

Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust

LVIP JPMorgan Core Bond Fund

Standard and Service Class

1301 South Harrison Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

Prospectus May 1, 2023

LVIP JPMorgan Core Bond Fund (the “Fund”) is a series of the Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust (the “Trust”). Shares of the Fund are currently offered only to separate accounts that fund variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts (“variable accounts”) of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, its affiliates, and third-party insurance companies. You cannot purchase shares of the Fund directly. This prospectus discusses the information about the Fund that you should know before investing.

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

We have not authorized any dealer, salesperson, or any other person to give any information, or to make any representation, other than what this prospectus states.

Table of Contents

Item	Page
Summary	
Investment Objective	1
Fees and Expenses	1
Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1
Example	1
Portfolio Turnover	1
Principal Investment Strategies	2
Principal Risks	2
Fund Performance	4
Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser	5
Portfolio Managers	5
Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares	5
Tax Information	5
Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries	6
Additional Information about the Fund	7
Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies	7
Principal Risks	9
Management and Organization	12
Pricing of Fund Shares	13
Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares	14
Market Timing	14
Portfolio Holdings Disclosure	15
Share Classes and Distribution Arrangements	15
Distribution Policy	15
Financial Highlights	16
General Information	18

LVIP JPMorgan Core Bond Fund

(Standard and Service Class)

Summary

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the LVIP JPMorgan Core Bond Fund (the “Fund”) is to seek to maximize total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of intermediate- and long-term debt securities.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Standard Class	Service Class
Management Fee	0.40%	0.40%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses ¹	0.10%	0.10%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE) ²	0.01%	0.01%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.51%	0.76%

¹ Other Expenses are based on estimates for the current fiscal year.

² Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses is based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example illustrates the hypothetical expenses that you would incur over the time periods indicated if you invest \$10,000 in the Fund’s shares. The example also assumes that the Fund provides a return of 5% a year and that operating expenses remain the same. Your actual costs may be higher or lower than this example. This example does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The results apply whether or not you redeem your investment at the end of the given period.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Standard Class	\$52	\$164	\$285	\$640
Service Class	\$78	\$243	\$422	\$942

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 60% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is designed to maximize total return by investing in a portfolio of investment grade intermediate- and long-term debt securities. As part of its main investment strategy, the Fund may principally invest in corporate bonds, U.S. treasury obligations including treasury coupon strips and treasury principal strips and other U.S. government and agency securities, and asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage obligations (agency and non-agency), stripped mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and cash and cash equivalents. These securities may be structured such that payments consist of interest-only (IO), principal-only (PO) or principal and interest.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in bonds. For purposes of this policy, net assets include the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Generally, such bonds will have intermediate to long maturities. The Fund's average weighted maturity will ordinarily range between four and 12 years. The Fund may have a longer or shorter average weighted maturity under certain market conditions and the Fund may shorten or lengthen its average weighted maturity if deemed appropriate for temporary defensive purposes. Because of the Fund's holdings in asset-backed, mortgage-backed and similar securities, the Fund's average weighted maturity is equivalent to the average weighted maturity of the cash flows in the securities held by the Fund given certain prepayment assumptions (also known as weighted average life).

Securities will be rated investment grade (or the unrated equivalent) at the time of purchase. In addition, all securities will be U.S. dollar-denominated although they may be issued by a foreign corporation or a U.S. affiliate of a foreign corporation or a foreign government or its agencies and instrumentalities. While not a part of the strategy the Fund may incidentally focus its investments in one or more regions or small groups of countries. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM" or the "sub-adviser") may invest a significant portion or all of the Fund's assets in mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities in the sub-adviser's discretion. The Fund expects to invest no more than 10% of its assets in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities at the time of purchase.

