementioned research and brokerage services are used by our firm to manage accounts for which our firm has investment discretion.

As part of our fiduciary duty to our clients, our firm will endeavor at all times to put the interests of our clients first. Clients should be aware, however, that the receipt of economic benefits by our firm or our related persons creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence our firm’s choice of our Custodians as a custodial recommendation. Our firm examined this potential conflict of interest when our firm chose to recommend our Custodians and have determined that the recommendation is in the best interest of our firm’s clients and satisfies our fiduciary obligations, including our duty to seek best execution.

Our clients may pay a transaction fee or commission to our Custodians that is higher than another qualified broker dealer might charge to effect the same transaction where our firm determines in good faith that the commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the client as a whole.

In seeking best execution, the determinative factor is not the lowest possible cost, but whether the transaction represents the best qualitative execution, taking into consideration the full range of a broker-dealer's services, including the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rates, and responsiveness. Although our firm will seek competitive rates, to the benefit of all clients, our firm may not necessarily obtain the lowest possible commission rates for specific client account transactions.

Soft Dollars

Our firm does not receive any transition assistance benefits from our custodians or broker dealers. Our firm may receive soft dollar compensation in the form of educational meetings, research, marketing reimbursements and technology discounts from our custodians.

Client Brokerage Commissions

LPL does not make client brokerage commissions generated by client transactions available for our firm's use.

Client Transactions in Return for Soft Dollars

Our firm does not direct client transactions to a particular broker-dealer in return for soft dollar benefits.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

Our firm does not receive compensation for client referrals.

Directed Brokerage

Neither our firm nor any of our firm's representatives have discretionary authority in making the determination of the brokers-dealers and/or custodians with whom orders for the purchase or sale of securities are placed for execution, and the commission rates at which such securities transactions are effected. Our firm routinely requires that clients direct us to execute through a specified broker-dealer. Our firm recommends the use of LPL. Each client will be required to establish their account(s) with LPL if not already done. Please note that not all advisers have this requirement.

Special Considerations for ERISA Clients

A retirement or ERISA plan client may direct all or part of portfolio transactions for its account through a specific broker or dealer in order to obtain goods or services on behalf of the plan. Such direction is permitted provided that the goods and services provided are reasonable expenses of the plan incurred in the ordinary course of its business for which it otherwise would be obligated and empowered to pay. ERISA prohibits directed brokerage arrangements when the goods or services purchased are not for the exclusive benefit of the plan. Consequently, our firm will request that plan sponsors who direct plan brokerage provide us with a letter documenting that this arrangement will be for the exclusive benefit of the plan.

Client-Directed Brokerage

Our firm does not allow client-directed brokerage outside our recommendations.

Aggregation of Purchase or Sale

Our firm provides investment management services for various clients. There are occasions on which portfolio transactions may be executed as part of concurrent authorizations to purchase or sell the same security for numerous accounts served by our firm, which involve accounts with similar investment objectives. Although such concurrent authorizations potentially could be either advantageous or disadvantageous to any one or more particular accounts, they are affected only when our firm believes that to do so will be in the best interest of the effected accounts. When such concurrent authorizations occur, the objective is to allocate the executions in a manner which is deemed equitable to the accounts involved. In any given situation, our firm attempts to allocate trade executions in the most equitable manner possible, taking into consideration client objectives, current asset allocation and availability of funds using price averaging, proration and consistently non-arbitrary methods of allocation.

Item 13: Review of Accounts or Financial Plans

Our management personnel or financial advisors reviews accounts on at least an annual basis for our Investment Management, Comprehensive Portfolio Management, and Third Party Money Management clients. The nature of these reviews is to learn whether client accounts are in line with their investment objectives, appropriately positioned based on market conditions, and investment policies, if applicable. Our firm does not provide written reports to clients, unless asked to do so. Verbal reports to clients take place on at least an annual basis when our Investment Management, Comprehensive Portfolio Management, and Third Party Money Management clients are contacted.

Our firm may review client accounts more frequently than described above. Among the factors which may trigger an off-cycle review are major market or economic events, the client's life events, requests by the client, etc.

Financial Planning clients do not receive reviews of their written plans unless they take action to schedule a financial consultation with us. Our firm does not provide ongoing services to financial planning clients, but are willing to meet with such clients upon their request to discuss updates to their plans, changes in their circumstances, etc. Financial Planning clients do not receive written or verbal updated reports regarding their financial plans unless they separately engage our firm for a post-financial plan meeting or update to their initial written financial plan.

Retirement Plan Consulting clients receive reviews of their retirement plans for the duration of the service. Our firm also provides ongoing services where clients are met with upon their request to discuss updates to their plans, changes in their circumstances, etc. Retirement Plan Consulting clients do not receive written or verbal updated reports regarding their plans unless they choose to engage our firm for ongoing services.

Item 14: Client Referrals & Other Compensation

LPL Financial LLC

Our firm may receive from LPL or a mutual fund company, without cost and/or at a discount non soft-dollar support services and/or products, to assist us to better monitor and service client accounts maintained at such institutions. Included within the support services our firm may receive investment-related research, pricing information and market data, software and other technology that provide access to client account data, compliance and/or practice management-related publications, discounted or gratis consulting services, discounted and/or gratis attendance at conferences, meetings, and other educational and/or social events, marketing support, computer hardware and/or software and/or other products used by us to assist us in our investment advisory business operations. Our clients do not pay more for investment transactions effected and/or assets maintained at LPL as result of this arrangement. There is no commitment made by us to LPL or any other institution as a result of the above arrangement.

Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.

Our firm receives economic benefit from Schwab in the form of the support products and services made available to our firm and other independent investment advisors that have their clients maintain accounts at Schwab. These products and services, how they benefit our firm, and the related conflicts of interest are described above (*see Item 12 – Brokerage Practices*). The availability of Schwab's products and services is not based on our firm giving particular investment advice, such as buying particular securities for our clients.

SEI Investments Company

Our firm may receive compensation in the form of soft dollars from SEI.

Product Sponsors

Our firm occasionally sponsors events in conjunction with our product providers in an effort to keep our clients informed as to the services we offer and the various financial products we utilize. These events are educational in nature and are not dependent upon the use of any specific product. While a conflict of interest may exist because these events are at least partially funded by product sponsors, all funds received from product sponsors are used for the education of our clients. We will always adhere to our fiduciary duty in recommending appropriate investments for our clients.

Representatives of our firm will occasionally accept travel expense reimbursement provided by product sponsors in order to attend their educational events. The reimbursement is not directly dependent upon the recommendation of any specific product. Although we may be incentivized to recommend products from product sponsors that reimburse our travel, our representatives will always adhere to their fiduciary duty in recommending appropriate investments for our clients.

Client Referrals

In accordance with Rule 206 (4)-1 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, our firm does not provide cash or non-cash compensation directly or indirectly to unaffiliated persons for testimonials or endorsements (which include client referrals).

Item 15: Custody

Deduction of Advisory Fees:

While our firm does not maintain physical custody of client assets (which are maintained by a qualified custodian, as discussed above), we are deemed to have custody of certain client assets if given the authority to withdraw assets from client accounts, as further described below under “Third Party Money Movement.” All of our clients receive account statements directly from their qualified custodian(s) at least quarterly upon opening of an account. We urge our clients to carefully review these statements. Additionally, if our firm decides to send its own account statements to clients, such statements will include a legend that recommends the client compare the account statements received from the qualified custodian with those received from our firm. Clients are encouraged to raise any questions with us about the custody, safety or security of their assets and our custodial recommendations.

Third Party Money Movement:

On February 21, 2017, the SEC issued a no-action letter (“Letter”) with respect to Rule 206(4)-2 (“Custody Rule”) under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”). The letter provided guidance on the Custody Rule as well as clarified that an adviser who has the power to disburse client funds to a third party under a standing letter of authorization (“SLOA”) is deemed to have custody. As such, our firm has adopted the following safeguards in conjunction with our custodian:

- The client provides an instruction to the qualified custodian, in writing, that includes the client’s signature, the third party’s name, and either the third party’s address or the third party’s account number at a custodian to which the transfer should be directed.
- The client authorizes the investment adviser, in writing, either on the qualified custodian’s form or separately, to direct transfers to the third party either on a specified schedule or from time to time.
- The client’s qualified custodian performs appropriate verification of the instruction, such as a signature review or other method to verify the client’s authorization, and provides a transfer of funds notice to the client promptly after each transfer.
- The client has the ability to terminate or change the instruction to the client’s qualified custodian.
- The investment adviser has no authority or ability to designate or change the identity of the third party, the address, or any other information about the third party contained in the client’s instruction.
- The investment adviser maintains records showing that the third party is not a related party of the investment adviser or located at the same address as the investment adviser.

- The client's qualified custodian sends the client, in writing, an initial notice confirming the instruction and an annual notice reconfirming the instruction.

Item 16: Investment Discretion

Clients have the option of providing our firm with investment discretion on their behalf, pursuant to an executed investment advisory client agreement. By granting investment discretion, our firm is authorized to execute securities transactions, determine which securities are bought and sold, and the total amount to be bought and sold. Should clients grant our firm non-discretionary authority, our firm would be required to obtain the client's permission prior to effecting securities transactions. Limitations may be imposed by the client in the form of specific constraints on any of these areas of discretion with our firm's written acknowledgement.

Item 17: Voting Client Securities

Our firm does not accept the proxy authority to vote client securities. Clients will receive proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or a transfer agent. In the event that proxies are sent to our firm, our firm will forward them to the appropriate client and ask the party who sent them to mail them directly to the client in the future. Clients may call, write or email us to discuss questions they may have about particular proxy votes or other solicitations.

Item 18: Financial Information

Our firm is not required to provide financial information in this Brochure because:

- Our firm does not require the prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees when services cannot be rendered within 6 months.
- Our firm does not take custody of client funds or securities.
- Our firm does not have a financial condition or commitment that impairs our ability to meet contractual and fiduciary obligations to clients.

Our firm has never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

Item 1: Cover Page
Part 2B of Form ADV: Brochure Supplement
April 2024

Bradley Edward Connors

iWealth Financial, LLC
213 15th Ave NE
Waseca, Minnesota 56093
www.iWealthFinancial.com

Firm Contact:
Matthew Potter
Chief Compliance Officer

This brochure supplement provides information about Mr. Connors that supplements our brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Matt Potter if you did not receive iWealth Financial, LLC's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement. Additional information about Mr. Connors is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD #2523354.