The sub-adviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Fund based on its view of individual securities and market sectors. Taking a long-term approach, the sub-adviser looks for individual fixed income investments that it believes will perform well over market cycles. The sub-adviser is value oriented and makes decisions to purchase and sell individual securities and instruments after performing a risk/reward analysis that includes an evaluation of interest rate risk, credit risk, duration, liquidity, legal provisions and the structure of the transaction. As part of its security selection process, the sub-adviser seeks to assess the impact of environmental, social and governance factors on certain issuers in the universe in which the Fund may invest. The sub-adviser's assessment is based on an analysis of key opportunities and risks across industries to identify financially material issues with respect to the Fund's investments in issuers and ascertain key issues that merit engagement with issuers. These assessments may not be conclusive and securities of issuers that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the Fund while the Fund may divest or not invest in securities of issuers that may be positively impacted by such factors.

The Fund's investment objective is not fundamental. This means that the Fund's Board of Trustees (Board) may change the Fund's objective without obtaining shareholder approval. If the objective was changed, the Fund would notify shareholders at least 60 days before the change became effective.

The Fund's 80% policy is not fundamental and may be changed without shareholder approval. Fund shareholders would be given at least 60 days' notice prior to any such change.

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. The following risks reflect the principal risks of the Fund.

- **General Market Risk.** Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities held by the Fund may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics.

For example, the outbreak of COVID-19, a novel coronavirus disease, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Fund invests. The effects of this pandemic to public health and business and market conditions, including exchange trading suspensions and closures may continue to have a significant negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, increase the Fund's volatility, exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks to the Fund, and negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations. The Fund's operations

may be interrupted as a result, which may contribute to the negative impact on investment performance. In addition, governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions in response to the pandemic that affect the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could have a significant negative impact on the Fund's investment performance. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or other future epidemics or pandemics, is currently unknown.

- **Interest Rate Risk.** The Fund's investments in bonds and other debt securities will change in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, the Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns.
- **Credit Risk.** The Fund's investments are subject to the risk that issuers and/or counterparties will fail to make payments when due or default completely. Prices of the Fund's investments may be adversely affected if any of the issuers or counterparties it is invested in are subject to an actual or perceived deterioration in their credit quality. Credit spreads may increase, which may reduce the market values of the Fund's securities. Credit spread risk is the risk that economic and market conditions or any actual or perceived credit deterioration may lead to an increase in the credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between two securities of similar maturity but different credit quality) and a decline in price of the issuer's securities.
- **Government Securities Risk.** The Fund invests in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.
- **Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Related and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities including so-called "sub-prime" mortgages that are subject to certain other risks including prepayment and call risks. When mortgages and other obligations are prepaid and when securities are called, the Fund may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield or fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in an unexpected capital loss and/or a decrease in the amount of dividends and yield. In periods of either rising or declining interest rates, the Fund may be subject to extension risk, and may receive principal later than expected. As a result, in periods of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility. During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. Additionally, asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities are subject to risks associated with their structure and the nature of the assets underlying the securities and the servicing of those assets. Certain asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may face valuation difficulties and may be less liquid than other types of asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities, or debt securities. Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and stripped mortgage-backed securities, including those structured as IOs and POs, are more volatile and may be more sensitive to the rate of prepayments than other mortgage-related securities. The risk of default, as described under "Credit Risk," for "sub-prime" mortgages is generally higher than other types of mortgage-backed securities. The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities.
- **Inverse Floater Risk.** Inverse floaters and inverse IOs are debt securities structured with interest rates that reset in the opposite direction from the market rate to which the security is indexed. Generally, interest rates on these securities vary inversely with a short-term floating rate (which may be reset periodically). They are more volatile and more sensitive to interest rate changes than other types of debt securities. Interest rates on inverse floaters and inverse IOs will decrease when the rate to which they are indexed increases, and will increase when the rate to which they are indexed decreases. In response to changes in market interest rates or other market conditions, the value of an inverse floater or inverse IO may increase or decrease at a multiple of the increase or decrease in the value of the underlying securities. If interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by the adviser, the Fund could lose all or substantially all of its investment in inverse IOs.
- **Prepayment Risk.** The issuer of certain securities may repay principal in advance, especially when yields fall. Changes in the rate at which prepayments occur can affect the return on investment of these securities. When debt obligations are prepaid or when securities are called, the Fund may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield. The Fund also may fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher coupons, resulting in an unexpected capital loss.