Item 2: Educational Background & Business Experience

Bradley Edward Connors

Year of Birth: 1974

Educational Background:

- 1993: Normandale Community College; Attended
- 1994: Hennepin Technical College; Foundation Diploma in Desktop Publishing

Business Background:

- 04/2024 – Present iWealth Financial, LLC; President, CEO and Owner
- 07/2021 – Present ICA Group Wealth Management, LLC; Investment Adviser Representative
- 11/2017 – Present LPL Financial, LLC; Registered Representative
- 08/1998 – Present iWealth; Financial Representative
- 08/1998 – 11/2017 Investment Centers of America, Inc.; Representative

Exams, Licenses & Other Professional Designations:

- 2018 – Securities Industry Essential Exam
- 2008 – Certified Wealth Strategist (CWS®)
- 1999 – Series 65 Exam
- 1998 – Series 7 Exam
- 1994 – Series 6 and Series 63 Exam
- 1994 – Insurance Producer License

Certified Wealth Strategist (CWS®)

The CWS® was designed to respond to an industry need for a practitioner oriented, application-based certification experience. The CWS® program makes sure that each of the professionals are competent and confident in bringing up issues that high net worth individuals face. Pre-requisites for CWS® are: 3+ years' experience in the financial services industry, must have significant experience in a client-facing role, or a 4-year degree from an accredited school. It's strongly recommend you have one of the following: Series 6, Series 7, Series 65, CPA License, Attorney License, Chartered Life Underwriter, or Chartered Financial Consultant

CWS® program includes a 2 day instructor-led class CWS® I - Sales & Practice Management Skill and a self-directed Study on 13 Wealth Management Issues, 10 Study Guides and a Reference Guide – technical drill down, case studies, and discussion points with clients on each of 13 wealth management issues, 2 textbooks for supplemental reading (Concepts for Professionals & Critical Concerns of Estate Planners), Wealth Management Advisors Audio Series CD's, 10 interactive e-learning lessons (approximately 1 hour each), 10 technical assessments – about 30 questions each, 2 day instructor-led class CWS® II - Client Interaction Skills, Cannon interviews - Interviewing Techniques, Presentation Skills and the CAPSTONE Project - The final project is all about applying what you have learned. Training takes approximately 6 months – About 4 hours per week is typical.

Item 3: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events material to your evaluation of Mr. Connors.

Item 4: Other Business Activities

Mr. Connors is a registered representative of LPL Financial LLC, member FINRA/SIPC. He may offer products and receive normal and customary commissions as a result of these transactions. A conflict of interest may arise as these commissionable securities sales may create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation earned.

Mr. Connors is a minority owner of ICA Group Holding Co., which is an office of supervisory jurisdiction (“OSJ”) for LPL Financial LLC. There is a material conflict of interest with this firm in that this firm is affiliated with LPL Financial LLC and receives normal and customary commissions as a result of these transactions. A conflict of interest may arise as these commissionable securities sales may create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation earned, but Mr. Connors and our firm will act in the best interest of the client.

Mr. Connors is the author of *Fish Don’t Clap* and the owner of FDC Plan on Purpose LLC, and receives royalties.

Mr. Connors is a licensed insurance agent/broker. He may offer insurance products and receive customary fees as a result of insurance sales. A conflict of interest may arise as these insurance sales may create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation earned. To mitigate this potential conflict, Mr. Connors, as a fiduciary, will act in the client’s best interest.

Mr. Connors is an owner of KC Holdings I LLC. There is no material conflict of interest with this ownership.

Mr. Connors is a co-owner of D&D Enterprise. There is no material conflict of interest with this ownership. This is a separate and unaffiliated firm.

Mr. Connors is the real estate owner of Connors Clan LLC.

Item 5: Additional Compensation

Mr. Connors does not receive any other economic benefit for providing advisory services in addition to advisory fees.

Item 6: Supervision

Matthew Potter is a principal of iWealth Financial, LLC and as such supervises and monitors Mr. Connors' activities on a regular basis to ensure compliance with our firm's Code of Ethics. Please contact Matt Potter if you have any questions about Mr. Connors' brochure supplement at 507-835-9111.

Item 1: Cover Page
Part 2B of Form ADV: Brochure Supplement
April 2024

Shawn Todd Pomeroy

iWealth Financial, LLC
213 15th Ave NE
Waseca, Minnesota 56093
www.iWealthFinancial.com

Firm Contact:
Matthew Potter
Chief Compliance Officer

This brochure supplement provides information about Mr. Pomeroy that supplements our brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Matt Potter if you did not receive iWealth Financial, LLC's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement. Additional information about Mr. Pomeroy is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD #4679246.

Item 2: Educational Background & Business Experience

Shawn Todd Pomeroy

Year of Birth: 1969

Educational Background:

- 1992: Brooks Institute; Bachelor of Arts in Professional Photography and Media

Business Background:

- 04/2024 – Present iWealth Financial, LLC; Financial Advisor
- 07/2021 – Present ICA Group Wealth Management, LLC; Financial Advisor
- 11/2017 – Present LPL Financial LLC; Registered Representative
- 04/2012 – Present iWealth; Financial Representative

Exams, Licenses & Other Professional Designations:

- 2015 – Professional Plan Consultant (PPC™)
- 2014 – Insurance Producer License
- 2012 – Series 66 and Series 7 Exams
- 2003 – Series 63 Exam

Professional Plan Consultant (PPC™)

The PPC™ designation is awarded to candidates with a minimum of 3 years of financial industry sales, service, and/or support experience. A PPC™ candidate must attend either the instructor-led, multiple-day training session or complete the online training program to gain a comprehensive understanding of the issues faced by plan sponsors, how to identify shortfalls in an employer-sponsored plan, and how to successfully address plan management issues. Each candidate must sit for a 50-question, multiple choice examination held at the end of the training program, and obtain a passing score of 80% or better. Upon completion of the examination, each PPC™ candidate must sign the Financial Service Standards (“FSS”) Code of Ethics to verify that the individual pledges to maintain a high standard of conduct, competence, knowledge, professionalism, integrity, objectivity, and responsibility in the practice of his or her profession. On an ongoing basis, over a 12-month cycle, each PPC™ designee must complete 6 hours of continuing education in a format allowed by FSS.

Item 3: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events material to your evaluation of Mr. Pomeroy.

Item 4: Other Business Activities

Mr. Pomeroy is a registered representative of LPL Financial LLC, member FINRA/SIPC, and licensed insurance agent/broker. He may offer products and receive normal and customary commissions as

a result of these transactions. A conflict of interest may arise as these commissionable securities sales may create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation earned.

Mr. Pomeroy is a registered Minnesota Notary.

Item 5: Additional Compensation

Mr. Pomeroy does not receive any other economic benefit for providing advisory services in addition to advisory fees.

Item 6: Supervision

Matthew Potter is a principal of iWealth Financial, LLC and as such supervises and monitors Mr. Pomeroy's activities on a regular basis to ensure compliance with our firm's Code of Ethics. Please contact Matt Potter if you have any questions about Mr. Pomeroy's brochure supplement at 507-835-9111.

Item 1: Cover Page
Part 2B of Form ADV: Brochure Supplement
April 2024

Johnathon Percy Eykyn

iWealth Financial, LLC
213 15th Ave NE
Waseca, Minnesota 56093
www.iWealthFinancial.com

Firm Contact:
Matthew Potter
Chief Compliance Officer

This brochure supplement provides information about Mr. Eykyn that supplements our brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Matt Potter if you did not receive iWealth Financial, LLC's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement. Additional information about Mr. Eykyn is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD #7327314.

Item 2: Educational Background & Business Experience

Johnathon Percy Eykyn

Year of Birth: 1997

Educational Background:

- 2021: Gustavus Adolphus College; Bachelor of Arts in Financial Economics

Business Background:

- 04/2024 – Present iWealth Financial, LLC; Financial Advisor
- 09/2021 – Present ICA Group Wealth Management, LLC; Investment Advisor Representative
- 07/2021 – Present LPL Financial LLC; Registered Representative
- 08/2021 – Present iWealth; Associate Wealth Advisor
- 01/2021 – 08/2021 LPL Financial LLC DBA iWealth; Client Services Assistant
- 09/2017 – 05/2021 Gustavus Adolphus College; Full-Time Education and Student Employment Rink Maintenance

Exams, Licenses & Other Professional Designations:

- 2023 – Chartered Retirement Planning Counselor (CRPC®)
- 2021 – Securities Industry Essentials Exam
- 2021 – Series 7 and Series 66
- 2021 – Minnesota Life and Health Insurance License

Chartered Retirement Planning Counselor (CRPC®)

The CRPC® is offered by The College for Financial Planning®. The CRPC® Program focuses on the pre- and post-retirement needs of individuals. Enrollment in the program guides you through the retirement process, addressing issues such as estate planning and asset management. The College for Financial Planning® awards the Chartered Retirement Planning CounselorSM and CRPC® designation to students who: successfully complete the program; pass the final examination; and comply with the Code of Ethics, which includes agreeing to abide by the Standards of Professional Conduct promulgated by The College for Financial Planning®. Applicants must also disclose of any criminal, civil, self-regulatory organization, or governmental agency inquiry, investigation, or proceeding relating to their professional or business conduct. Conferment of the designation is contingent upon the College for Financial Planning's review of matters either self-disclosed or which are discovered by the College that are required to be disclosed. Successful students receive a certificate and are granted the right to use the designation on correspondence and business cards for a two-year period. Continued use of the CRPC® designation is subject to ongoing renewal requirements. Every two years individuals must renew their right to continue using the CRPC® designation by: completing 16 hours of continuing education and reaffirming to abide by the Standards of Professional Conduct, Terms and Conditions, and self-disclose any criminal, civil, self-regulatory organization, or governmental agency inquiry, investigation, or proceeding relating to their professional or business conduct.

Item 3: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events material to your evaluation of Mr. Eykyn.