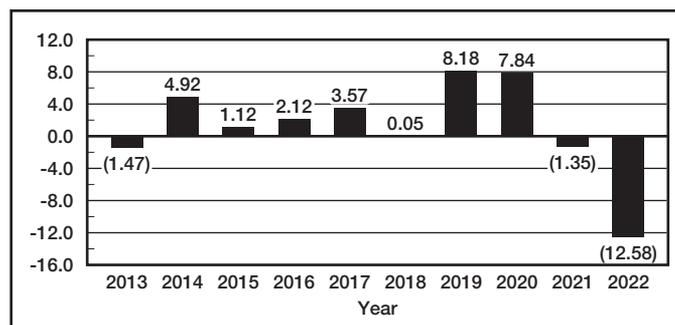
- **Foreign Issuer Risks.** U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers or U.S. affiliates of foreign issuers may be subject to additional risks not faced by domestic issuers. These risks include political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, expropriation and nationalization risks sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments and regulatory issues facing issuers in such foreign countries. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile.
- **Geographic Focus Risk.** The Fund may focus its investments in one or more regions or small groups of countries. As a result, the Fund's performance may be subject to greater volatility than a more geographically diversified fund.
- **Industry and Sector Focus Risk.** At times the Fund may increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector. The prices of securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector may be more susceptible to fluctuations due to changes in economic or business conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than securities of issuers in other industries and sectors. To the extent that the Fund increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its shares' values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector.
- **Zero-Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Deferred Payment Securities Risk.** The market value of a zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred payment security is generally more volatile than the market value of, and is more likely to respond to a greater degree to changes in interest rates than, other fixed income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest periodically. In addition, federal income tax law requires that the holder of a zero-coupon security accrue a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased as taxable income each year. The Fund may consequently have to dispose of Fund securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash to satisfy its requirement as a regulated investment company to distribute all of its net income (including non-cash income attributable to zero-coupon securities). These actions may reduce the assets to which the Fund's expenses could otherwise be allocated and may reduce the Fund's rate of return.
- **Transactions Risk.** The Fund could experience a loss and its liquidity may be negatively impacted when selling securities to meet redemption requests. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent or occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices. Similarly, large purchases of Fund shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.
- **ESG Integration Risk.** The investment process for the Fund may incorporate a wide range of considerations, which may include certain environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors. While the integration of ESG factors into the investment process has the potential to identify financial risks and contribute to long-term performance, ESG factors may not be considered for every investment decision. There is no guarantee that the integration of ESG factors will result in better performance.
- **Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk.** Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease and illness, including pandemics and epidemics (such as the novel coronavirus), have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets.
- **Liquidity Risk.** Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund cannot meet requests to redeem Fund-issued shares without significantly diluting the remaining investors' interest in the Fund. This may result when portfolio holdings may be difficult to value and may be difficult to sell, both at the time or price desired. Liquidity risk also may result from increased shareholder redemptions in the Fund.

Fund Performance

The Fund has adopted the historical performance of the JPMorgan Insurance Trust Core Bond Portfolio, a former series of JPMorgan Insurance Trust, (the "Predecessor Fund") as the result of a reorganization in which the Fund acquired all of the assets, subject to the liabilities, of the Predecessor Fund on May 1, 2023. The Fund and the Predecessor Fund have substantially similar investment objectives and strategies. The Fund commenced offering Standard Class shares and Service Class shares on May 1, 2023. The returns presented for periods prior to May 1, 2023 reflect the performance of the Predecessor Fund, without adjustment to reflect the fees and expenses of the Fund.