Item 4: Other Business Activities

Mr. Eykyn is a registered representative of LPL Financial, LLC, member FINRA/SIPC, and licensed insurance agent/broker. He may offer products and receive normal and customary commissions as a result of these transactions. A conflict of interest may arise as these commissionable securities sales may create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation earned.

Item 5: Additional Compensation

Mr. Eykyn does not receive any other economic benefit for providing advisory services in addition to advisory fees.

Item 6: Supervision

Matthew Potter is a principal of iWealth Financial, LLC and as such supervises and monitors Mr. Eykyns' activities on a regular basis to ensure compliance with our firm's Code of Ethics. Please contact Matt Potter if you have any questions about Mr. Eykyns' brochure supplement at 507-835-9111.

Item 1: Cover Page
Part 2B of Form ADV: Brochure Supplement
May 2025

Gary Guentzel

iWealth Financial, LLC
213 15th Ave NE
Waseca, Minnesota 56093
www.iWealthFinancial.com

Firm Contact:
Matthew Potter
Chief Compliance Officer

This brochure supplement provides information about Mr. Guentzel that supplements our brochure. You should have received a copy of that brochure. Please contact Matt Potter if you did not receive iWealth Financial, LLC's brochure or if you have any questions about the contents of this supplement. Additional information about Mr. Guentzel is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov by searching CRD #1549711.

Item 2: Educational Background & Business Experience

Gary Frank Guentzel

Year of Birth: 1958

Educational Background:

- 1979: South Central College; Associates Degree

Business Background:

- 02/2025 – Present iWealth Financial, LLC; Financial Advisor
- 08/2023 – Present LPL Financial LLC; Registered Representative
- 01/2015 - Present Estate & Financial Services; Partner
- 05/2013 – 08/2023 Triad Advisors; Investment Advisor Representative

Exams, Licenses & Other Professional Designations:

- 1987 – Chartered Life Underwriter®
- 1987 – Series 6 Exam
- 1987 – Series 63 Exam
- 1979 Insurance Producer License

Chartered Life Underwriter® (CLU®)

This designation is issued by The American College and is granted to individuals who have at least three years of full-time business experience within the five years preceding the awarding of the designation. The candidate is required to take a series of mandatory courses which include, for example, the following: insurance planning, life insurance law, fundamentals of estate planning, planning for business owners, income taxation, group benefits, planning for retirement needs, and investments. Each course has a final proctored exam and once issued, the individual is required to submit 30 hours of continuing education every two years.

Item 3: Disciplinary Information

There are no legal or disciplinary events material to your evaluation of Mr. Guentzel.

Item 4: Other Business Activities

Mr. Guentzel is a registered representative of LPL Financial LLC, member FINRA/SIPC, and licensed insurance agent/broker. He may offer products and receive normal and customary commissions as

a result of these transactions. A conflict of interest may arise as these commissionable securities sales may create an incentive to recommend products based on the compensation earned.

Item 5: Additional Compensation

Mr. Guentzel does not receive any other economic benefit for providing advisory services in addition to advisory fees.

Item 6: Supervision

Matthew Potter is a principal of iWealth Financial, LLC and as such supervises and monitors Mr. Guentzel's activities on a regular basis to ensure compliance with our firm's Code of Ethics. Please contact Matt Potter if you have any questions about Mr. Guentzel's brochure supplement at 507-835-9111.

iWEALTH FINANCIAL, LLC

PRIVACY NOTICE

Maintaining the trust and confidence of our clients is a high priority. That is why we want you to understand how we protect your privacy when we collect and use information about you, and the steps that we take to safeguard that information. This notice is provided to you on behalf of iWealth Financial, LLC ("iWealth").

Information We Collect: In connection with providing investment products, financial advice, or other services, we obtain non-public personal information about you, including:

- Information we receive from you on account applications, such as your address, date of birth, Social Security Number, occupation, financial goals, assets and income;
- Information about your transactions with us, our affiliates, or others;
- Information about your visits to our website. We store records of the activities on our sites in our web server logs, which automatically capture and save the information electronically. The information we collect helps us administer the site, analyze its usage, protect the website and its content from inappropriate use, and improve the user's experience.
- Information received from credit or service bureaus or other third parties, such as your credit history or employment status.

Categories of Information We Disclose: We may only disclose information that we collect in accordance with this policy. iWealth does not sell customer lists and will not sell your name to telemarketers.

Categories of Parties to Whom We Disclose: We will not disclose information regarding you or your account at iWealth, except under the following circumstances:

- To entities that perform services for us or function on our behalf, including financial service providers, such as a clearing broker-dealer, investment company, or insurance company, other investment advisers;
- To comply with broker-dealer firms that have regulatory requirements to supervise certain representatives' activities;
- To consumer reporting agencies,
- To third parties who perform services or marketing, client resource management, or other parties to help manage your account on our behalf;
- To your attorney, trustee or anyone else who represents you in a fiduciary capacity;
- To our attorneys, accountants, or auditors; and
- To government entities or other third parties in response to subpoenas or other legal processes as required by law or to comply with regulatory inquiries.

How We Use Information: Information may be used among companies that perform support services for us, such as data processors, client relationship management technology, technical systems consultants, and programmers, or companies that help us market products and services to you for a number of purposes, such as:

- **To protect your accounts/non-public information** from unauthorized access or identity theft;
- **To process your requests** such as securities purchases and sales;
- **To establish or maintain an account with an unaffiliated third party**, such as a clearing broker-dealer providing services to you and/or iWealth;
- **To service your accounts**, such as by issuing checks and account statements;
- **To comply** with Federal, State, and Self-Regulatory Organization requirements;
- **To keep you informed** about financial services of interest to you.

Regulation S-AM: Under Regulation S-AM, a registered investment adviser is prohibited from using eligibility information that it receives from an affiliate to make a marketing solicitation unless: (1) the potential marketing use of that information has been clearly, conspicuously and concisely disclosed to the consumer; (2) the

consumer has been provided a reasonable opportunity and a simple method to opt out of receiving the marketing solicitations; and (3) the consumer has not opted out. iWealth does not receive information regarding marketing eligibility from affiliates to make solicitations.

Regulation S-ID: Regulation S-ID requires our firm to have an Identity Theft Protection Program (ITPP) that controls reasonably foreseeable risks to customers or to the safety and soundness of our firm from identity theft. We have developed an ITPP to adequately identify and detect potential red-flags to prevent and mitigate identity theft.

Our Security Policy: We restrict access to nonpublic personal information about you to those individuals who need to know that information to provide products or services to you and perform their respective duties. We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural security measures to safeguard confidential client information.

Cyber Security: Internal policies and procedures are in place to address cyber security. A copy of this policy is available upon request.

Departing Investment Adviser Representatives ("IARs"): iWealth recognizes that your relationship with your IAR is important. If your IAR leaves iWealth to join another financial services provider or elects to sell or transfer some or all of his or her business, your IAR might retain copies of your personal information so that your account can continue to be serviced or to contact you regarding your options. Subject to legal and regulatory requirements, your personal information maintained on iWealth systems and those of iWealth's service providers may be shared with your new financial service provider. If you do not want your IAR to take your information should he or she leave or transfer his or her business from iWealth, you have the right to opt out of such disclosure. You may opt out now or at any time in the future. If you have a joint account, iWealth will treat an opt out by any joint customer as applying to all joint customers. If you wish to exercise your right to opt out under this section, please contact us at 507-835-9111 or by mail.

Certain states have adopted a requirement for you to approve the sharing of information in advance, otherwise known as an "opt-in" choice. If you live in an "opt-in" state (e.g., California, Massachusetts, Maine, Alaska, North Dakota or Vermont), then iWealth will require your consent to share your information with unaffiliated third parties who are not servicing your account. State requirements vary and may change without notice.

Succession Planning: In the event that the owner(s) of iWealth retire, become incapacitated, or perish unexpectedly, your information would be disclosed to an unaffiliated third party for the purposes of facilitating a business succession plan. A change in control of ownership of iWealth would require your consent, as dictated by your signed agreement with iWealth, in order to continue providing services to you.

Your Right to Opt Out: Federal privacy laws give you the right to restrict us from sharing your personal financial information. These laws balance your right to privacy with iWealth's need to provide information for normal business purposes. You have the right to opt out of sharing certain information with affiliated and unaffiliated companies of our firm. Choosing to restrict the sharing of your personal financial information will not apply to (1) your information that we may share with companies that help promote and market our own products or products offered under a joint agreement with another company; (2) records of your transactions--such as your loan payments, credit card or debit card purchases, and checking and savings account statements--to firms that provide data processing and mailing services for our firm; (3) information about you in response to a court order; and (4) your payment history on loans and credit cards to credit bureaus. If you opt out, you limit the extent to which iWealth can provide your personal financial information to non-affiliated companies. You may opt out of the disclosure of nonpublic personal financial information to non-affiliates by contacting iWealth at 507-835-9111.

Closed or Inactive Accounts: If you decide to close your account(s) or become an inactive customer, our Privacy Policy will continue to apply to you.

Complaint Notification: Please direct complaints to: Matt Potter, at iWealth Financial, LLC, 213 15th Ave. NE, Waseca, MN 56093; 507-835-9111.

Changes to This Privacy Policy: If we make any substantial changes in the way we use or disseminate confidential information, we will notify you. If you have any questions concerning this Privacy Policy, please contact us at: iWealth Financial, LLC, 213 15th Ave. NE, Waseca, MN 56093, 507-835-9111.

LPL FINANCIAL LLC (LPL) RELATIONSHIP SUMMARY

Effective March 31, 2022

LPL (referred to as “we” or “us”) is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as a broker-dealer and an investment adviser. We have a network of financial professionals (“Professionals”) who offer brokerage and investment advisory services. Brokerage and investment advisory services, and the fees we charge for them, differ, and it’s important that you understand the differences. This relationship summary will

explain the various services we offer, how we charge for those services, and conflicts of interest that exist when we provide our services. To help you research firms and financial professionals, you can access free and simple tools at [Investor.gov/CRS](https://www.investor.gov/CRS), which also provides educational materials about broker-dealers, investment advisers, and investing.

What investment services and advice can you provide me?