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of choosing to invest in the Fund. The information shows how the Fund's Standard Class investment results have varied from year to year for various periods compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The bar chart shows historical performance of the Predecessor Fund's Standard Class shares, but does not reflect the impact of variable contract expenses. If it did, returns would be lower than those shown. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Annual Total Returns (%)



Highest Quarterly Return Q2 2020 3.46%
 Lowest Quarterly Return Q1 2022 (5.47%)

Average Annual Total Returns for periods ended 12/31/22

	1 year	5 years	10 years
LVIP JPMorgan Core Bond Fund – Standard Class	-12.58%	0.13%	1.07%
LVIP JPMorgan Core Bond Fund – Service Class	-12.74%	-0.11%	0.83%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	-13.01%	0.02%	1.06%

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser

Investment Adviser: Lincoln Financial Investments Corporation (“LFI”, formerly Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation)
 Investment Sub-Adviser: J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (“JPMIM”)

Portfolio Managers

JPMIM

Portfolio Managers	Company Title	Experience with Fund
Richard D. Figuly*	Managing Director, Lead Portfolio Manager	Since 2016
Justin Rucker*	Executive Director, Portfolio Manager	Since 2019
Steven Lear*	Managing Director, U.S. Chief Investment Officer	Since 2021

*Reflects Portfolio Managers’ experience with the Predecessor Fund.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Fund shares are available as underlying investment options for variable life insurance and variable annuity products issued by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company (“Lincoln Life”), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York (“LNY”), and unaffiliated insurance companies. These insurance companies are the record owners of the separate accounts holding the Fund’s shares. You do not buy, sell or exchange Fund shares directly – you choose investment options through your variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy. The insurance companies then cause the separate accounts to purchase and redeem Fund shares according to the investment options you choose. Fund shares also may be available for investment by certain funds of the Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust.

Tax Information

In general, contract owners are taxed only on Fund amounts they withdraw from their variable accounts. Contract owners should consult their contract Prospectus for more information on the federal income tax consequences to them regarding their indirect investment in the Fund. Contract owners also may wish to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of investments in variable contracts and the Fund, including application of state and local taxes.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and other Financial Intermediaries

Shares of the Fund are available only through the purchase of variable contracts issued by certain life insurance companies. Parties related to the Fund (such as the Fund's principal underwriter or investment adviser) may pay such insurance companies (or their related companies) for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest and may influence the insurance company to include the Fund as an investment option in its variable contracts. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as banks) for the sale and retention of variable contracts that offer Fund shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries to recommend variable contracts that offer Fund shares. The prospectus or other disclosure documents for the variable contracts may contain additional information about these payments, if any. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Additional Information about the Fund

Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is designed to maximize total return by investing in a portfolio of investment grade intermediate- and long-term debt securities. As part of its main investment strategy, the Fund may principally invest in corporate bonds, U.S. treasury obligations including treasury coupon strips and treasury principal strips and other U.S. government and agency securities, and asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may be structured as collateralized mortgage obligations (agency and non-agency), stripped mortgage-backed securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, mortgage pass-through securities and cash and cash equivalents. These securities may be structured such that payments consist of interest-only (IO), principal-only (PO) or principal and interest.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in bonds. For purposes of this policy, net assets include the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Generally, such bonds will have intermediate to long maturities. The Fund's average weighted maturity will ordinarily range between four and 12 years. The Fund may have a longer or shorter average weighted maturity under certain market conditions and the Fund may shorten or lengthen its average weighted maturity if deemed appropriate for temporary defensive purposes. Because of the Fund's holdings in asset-backed, mortgage-backed and similar securities, the Fund's average weighted maturity is equivalent to the average weighted maturity of the cash flows in the securities held by the Fund given certain prepayment assumptions (also known as weighted average life).

Securities will be rated investment grade (or the unrated equivalent) at the time of purchase. In addition, all securities will be U.S. dollar-denominated although they may be issued by a foreign corporation or a U.S. affiliate of a foreign corporation or a foreign government or its agencies and instrumentalities. While not a part of the strategy the Fund may incidentally focus its investments in one or more regions or small groups of countries. J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM" or the "sub-adviser") may invest a significant portion or all of its assets in mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities in the sub-adviser's discretion. The Fund expects to invest no more than 10% of its assets in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities at the time of purchase.