Our Professionals offer brokerage services, investment advisory services, or both, depending on their licenses. Each Professional generally provides access to a range of investment products, such as stocks, bonds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), mutual funds, annuities, and alternative investments. Please note that the range of investment options available to you may be limited depending on the licenses your Professional holds or if he or she is located at a financial institution that does not offer certain options. Your Professional or account program may also have specific

requirements, such as account or investment minimums. We encourage you to ask your Professional whether any investment limitations or account requirements apply.

If your Professional offers you both brokerage and advisory services, your Professional will inform you when he or she offers an investment recommendation or advice, and whether the recommendation or advice is part of a brokerage or advisory service. Some of the key differences between brokerage and investment advisory services are described below.

Brokerage Services

- Brokerage services include taking your orders and executing your securities transactions; making recommendations for you to buy, sell, or hold securities; and holding your securities for safekeeping (known as having “custody” of your securities).
- In most cases, we provide recommendations to you on specific investments, but you make the final investment decisions for your account. We also have a program available through a limited number of financial institutions in which you make investment decisions on your own without any recommendations from us.
- We don’t monitor brokerage account investments for you, unless we state otherwise in writing.
- We may provide brokerage services (but not investment recommendations) to you if your Professional is providing advisory services through a separate investment advisory firm.

Investment Advisory Services

- Some of the investment advisory services we offer include wrap fee programs and non-wrap fee programs; mutual fund asset allocation programs; advisory programs offered by third-party investment advisory firms; financial planning services; retirement plan consulting; investment research; digital advice programs; and other custom advisory services.
- You’ll typically grant us discretion to buy and sell investments in your account without asking you in advance. You may limit our discretion, such as by imposing reasonable restrictions on investing in certain securities or groups of securities. In other investment advisory accounts, you grant investment discretion to another financial institution.
- Some of our investment advisory accounts are nondiscretionary, which means you are required to preapprove each investment transaction that we recommend.
- We’ll typically monitor accounts, and specific investments within accounts, on an ongoing basis to align with your investment goals. However, in limited-scope consulting or advisory relationships, we won’t provide ongoing monitoring.

More detailed information about our advisory services can be found in the [Form ADV for your advisory program](#). Detailed information about our brokerage services can be found at [Brokerage Compensation Information and Related Conflicts of Interest](#). If viewing a paper version of this form, please visit lpl.com/CRS for hyperlinks to these documents.

Questions to ask your Professional:

- *Given my financial situation, should I choose an investment advisory service? Should I choose a brokerage service? Should I choose both types of services? Why or why not?*
- *How will you choose investments to recommend to me?*
- *What is your relevant experience, including your licenses, education, and other qualifications? What do these qualifications mean?*

What fees will I pay?

Investing is an individual journey, and we want to provide you with options. Below we outline the fees you could be charged for both brokerage and advisory accounts depending on your investment

choices. Fee Schedules for our brokerage and advisory programs can be found lpl.com.

Fees Associated with Brokerage Services

- For brokerage services, we charge a transaction-based fee (sometimes referred to as a commission) every time you buy or sell an investment. The amount you pay as a transaction-based fee varies according to the particular investment and amount invested. The more trades you make, the more transaction-based fees we earn. This creates an incentive to encourage you to trade often.
- For investments in stocks or ETFs, the transaction-based fee is usually charged as a separate commission or sales charge. For investments in bonds, this fee is typically included as part of the price you pay for the investment (called a markup or markdown).
- For investments in certain products like mutual funds, annuities, and alternative investments, we receive transaction-based fees from the investment product sponsor in the form of asset-based sales charges (e.g., sales loads). These fees are based on the amount invested in a product and, depending on the product, may be based on how long you hold the investment. Our receipt of asset-based sales loads creates an incentive to recommend products or sponsors that include such charges.

Fees Associated with Investment Advisory Accounts

- For investment advisory services, we typically charge an ongoing quarterly fee (sometimes referred to as an asset-based fee). This fee is a percentage of the value of your account. You pay this fee even if you don't buy or sell investments. The more assets you have in an asset-based fee account, the more you'll pay us in fees. This creates an incentive to encourage you to increase the size of your account, including by transferring or rolling over assets from other accounts. For some types of accounts, there is a per transaction charge in addition to an asset-based fee. We may also charge an hourly fee or fixed fee for additional services such as financial planning and consulting services that are of limited duration or nature.
- For wrap fee program accounts, you will pay us a single asset-based fee for advisory services. This fee also covers most transaction costs and certain administrative and custodial costs associated with your investments. If you expect to trade infrequently or to pursue a "buy and hold" strategy, a wrap fee program may cost you more than paying for the program's services separately, and you may want to consider a brokerage relationship rather than an advisory relationship.
- The fee you pay to your Professional is generally negotiated with him or her directly, and subject to different maximums, depending on the advisory program selected.

Other Fees and Costs

If applicable to your account, we'll charge you directly for other fees in addition to brokerage commissions and advisory fees, including: (1) account maintenance fees such as custody, trade confirmation processing, corporate actions, and transfer fees; (2) cash management fees such as cash sweep, checking, and wire fees; and (3) investment specific fees such as those for

administration of alternative investments or for foreign securities. See the Fee Schedules for our brokerage and advisory programs at lpl.com for more information. You should understand that these fees are not charged by us if your investment is in an account that is held directly with the sponsor, and not in an LPL investment account.

You may also incur fees charged by the particular investment product in which you are invested, including mutual funds, ETFs, and other pooled funds, in addition to brokerage commissions and advisory fees charged by us. Some of these fees may be shared, as described below in [Third-Party Payments](#). Certain investment products have significant fees triggered by particular events, e.g., annuities may include mortality, expense, and administrative fees, and fees for excessive transfers or early withdrawals.

You will pay fees and costs whether you make or lose money on your investments. Fees and costs will reduce any amount of money you make on your investments over time. Please make sure you understand what fees and costs you are paying. Detailed

information on our advisory fees can be found in the [Form ADV for your advisory program](#). Detailed information on our brokerage fees can be found at [Brokerage Compensation Information and Related Conflicts of Interest](#) and, depending on the investment product in which you invest, may be included in the product's prospectus or other offering document. If viewing a paper version of this form, please visit lpl.com/CRS for hyperlinks to these documents.

❖ **Questions to ask your Professional:**

Help me understand how these fees and costs might affect my investments. If I give you \$10,000 to invest, how much will go to fees and costs, and how much will be invested for me?

What are your legal obligations to me when providing recommendations as my broker-dealer or when acting as my investment adviser? How else does your firm make money and what conflicts of interest do you have?

When we provide you with a recommendation as your broker-dealer or act as your investment adviser, we have to act in your best interest and not put our interest ahead of yours. At the same time, the way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests. You should understand and ask us about these conflicts because they can affect the recommendations and investment advice we provide you. Here are some examples to help you understand what this means. If you have questions about whether any of these situations could apply to your investments, ask your Professional.

Third-Party Payments

We receive compensation from third parties related to investments you make in certain products, including mutual funds, ETFs, annuities, alternative investments, and other investments. This compensation includes ongoing distribution charges (e.g., 12b-1 fees or trail payments), which an investment product charges you and then pays to us. We also receive fees from investment products and/or their sponsors for recordkeeping and other administrative services we provide in relation to your investments. In some accounts we offer, uninvested cash is automatically placed into interest-bearing federally insured bank accounts. We receive fees for your participation in these "cash sweep" programs from the banks sponsoring the programs. The fees we receive are typically higher than the interest you earn on the cash held in the bank accounts and are in addition to any fees you pay to us. This creates an incentive for LPL if you maintain a cash balance in your account. [Revenue sharing payments](#) are another type of third-party compensation we receive from sponsors who participate in our marketing programs. These programs support our product marketing to our Professionals and for education and training efforts, and facilitate communications between sponsors and our Professionals. Finally, certain sponsors pay us to make their investment products available on our platform. Because we receive

payments from these third parties, there is an inherent incentive for us to recommend or invest your assets in those investment products. Detailed information regarding third-party payments can be found in the [Third-Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest](#) document on lpl.com.

Principal Trading

In brokerage accounts, we sometimes directly buy from you or sell to you investments including bonds or certain shares of mutual funds, unit investment trusts (UITs), or alternative investments. These are called principal trades. If the principal trade involves a bond, we receive a markup or markdown by either buying the bond from you at a lower price than we will sell it for or by selling the bond to you at a higher price than we bought it for. That creates an incentive for us to either buy the bond from you at the lowest price possible or sell the bond to you at the highest price possible and maximize our profit on the principal trade. In advisory accounts, purchases of mutual funds, UITs, or alternative investments may be processed through our proprietary account, but we do not receive a markup or markdown in these trades. Also, in certain advisory accounts where a third-party investment advisory firm has discretion, we trade as principal and receive a markup or markdown.

Detailed information on our conflicts of interest can be found in the [Form ADV for your advisory program](#) and in [Brokerage Compensation Information and Related Conflicts of Interest](#). If viewing a paper version of this form, please visit lpl.com/CRS for hyperlinks to these documents.

❖ **Questions to ask your Professional:**

How might your conflicts of interest affect me, and how will you address them?

How do your financial professionals make money?

Our Professionals are primarily independent contractors, although a portion are employees or employees of an affiliated company. The agreement between each Professional and LPL sets out the payments we make to them. Those who provide investment advisory services receive a portion of the advisory fee you pay. Professionals who provide you brokerage services receive a portion of the commissions or markups/markdowns from your trades. Receiving a portion of the advisory or brokerage fees you pay to us creates an incentive for them to encourage you to increase your investment account size or trade more frequently. We also compensate Professionals based on production, including payments based on the amount of client assets they service and the products they sell. In addition, our Professionals receive different levels of compensation for selling different types of investments or services. This could include, for example, a share of the 12b-1 fees, trail payments, or sales loads paid to us by an investment product. Although your Professional must recommend investment products or manage your account in your best interest, these additional forms of compensation create an incentive for them to recommend specific financial products.

Our Professionals may receive compensation from us in other ways, including:

- Transition assistance if he or she moves to LPL from another company. This assistance can include forgivable loans, advance payment of advisory fees, and/or waiving or reducing other

costs associated with transitioning the Professional's business. This assistance creates an incentive to migrate and maintain business on our platform from another investment platform, and to sell or recommend the sale of investments held in an account if we do not offer those investments.

- Waived or reduced costs and fees (e.g., for administrative services that we provide for your accounts, attending our conferences and events, and free or reduced-cost marketing materials). These waived and reduced costs and fees create an incentive for Professionals to associate with us instead of other financial firms.
- Equity awards in our parent company, LPL Financial Holdings Inc., which give your Professional an incentive to remain with us during the vesting period applicable to his or her stock holdings (the period of time before the stock is unconditionally owned). This also gives the Professional a financial interest in the success of our business.

Your Professional is legally required to act in your best interest and not put his or her interests ahead of your own. We have systems in place to mitigate the conflicts of interest that arise from the way he or she makes money, including systems to review whether a recommendation is in your best interest. More information on compensation can be found at [Brokerage Compensation Information and Related Conflicts of Interest](#). If viewing a paper version of this form, please visit lpl.com/CRS for a hyperlink to this document.

Do you or your financial professionals have legal or disciplinary history?

Yes. Visit Investor.gov/CRS for a free and simple search tool to research LPL and our Professionals.

❏ Questions to ask your Professional:

As a financial professional, do you have any disciplinary history? For what type of conduct?

Additional Information

Please visit the [Disclosures page on lpl.com](#) for more information, including a copy of the agreement for the account and/or program you are considering, the Form ADV Brochure for any advisory program you are considering, detailed information on our brokerage services under [Brokerage Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest](#), and more information regarding our brokerage and advisory programs under [Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest](#).

Please visit the [Investor Regulatory & Educational Resources page](#) on lpl.com to learn more about how to determine your investment objective and risk tolerance, among other items.

We are affiliated with other investment firms. If your Professional works with Fortigent, LLC, you can find the relationship summary for that firm at lpl.com/fortigent.html. More information on our affiliations can be found in the [Form ADV for your advisory program](#).

If viewing a paper version of this form, please visit lpl.com/CRS for hyperlinks to cross-referenced documents.

To request up-to-date information or a copy of this relationship summary, please call us at (800) 558-7567.

We also encourage you to review the general information provided by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission regarding investing, choosing an investment professional, and related considerations, available by visiting Investor.gov.

❏ Questions to ask your Professional:

Who is my primary contact person? Is he or she a representative of an investment adviser or a broker dealer? Who can I talk to if I have concerns about how this person is treating me?

LPL FINANCIAL BROKERAGE COMPENSATION AND CONFLICTS DISCLOSURE

www.lpl.com

This disclosure provides information about the business practices, compensation and conflicts of interest related to the brokerage business of LPL Financial LLC (referred to as “we,” “us,” or “LPL”). Additional information about LPL and its financial professionals is available on FINRA’s website at <http://brokercheck.finra.org>.

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ITEM 1 INTRODUCTION

LPL is a broker-dealer registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). LPL is also registered as an investment adviser with the SEC and introducing broker with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In addition, LPL is qualified to sell insurance products and annuities in all 50 states. As a broker-dealer, LPL transacts business in various types of securities, including mutual funds, 529 plans, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), stocks, bonds, commodities, options, private and public partnerships, variable annuities, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and other investment products.

LPL maintains a network of individuals, referred to as “financial professionals,” who offer brokerage services, investment advisory services, or both, depending on their licenses. Some of LPL’s financial professionals are investment adviser representatives (IARs) of LPL or a non-affiliated third party investment adviser. LPL sometimes refers to these specific financial professionals as “financial advisors” or “advisors.” LPL’s financial professionals are primarily independent contractors though there are some who are employees. In other cases our financial professionals may be employees of unaffiliated financial institutions, like banks and credit unions, at which LPL’s services are offered. LPL financial professionals are dispersed throughout the U.S. and often market services under their own business name.

Although most financial professionals offer both brokerage and investment advisory services, some only offer brokerage services and others only offer investment advisory services. **You should ask your financial professional about what capacity they are acting or will be acting on your behalf, as a broker-dealer registered representative and/or an IAR.** This disclosure discusses important information regarding financial professionals who act as registered representatives of LPL’s broker-dealer. For more information about LPL and the services financial professionals provide when they act as IARs, please see LPL’s Form ADV disclosure brochures available on lpl.com/disclosures.html or, in the case of a financial professional who is associated with a third party investment adviser, please refer to www.adviserinfo.sec.gov or contact that investment adviser for a copy of its Form ADV. For additional information on which type of investment account is right for you, please see LPL’s Form CRS (Customer Relationship Summary) that will soon be on lpl.com/disclosures.html.

Like all financial services providers, LPL and its financial professionals have conflicts of interest. LPL and its financial professionals are compensated directly by customers and indirectly from the investments made by customers. When customers pay us, we typically are paid an upfront commission or sales load at the time of the transaction and in some cases a deferred sales charge. If we are paid an upfront commission, it means that we are paid more the more transactions a customer makes. When we are paid indirectly from the investments made by customers, we receive ongoing compensation, typically called a “trail” payment, for as long as a customer holds an investment. In addition, we receive compensation from the sponsors of some of the investment products that customers purchase through us. The amount we receive varies depending on the particular type of investment a customer makes. The compensation described in this disclosure represents the maximum gain or profit we receive on an investment, before subtraction of our expenses.

Please also note that not all of the conflicts described in this disclosure apply to a particular financial professional, his/her services or all the products we sell. The types and amounts of compensation we receive change over time. You should ask your financial professional if you have any questions about compensation, costs, fees, or conflicts of interest.



LPL FINANCIAL BROKERAGE COMPENSATION AND CONFLICTS DISCLOSURE

ITEM 2 COMMISSIONS, FEES AND OTHER TYPES OF SALES COMPENSATION

Commissions and Sales Charges

LPL receives upfront commissions when it executes transactions that result in the purchase or sale of a security. A commission, which also may be called a sales load, sales charge or placement fee, is typically paid at the time of the sale and can reduce the amount available to invest or can be charged directly against an investment. Commissions are often based on the amount of assets invested. LPL receives the sales charge or commission and shares it with your financial professional. In some cases, a portion of the sales charge or commission is retained by the investment's sponsor. Commissions vary from product to product, which creates an incentive to sell a higher commission security rather than a lower commission security. The maximum and typical commissions for common investment products are listed below. For more information about other commissions that apply to a particular transaction, please refer to the applicable investment's prospectus or other offering document.

- **Equities and Other Exchange Traded Securities.** The maximum commission charged by LPL in an agency capacity on an exchange traded security transaction, such as an equity, option, ETF, exchange traded note (ETN) or closed-end fund (CEF), is 1.5% of the transaction amount. The commission amount decreases from 1.5% as the size of the transaction amount increases according to a schedule. In addition, the financial professional can decide to discount the commission amount to a minimum of \$30 per transaction.
- **Mutual Funds and 529 plans.** The maximum commission or sales charge permitted under applicable rules is 8.5%, although the maximum is typically 5.75%.
- **Annuities.** The maximum upfront commission paid for new sales of annuities is typically 5.5%, but varies depending on the time purchased, and type of annuity, such as fixed, fixed index, traditional and investment-only variable annuities.
- **Alternative Investments.** For alternative investment products, such as hedge funds, private equity funds, non-traded business development companies (BDCs), real estate private placements, or real estate investment trusts (REITs), the upfront sales load is as high as 5.5%.
- **Unit Investment Trusts (UITs).** The maximum upfront sales charge paid typically ranges from 1.85% to 3.95%, and can depend on the length of the term of the UIT.

Markups and Markdowns – Principal Transactions

When LPL buys from you or sells to you a security in a principal capacity, LPL and the LPL Financial Advisor receive a markup or markdown on the transaction. In these circumstances, if we sell a security at a price higher than what we paid for it, we will earn a markup. Conversely, if we buy a security from you at a price lower than what we sell it for, we will earn a markdown. Markups and markdowns typically apply to transactions in bonds or other fixed-income securities such as structured products.

The maximum markup/markdown on a transaction with a customer that we receive when acting in a principal capacity typically does not exceed 2.5% of the value of the security. On rare occasions, a markup/markdown may exceed 2.5% on a deeply discounted security. In many cases, the actual markup/markdown percentage is lower based on factors such as quantity, price, type of security, rating, maturity, etc.

Direct Fees and Charges

If you hold an account at LPL, LPL charges miscellaneous fees directly to your account such as fees for transaction processing, account transfers, and retirement account maintenance. For direct fees that apply per transaction, LPL receives more fees the more transactions that result from a financial professional's recommendation. These direct fees and charges are set out in the Miscellaneous Account and Service Fee Schedule at lpl.com/disclosures.html, are not shared with financial professionals, and are not charged by LPL if you hold an account directly with a product sponsor rather than with LPL.

ITEM 3 THIRD PARTY COMPENSATION

LPL and financial professionals receive compensation from investment product sponsors and other third parties in connection with investments that LPL customers make in securities such as mutual funds, 529 plans, annuities, and alternative investments. Some types of third party compensation are received by LPL and shared with financial professionals, and other types are retained only by LPL. For more information about the third party compensation LPL receives, the investment product sponsors and other third parties that pay LPL the compensation, and related conflicts of interest, please see the Third Party Compensation and Related Conflicts of Interest on lpl.com/disclosures.html.

Third Party Compensation Shared by LPL and Financial Professionals

Trail Compensation

LPL and its financial professionals receive ongoing compensation from certain investment products such as mutual funds, 529 plans, annuities and alternative investments. This compensation (commonly known as trails or Rule 12b-1 fees) is typically paid from the assets of the investment product under a distribution or servicing arrangement with the investment sponsor and is calculated as an annual percentage of assets invested by LPL customers. The more assets you invest in the product, the more we will be paid in these fees. Therefore, we have an incentive to encourage you to increase the size of your investment. The amount of trails received varies from product to product. This creates



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an incentive to recommend a product that pays a higher trail rather than a lower trail. We also have an incentive to recommend a product that pays trails (regardless of amount) rather than products that do not pay trails. For more information about trail compensation received with respect to a particular investment, please refer to the prospectus or offering document for the investment.

- **Mutual Funds and 529 plans.** The ongoing payment depends on the class of shares but is typically between 0.25% and 1% of assets annually.
- **Annuities.** LPL receives a trail payment from an annuity issuer for the promotion, sale and servicing of a policy. The amount and timing of trail payments vary depending on the agreement between LPL and the issuer, and the type of policy purchased. The maximum trail payment for annuities is typically 1.5%, and varies depending on the type of annuity.
- **Alternative Investments.** For alternative investment products, such as private funds, trail payments may be as high as 1.25% on an annual basis. Trail payments for managed futures funds can be as high as 2% annually.

Concessions and Mutual Fund Finder's Fee

In certain cases, LPL and financial professionals receive compensation from a mutual fund sponsor in connection with transactions for which sales charges are waived or under other circumstances and as described in a fund's offering documents. This compensation is generally referred to as a finder's fee or concession and typically ranges between 0.25% and 1% of the transaction amount. LPL also receives concessions from investment sponsors for other types of investments. These concessions vary from product to product, and are generally shared between LPL and the financial professional. Concessions can be as high as 2.00% of the transaction amount for new issues of certificates of deposit, 0.50% of the transaction amount for new issues of municipal bonds, as high as 2.00% of the transaction amount for other new issue bonds, up to 3.625% of the transaction amount for structured products, and up to 4% of the transaction amount for CEFs.

Life Insurance

LPL receives compensation from issuers of life insurance (universal, variable universal, whole life, and term) and other insurance contracts that are available to brokerage customers, such as long term care insurance and disability insurance. The compensation includes commissions and trails, and may include payments for administrative services that LPL provides and/or payments made in connection with LPL's marketing and sales-force education and training efforts, including LPL's annual national sales and education conference and other conferences. LPL and/or its affiliated insurance agency, LPL Insurance Associates, Inc. (LPLIA), receive commissions in the range of 4% to 140% of first-year commissionable premiums. LPL may also receive a trail payment in the range of 0.5% to 15% of subsequent premiums, if any. The amount of commission varies depending on the issuer, coverage and the premium amount. For business placed through LPLIA, LPLIA typically retains between 10% and 35% of first-year commissionable premiums to support the additional case-management services that LPLIA provides for products offered through LPLIA. Financial professionals receive a percentage of the commissions and trailing commissions the insurance company pays to LPL and/or LPLIA. LPL, LPLIA, and financial professionals also receive additional compensation from certain insurance companies when LPL's sales of the companies' products exceed premium thresholds specified in selling agreements with LPL and/or LPLIA.

Bonus Payments from Investment Sponsors

Certain insurance companies offer financial professionals bonus payments, oftentimes called persistency or retention bonuses, based on the amount of customer assets that the financial professional has placed in the insurance company's products. Although LPL does not participate in these bonus programs, LPL may from time to time accept and share these payments on a one-time basis with a financial professional who recently joined LPL and was entitled to such payments through the financial professional's former brokerage firm.

Non-Cash Compensation

LPL, LPL employees and financial professionals receive non-cash compensation from investment sponsors that is not in connection with any particular customer or investment. Compensation includes such items as gifts valued at less than \$100 annually, an occasional dinner or ticket to a sporting event, or reimbursement in connection with educational meetings, customer workshops or events, or marketing or advertising initiatives, including services for identifying prospective customers. Investment sponsors also pay, or reimburse LPL and/or its financial professionals, for the costs associated with education or training events that may be attended by LPL employees and financial professionals and for LPL sponsored conferences and events.

Third Party Compensation Retained by LPL

Cash Sweep

If a customer holds an account with LPL, LPL offers a service to sweep cash held within accounts into an interest-bearing FDIC insured cash account (ICA) or, in limited circumstances, money market funds. For ICA, under its agreement with each bank in which LPL deposits customer cash, LPL receives a fee from the banks equal to a percentage of the average daily deposit balance in the ICA. For additional information on the ICA, please see the ICA disclosures booklet available on lpl.com/disclosures.html. The fee paid to LPL is at an annual rate of up to an average of 4% as applied across all deposit accounts taken in the aggregate; therefore, on some accounts, fees to LPL may be higher or lower than this average percentage amount.



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LPL also makes available single-bank insured cash account programs (SBICA). The banks participating in the SBICA have an agreement with LPL for financial professionals to offer brokerage and advisory services on their premises. This presents a conflict of interest because the financial professional is an employee of the bank that is also used for the sweep, and the bank benefits financially from the deposits. In the case of these single-bank programs, LPL receives a fee from the bank of up to 0.50% annually of the LPL customer assets deposited at the bank under the program for its sweep processing services.

For accounts held at LPL that are not eligible for the ICA or that do not participate in SBICA, uninvested cash balances are automatically invested in a money market sweep fund. LPL receives compensation for marketing support from the sponsors to these funds, ranging between 0.16% and 0.35% of the assets invested in the money market funds. These payments are in addition to other fees (e.g., recordkeeping and 12b-1 fees) received by LPL.

Depending on interest rates and other market factors, the yields on the ICA, SBICA and money market sweep fund have been, and may continue in the future to be, lower than the aggregate fees and expenses received by LPL for a customer's participation in the cash sweep programs. This may result in a customer experiencing a negative overall investment return with respect to cash balances in the cash sweep programs. Interest rates under ICA or SBICA may be lower than the interest rates available if customers make deposits directly with a bank or other depository institution outside of LPL's brokerage platform or invests in a money market fund or other cash equivalent. Customers should compare the terms, interest rates, required minimum amounts and other features of the sweep program with other types of accounts and investments for cash.

Non-Sweep Money Market Mutual Funds

Customers are able to invest cash balances in a limited number of money market mutual funds other than as part of a sweep arrangement (Non-Sweep Money Market Funds). Depending on interest rates and other market factors, investment returns of money market mutual funds have been, and may continue in the future to be, lower than the aggregate fees and expenses charged by LPL in connection with the transaction. This may result in a customer experiencing a negative overall investment return with respect to cash reserves invested in the Non-Sweep Money Market Funds. Customers should understand that the share class offered for a particular Non-Sweep Money Market Fund charges higher fees and expenses than other share classes that are offered by the same Non-Sweep Money Market Fund but are not available on LPL's platform. LPL receives compensation for the LPL customer assets invested in the Non-Sweep Money Market Funds for distribution, recordkeeping, shareholder servicing and administrative services it provides for the funds and in connection with marketing support services LPL provides to the fund sponsors as described in this disclosure.

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

Recordkeeping Fees

In the case of accounts held at LPL, LPL performs recordkeeping and administrative services on behalf of mutual fund and receives fees for performing such services. These services include establishing and maintaining sub-account records reflecting the issuance, exchange or redemption of mutual fund shares by each account. For certain mutual funds LPL processes transactions on an omnibus basis, which means that LPL consolidates customer trades into one daily trade with a fund, and maintains all pertinent underlying shareholder information for the fund. The compensation LPL receives for these services can be paid based on customer assets in the fund (0% to 0.30% on an annual basis) or based on the number of positions held by customers in the fund (\$0 to \$25 per position). Because these fees vary, LPL has an incentive to recommend a fund that pays more in recordkeeping fees than a fund that pays a lower amount.

Networking Fees

If LPL does not provide recordkeeping services to a mutual fund on an omnibus basis, then fund shares are traded on a networked basis, which means LPL submits a separate order to the fund for each individual customer trade. In that case, LPL maintains only certain elements of the fund's shareholder information. LPL also receives networking fees in the case of accounts held directly with an investment sponsor like a mutual fund or annuity company. In such cases, the investment sponsor pays LPL networking fees to link accounts with the investment sponsor to systems and accounts at LPL. The fees, which vary product by product, are typically based on the number of LPL customer positions in the investment product or assets. For mutual funds, LPL receives compensation that is based on the number of LPL customer positions held with the fund (up to \$12 per position per year) or based on the amount of customer assets in the fund (up to 0.15% on an annual basis). For annuities, LPL receives compensation that is based on the number of customer positions or contracts held with each annuity carrier (up to \$6 per position per year).

Product Onboarding Fees

LPL charges a setup fee to product sponsors when adding new investment products or share classes of an investment product to its investment platforms. When a new mutual fund family joins LPL's platform, LPL typically charges up to \$40,000 to add the family to LPL's recordkeeping platform. LPL typically charges annuity product sponsors a one-time onboarding/networking setup fee of up to \$75,000 to reimburse LPL for associated technology-related costs. LPL typically charges alternative investment sponsors up to \$35,000 for products,



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follow-on product offerings or new share classes that are added to its platforms. LPL typically charges as a setup fee exchange traded product (ETPs) sponsors up to \$7,500 per fund and up to an additional \$15,000 per product for complex ETPs, and UITs up to \$5,000.

Revenue Sharing Payments

LPL receives revenue sharing payments from investment sponsors who participate in LPL's sponsorship programs. Investment sponsors make these payments to incentivize LPL to promote their products, and the sponsors receive preferential treatment as a result of the payment. Those preferences include supporting LPL's product marketing, education and training efforts for financial professionals so that investment sponsors can communicate with financial professionals and employees and promote their products. The arrangements also allow the investment sponsor's products in certain cases to benefit from lower ticket charges that are typically paid by a financial professional and/or customer. These payments are typically calculated as a fixed fee, as an annual percentage of the amount of assets invested, as a percentage of annual new sales, or as a combination.

- **Mutual Funds.** LPL receives compensation of up to 0.25% on an annual basis of customer assets invested with certain mutual fund families. LPL also receives flat annual payments at the discretion of certain fund sponsors as support for LPL's product marketing and the education and training efforts for financial professionals in connection with the sale of their products. In addition, LPL also receives from mutual fund sponsors up to \$10 per ticket charge for mutual fund purchases.
- **Variable Annuities.** LPL receives compensation that is based on customer assets (up to 0.15% annually), based on sales of such products (up to 0.35% annually) or based on a formula that is a combination of a fixed fee, customer assets and/or product sales.
- **Fixed and Fixed Index Annuities.** LPL receives payments of up to 0.50% annually on new sales or up to 0.25% annually on customer assets.
- **Alternative Investments.** For certain alternative investments, LPL receives a marketing allowance fee directly from the investment sponsor, and not as a portion of the upfront commission or trail. These fees can be paid on an annual basis of up to 0.35% of customer assets invested and up to 1.50% of sales in alternative investments, such as managed futures funds, REITs, hedge funds and private equity.
- **UITs.** LPL receives fees, often referred to as volume concessions, from UIT sponsors that are based on a percentage of sales volume. These fees are set by the UIT sponsor and vary. The UIT prospectus contains detailed descriptions of these additional payments.
- **Retirement Plan Products.** LPL receives marketing and educational support payments of up to \$260,000 per year from certain retirement plan product sponsors to assist with training and educating financial professionals.

Investment sponsors pay LPL different amounts of revenue sharing, and receive different levels of benefits for such payments. Because these fees can vary by fund and share class of a fund, LPL has an incentive to recommend a fund or share class that pays more in revenue sharing than a fund or share class that pays a lower amount. LPL generally does not share these revenue sharing payments with financial professionals.

Technology Funding

When LPL incurs technology development-related costs associated with the launch or maintenance of a platform, tool or service, LPL sometimes receives reimbursements from product sponsors for such costs. Because LPL benefits from product sponsors' reimbursements of technology development-related costs, LPL's financial interests are conflicted with its ability to use strictly objective factors when selecting product sponsors to make available on the applicable platforms.

Data, Analytics and Reporting

LPL receives up to \$600,000 annually from various mutual fund, ETF, annuity and insurance investment sponsors in exchange for access to analytical data, business intelligence and ad hoc reporting relating to financial professionals. LPL has an incentive to recommend products associated with sponsors that pay for these services.

Reimbursement for Shareholder Materials

When LPL delivers mutual fund shareholder reports and proxies to you, LPL is reimbursed by the mutual fund for the delivery costs. The maximum fee that can be charged for delivery is set by New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) rules. If LPL uses a vendor to perform the delivery, the vendor seeks reimbursement from the mutual fund on LPL's behalf and in certain cases remits a portion of the reimbursement to LPL.

Optimum Funds

LPL provides investment consulting services to the investment adviser to the Optimum mutual fund family. LPL assists the adviser in determining whether to engage sub-advisers for the Optimum Funds, along with providing other services. As compensation for these services, LPL receives investment consulting fees of up to 0.22% of fund assets from the adviser to the Optimum Funds. Because LPL receives an asset-based fee from the Optimum Funds, it has an incentive to recommend investments in the Optimum Funds.

Collateralized Lending Arrangements

LPL offers a program that enables customers to collateralize certain investment accounts to obtain secured loans through banking institutions that participate in the program. LPL receives compensation from these participant banks based on the amount of the 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 customer. This compensation is a conflict of interest to LPL because LPL has a financial incentive for the



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customer to select a bank in the program, and a participating bank that pays LPL more. However, LPL does not share this compensation with financial professionals, and therefore, a financial professional does not have a financial incentive to recommend one bank over another. LPL and its financial professionals do have an incentive to recommend that customers borrow money rather than liquidating some of their account assets so that LPL and the financial professional can continue to receive brokerage commissions and fees on those assets.

When a customer pledges assets in an account, the customer 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, customers may be limited in their ability to negotiate the most favorable loan terms. However, customers 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. If a customer obtains a loan from a non-partner bank, the customer should notify financial professional of the amount of the line of credit. Customers should be aware that LPL's collateralized loan program is one way, among many, to obtain a secured loan.

Credit Cards

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

ITEM 4 PRODUCT COSTS AND RELATED CONFLICTS

Financial professionals provide recommendations with respect to a broad range of investment products, including stocks, bonds, ETFs, mutual funds, annuities and alternative investments. Each type of investment product carries unique risks, and many investment products charge fees and costs that are separate from and in addition to the commissions and fees that LPL and financial professionals receive. You can learn more about these risks and the fees and costs charged by an investment product by reviewing the investment product's prospectus, offering memorandum, or other disclosure documents.

Set out below is the typical range of expenses of the various investment products we sell. In most cases, these expenses are in addition to the commissions and fees that LPL receives for its brokerage services.

- **ETFs.** The expense ratios range from 0.05% to 1.0%, with an average expense ratio of around 0.44%.
- **Mutual Funds.** Expense ratios can vary based on the type of mutual fund purchased. The average expense ratio for actively managed funds is 0.5% to 1.0%, for passive index mutual funds the average is 0.2%.
- **529 plans.** Expense ratios for the 529 plans will vary based on the plan offered in your particular state but can range from as low as 0.0% to 1.75%.
- **Annuities.** The typical range of annual expenses associated with annuities is 0.60% to 5.00% dependent upon the combination of options selected by the investor including type of annuity (variable annuities have a mortality and expense fee whereas fixed index annuities do not), optional riders elected (living and/or death benefits) and investment options where applicable (subaccounts or models for variable annuities).
- **Alternative Investments.** The typical range of annual expenses, excluding any commissions or dealer manager fees, is 0.80% to 6.00% which may include management fees, acquisition fees, disposition fees, performance participation fees, organization and offering fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, or interest payments on borrowed funds.
- **UITs.** Typical annual operating expenses for UITs range from 0.20% to 4.00%. Equity UITs usually comprise the low end of the range while UITs whose trust consist of a basket of CEFs typically comprise the high end of the range.

Share Class and Fund Selection

LPL offers various share classes of mutual funds and 529 plans. As an example, certain mutual fund share classes, often referred to as Class A shares, charge an upfront sales charge and an ongoing trail. For other mutual fund share classes, often titled Class C shares, there is no upfront sale charge paid, however, there is an ongoing trail payment and a contingent deferred sales charge to the investor if there is a redemption within a certain period of time after purchase. Depending on the length of the holding period for the mutual fund or 529 plan, and other factors, one share class may be less expensive to the investor than another, and LPL and the financial professional may earn more or less in compensation for one share class than another. Because of their characteristics and sales load structure, mutual funds generally are longer term investments. Frequent purchases and sales of mutual funds can result in significant sales charges unless the transactions are limited to exchanges among mutual funds offered by a sponsor that permits exchanges without additional sales charges. LPL maintains policies and procedures that are designed to detect and prevent excessive mutual fund switching, but you should monitor your account and discuss with your financial professional any frequent mutual fund purchases and sales.

Some share classes or funds we offer do not charge or pay to us an upfront sales charge, and pay us ongoing trails of 0.25% or less annually ("no-load funds"). LPL makes no-load funds available only to certain customers or through certain of our programs. We may be compensated in other ways by sponsors of no-load funds, such as through revenue sharing payments. Because of the limited compensation from no-load funds, we have an incentive to limit the availability of no-load funds we offer and to recommend you invest in funds that impose sales charges and trails.



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LPL also offers various mutual funds and ETFs, some of which have similar or identical investment strategies but differing fee structures. For example, a mutual fund that is designed to track an index of securities, such as the S&P 500 Index, may have higher or different types of fees than an ETF that is designed to track the same index. Whether a fund or ETF is more expensive than another fund or ETF with a similar or identical investment strategy may depend on factors such as length of holding, size of the initial investment and other factors. LPL and a financial professional may earn more compensation for one fund or ETF than another, giving LPL and the financial professional an incentive to recommend the product that pays more compensation to us.

ITEM 5 CUSTOMER REFERRALS, OTHER COMPENSATION AND OTHER CONFLICTS

Payment for Referrals

LPL offers programs where LPL pays professionals, such as attorneys or accountants, for referrals. In one such program, LPL pays such professionals for referrals exclusively to its advisory business, and customers must acknowledge the referral payment to the professional. In another program, the professionals become registered as representatives of LPL and share in brokerage commissions and advisory fees in connection with the referral. In addition, some financial professionals offer brokerage and advisory services on the premises of unaffiliated financial institutions, like banks and credit unions. In some of those cases, the financial institution pays an employee (e.g., a teller) a "nominal" fee for referrals to a financial professional in accordance with applicable banking regulations.

LPL and financial professionals may enter into lead generation, marketing and/or referral arrangements with third parties and other financial intermediaries, including for the purpose of introducing new customers. The fees paid for these services can be structured in various ways, including an ongoing flat fee.

Margin

LPL offers customers the ability to purchase securities on credit, also known as margin purchases. When a customer purchases securities on margin, LPL extends a line of credit to the customer and charges interest on the margin balance. LPL has a financial incentive to encourage margin borrowing because LPL earns compensation in the form of interest, transaction charges and other fees on investments made with borrowed amounts. That financial incentive creates a conflict of interest insofar as LPL and financial professionals benefit from your decision to borrow and incur the various fees and interest described above. If contemplating use of margin, please consult the LPL Margin Agreement and related disclosures for additional details.

Float

If a customer holds an account at LPL, LPL maintains the assets in a segregated account and receives compensation in the form of earnings on its investment of uninvested cash. 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 before that cash is credited to a specific customer accounts. LPL also receives float on outstanding checks after they are issued by LPL to the customer and before they are presented for payment. LPL does not share this compensation with financial professionals.

Error Correction

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

Rollovers

If a customer decides to roll assets out of a retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, and into an individual retirement account (IRA), we have a financial incentive to recommend that a customer invests those assets with LPL, because we will be paid on those assets, for example, through commissions, fees and/or third party payments. A customer should be aware that such fees and commissions likely will be higher than those the customer pays through the plan, and there can be custodial and other maintenance fees. As securities held in a retirement plan are generally not transferred to an IRA, commissions and sales charges may be charged when liquidating such securities prior to the transfer, in addition to commissions and sales charges previously paid on transactions in the plan. For more information about rollovers, see lpl.com/disclosures.html under IRA Rollover Information.

Limitations on Investment Recommendations

LPL and financial professionals offer and recommend investment products only from investment sponsors with which LPL has entered into selling and distribution agreements. Other firms may offer products and services not available through LPL, or the same or similar investment products and services at lower cost. In addition, LPL may only offer certain products in a brokerage account, even though there is a version of the product that may be offered at a lower cost through an advisory account, and vice versa.

The scope of products and services offered by certain financial professionals may also be more limited than what is available through other financial professionals. A financial professional's ability to offer individual products and services depends on his/her licensing, training or branch



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office policy restrictions. For example, a financial professional maintaining a Series 6, Series 63 and Life Insurance Agent license is limited to providing investment company securities, such as mutual funds and UITs and variable annuity contracts. A financial professional maintaining a Series 7, Series 63 and Life Insurance Agent license is able to provide solutions including all securities available for sale by a Series 6 representative as well as individual stocks, bonds, and alternative investments, among others. As another example, a financial professional may only be licensed to provide brokerage services, and not advisory services, or vice versa. To provide investment advisory services, a financial professional is often required to be registered as an IAR with the state in which the financial professional has a place of business.

You should ask your financial professional about the securities or services your financial professional is licensed or qualified to sell, and your professional's ability to service investments that you transfer to LPL from another firm. You should also review the licenses held by your financial professional by visiting the FINRA BrokerCheck system at <http://brokercheck.finra.org>.

Compensation of Certain LPL Employees

Certain LPL employees provide sales support resources to financial professionals who offer various types of brokerage and advisory products, programs, platforms and services. The compensation that LPL pays to these employees varies based on a number of factors, including assets in the program and compensation earned by LPL from the sales of these products and services. These sales employees have an incentive to promote certain LPL programs and platforms to financial professionals over others or those available through third parties.

Customized Products

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

ITEM 6 FINANCIAL PROFESSIONAL COMPENSATION, FEES AND RELATED CONFLICTS

LPL generally compensates financial professionals pursuant to an independent contractor agreement, and not as employees. However, some financial professionals are employees of LPL. Described below are the compensation and other benefits that independent contractor financial professionals receive from LPL.

Cash Compensation

LPL typically pays financial professionals a percentage of the revenue they generate from the sales of products and services. The percentage received can vary (typically between 90% to 100%) depending on your financial professional's agreements with LPL and the investment product or service recommended, and can be more or less than what he/she would receive at another brokerage firm. The payments can include a bonus that is based on the amount of assets serviced or revenue generated by the financial professional. When compensation is based on the level of production or assets, the financial professional has a financial incentive to meet those production or asset levels. In addition, LPL pays compensation to branch managers based on sales of products and services in the branch. In some cases, financial professionals pay a portion of their compensation to their branch manager or another financial professional for supervision and/or administrative or sales support. There is a conflict of interest because the compensation affects the branch manager's ability to provide objective supervision of the financial professional. LPL and branch managers have an obligation to supervise financial professionals and may decide to terminate a financial professional's association with LPL based on performance, a disciplinary event or other factors. The amount of revenue a financial professional generates creates a conflict of interest when considering whether to terminate a financial professional.

Other Benefits

Financial professionals are eligible to receive other benefits based on the revenue they generate from sales of products and services. These benefits present a conflict of interest because the financial professional has an incentive to remain a registered representative of LPL in order to maintain these benefits. These benefits include eligibility for practice management support and enhanced service support levels that confer a variety of benefits, conferences (e.g., for education, networking, training, and personal and professional development), and other non-cash compensation. Such benefits also include equity awards from LPL's parent company, LPL Financial Holdings Inc. ("LPL Holdings"), free or reduced-cost marketing materials, reimbursement or credits of fees that financial professionals pay to LPL for items such as administrative services or technology, and payments that can be in the form of repayable or forgivable loans (e.g., for retention purposes or to assist a financial professional grow his/her securities practice). If LPL makes a loan to a new or existing financial professional, there is also a conflict of interest because LPL's interest in collecting on the loan affects its ability to objectively supervise the financial professional.



LPL FINANCIAL BROKERAGE COMPENSATION AND CONFLICTS DISCLOSURE

Fees Charged to Financial Professionals

LPL charges financial professionals various fees under its independent contractor agreement for, among other things, trade execution, administrative services, insurance, certain outside business activity related supervision, technology and licensing. Depending on the situation, these fees make it more or less profitable for the financial professional to offer and recommend certain services or products over others. In certain cases, these fees are reduced based on the financial professional's overall business production or the amount of assets serviced by the financial professional, which gives the financial professional an incentive to recommend that you invest more in your account or engage in more frequent transactions. Transaction fees charged to your financial professional can also vary depending on the specific security that the financial professional recommends. As an example, the transaction fees a financial professional must pay to LPL to purchase or sell a mutual fund for your account may differ between funds, which creates an incentive for your financial professional to recommend the fund that carries the lowest transaction charge.

Recruitment Compensation and Operational Assistance

LPL typically pays financial professionals recruitment compensation in connection with the financial professional joining LPL if they become associated with LPL after working with another financial services firm. In many cases, this assistance includes payments from LPL that are commonly intended to assist a financial professional with costs associated with the transition; however, LPL does not verify that any payments made are actually used for transition costs. These payments can be in the form of repayable or forgivable loans, and are subject to favorable interest rate terms, as compared to other lenders. In the case of forgivable loans, the loans are generally subject to repayment if the financial professional leaves LPL before a certain period of time or other conditions are not met. In addition, for certain situations involving the transfer of customer accounts from a third party platform to LPL's platform, existing financial professionals are eligible to receive a flat-dollar amount of up to \$350 per transferred account to assist with offsetting the estimated time and expense incurred to complete the account transfer process.

The amount of recruitment compensation is often significant in relation to the overall revenue earned or compensation received by the financial professional at his or her prior firm. Such payments are generally based on the size of the financial professional's business established at his/her prior firm, for example, a percentage of the revenue earned or assets serviced at the prior firm, or on the size of the assets that transition to LPL. The receipt of this compensation creates a conflict of interest in that the financial professional has a financial incentive to recommend that a customer open and maintain an account with LPL for advisory, brokerage and/or custody services, and to recommend switching investment products or services where a customer's current investment options are not available through LPL, in order to receive the this type of benefit or payment.

Arrangements with Banks and Credit Unions

Some financial professionals offer brokerage and advisory services on the premises of unaffiliated financial institutions, like banks and credit unions. LPL typically shares compensation with the financial institution, including a portion of the brokerage commissions and fees the financial professional generates. In such case, the financial institution typically pays part of that amount to the financial professional. Such compensation can vary depending on the investment product or service recommended. The financial institution can limit the types of products that may be sold by a financial professional. LPL typically shares with the financial institution between 75% to 100% (depending on the type of investment product) of the commissions and ongoing trail payments that LPL receives in connection with the investment. In such case, the financial professional (an employee of the financial institution) will be compensated (e.g., in the form of salary, bonus, compensation based on commissions, etc.) by the financial institution in accordance with the terms agreed upon between the financial institution and the financial professional and approved by LPL (which vary depending on each financial institution and employee). Some of these financial institutions are affiliated with investment product sponsors (such as mutual fund sponsors or certificates of deposit) which presents a conflict of interest for a financial professional employed by a financial institution to encourage customers to invest in that financial institution's proprietary investment products. If the financial professional is not an employee of the financial institution where he/she provides services to a customer, LPL typically shares with the financial professional between 25% to 100% and with the financial institution between 0% to 75% (depending on the type of investment product) of the commissions and ongoing trail payments that LPL receives in connection with the investment. LPL or its affiliates employ directly a limited population of financial professionals located in financial institutions. Such financial professionals are compensated in a manner consistent with financial professionals employed by financial institutions.

Financial Professional's Outside Business Activities

Financial professionals 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, a financial professional receives more compensation, benefits and non-cash compensation through the outside business than through LPL. Some financial professionals are accountants, real estate agents, insurance agents, tax preparers, or lawyers, and some financial professionals refer customers to other service providers and receive referral fees. As an example, a financial professional could provide advisory or financial planning services through an unaffiliated investment advisory firm, sell insurance through a separate business, or provide third party administration to retirement plans through a separate firm. If a financial professional 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 financial professional is compensated from the plan for the two services. In addition, a financial professional may sell insurance through an insurance agency not affiliated with LPL. In those circumstances, the financial professional would be subject to the policies and procedures of the third party insurance agency related to the sale of insurance products, and would have different conflicts of interest than when acting on behalf of



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LPL. A financial professional may earn compensation, benefits and non-cash compensation through the third party insurance agency and may have an incentive to recommend you purchase insurance products away from LPL. If you engage with a financial professional for services separate from LPL, you may wish to discuss with your financial professional any questions you have about the compensation they receive from the engagement. Additional information about your financial professionals outside business activities is available on FINRA's website at <http://brokercheck.finra.org>.

Compensation for Other Services

LPL and financial professionals can offer various types of advisory and brokerage programs, platforms and services, and earn differing types and amounts of compensation depending on the type of service, program or platform in which you participate. This variation in compensation can incentivize a financial professional to recommend services, programs or platforms that generate more compensation for LPL and the financial professional than others. Certain LPL financial professionals receive a higher payout rate for selling advisory/insurance products, which can incentivize these financial professionals to sell advisory/insurance products rather than brokerage products. As another example, if you expect to trade securities frequently in your account, a brokerage account in which you pay a commission for each transaction may generate more compensation for your financial professional than an advisory account that generates compensation in the form of investment advisory fees.

Please also note that not all of the conflicts described in this disclosure apply to a particular financial professional, his/her services or all of the products we sell. The types and amounts of compensation we receive change over time. You should ask your financial professional if you have any questions about compensation or conflicts of interest.

ITEM 7 OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY AFFILIATIONS

LPL is affiliated with other financial services companies. LPL and The Private Trust Company, N.A. (PTC), a federally chartered non-depository bank licensed to provide trust services in all 50 states, are related companies. PTC serves as IRA custodian for customer accounts set up as IRAs through LPL and receives an annual maintenance fee for this service. PTC also provides personal trustee services to customers for a variety of administrative fiduciary services, including services that may relate to a brokerage account. Because LPL and PTC are affiliated companies and share in revenues, there is a financial benefit to the companies if a client uses PTC as a custodian or for personal trustee services, or if a PTC client uses LPL as an investment advisor. PTC's IRA custodian and trustee services and related fees are established under a separate engagement between the customer and PTC.

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

LPL and Allen & Company of Florida, LLC (Allen & Co.), an investment adviser firm, are affiliated companies. In addition, IARs of Allen & Co. are typically brokerage registered representatives of LPL. Allen & Co. recommends LPL's advisory programs. Because of the affiliation, Allen & Co. has an incentive to recommend LPL advisory programs over other programs and services.

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

LPL's parent company, LPL Holdings, is a publicly traded company. LPL does not permit its financial professionals to recommend or solicit orders of LPL Holdings stock in customer brokerage accounts.

Please consult the Disclosures page on LPL's website for the current information about LPL's brokerage compensation and related conflicts of interest. LPL posts changes to this disclosure on its website lpl.com/disclosures.html from time to time. LPL may not notify you when these changes are made, so you should consult the website to learn about any changes that have been made. If you are unable to access the website or require paper copies of any documents referenced here, please contact a financial professional.

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