The sub-adviser buys and sells securities and investments for the Fund based on its view of individual securities and market sectors. Taking a long-term approach, the sub-adviser looks for individual fixed income investments that it believes will perform well over market cycles. The sub-adviser is value oriented and makes decisions to purchase and sell individual securities and instruments after performing a risk/reward analysis that includes an evaluation of interest rate risk, credit risk, duration, liquidity, legal provisions and the structure of the transaction. The sub-adviser also integrates financially material ESG factors as part of the Fund's investment process (ESG Integration). ESG Integration is the systematic inclusion of ESG issues in investment analysis and investment decisions. As part of its security selection process, the sub-adviser seeks to assess the impact of environmental, social and governance factors on certain issuers in the universe in which the Fund may invest. The sub-adviser's assessment is based on an analysis of key opportunities and risks across industries to identify financially material issues with respect to the Fund's investments in issuers and ascertain key issues that merit engagement with issuers. These assessments may not be conclusive and securities of issuers that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the Fund while the Fund may divest or not invest in securities of issuers that may be positively impacted by such factors. In particular, ESG Integration does not change a Fund's investment objective, exclude specific types of industries or companies or limit the Fund's investable universe. The Fund is not designed for investors who wish to screen out particular types of companies or investments or are looking for Funds that meet specific ESG goals.

Credit Quality. The Fund limits its investments to investment grade securities or the unrated equivalent.

A security's quality is determined at the time of purchase and securities that are rated investment grade or the unrated equivalent may be downgraded or decline in credit quality such that subsequently they would be deemed to be below investment grade. The sub-adviser will consider such an event in determining whether the Fund should continue to hold the security and is not required to sell a security in the event of a downgrade. The Fund uses the methodology described below to determine the credit quality of its investments.

For the Fund, investment grade securities are securities that have been determined to be investment grade (for example, the equivalent of BBB- or higher) based on ratings by the following NRSROs - Moody's Investors Service Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Corporation (S&P), Fitch Ratings (Fitch), DBRS Morningstar and Kroll and the following methodology. Securities that have received ratings from more than one of these NRSROs are considered investment grade if any one of the NRSROs has rated the security investment grade. If none of these NRSROs rate a security, the sub-adviser must determine that it is of comparable quality to an investment grade security or a non-investment grade security, respectively, in order for such security to be treated as an investment grade or a non-investment grade security, respectively.

As indicated in the summary of Principal Investment Strategies above, the Fund may invest in "sub-prime" mortgage-related securities. "Subprime" loans, which have higher interest rates, are made to borrowers with low credit ratings or other factors that increase the risk for default. In general, these borrowers have impaired or limited credit history.

Average Weighted Maturity. The Fund's average weighted maturity will ordinarily range between 4 and 12 years. The Fund will have a longer or shorter average weighted maturity under certain market conditions, and the Fund may shorten its average weighted maturity if deemed appropriate for temporary defensive purposes. Average weighted maturity is the average of all the current maturities (that is, the term of the securities of the individual bonds in the Fund calculated so as to count most heavily those securities with the highest dollar value). Average weighted maturity is important to investors as an indication of the Fund's sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Usually the longer the average weighted maturity, the more fluctuation in share price you can expect. Mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment of principal, which can shorten the average weighted maturity of the Fund. Because the Fund holds asset-backed, mortgage-backed and similar securities, the average weighted maturity of the Fund is equivalent to its weighted average life. Weighted average life is the average weighted maturity of the cash flows in the securities held by the Fund given certain prepayment assumptions.

Investment Strategies. As a matter of fundamental policy, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets in bonds. For purposes of this fundamental policy, a "bond" is a debt security with a maturity of 90 days or more at the time of its issuance. Some examples of bonds include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities, a domestic or a foreign corporation or a municipality, securities issued or guaranteed by a foreign government or its agencies and instrumentalities, securities issued or guaranteed by domestic and supranational banks, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities, including principal-only and interest-only stripped mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, asset-backed securities, convertible bonds, stripped government securities, inverse floaters, and zero-coupon obligations, pay-in-kind, and deferred payment obligations.

The Fund may invest in bonds and other debt securities that are rated in the lowest investment grade category.

Additional Strategies. The Fund has flexibility to invest in derivatives and may use such instruments to manage duration, sector and yield curve exposure, credit and spread volatility and to respond to volatile market conditions. Derivatives, which are instruments which have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may also be used as substitutes for securities in which the Fund can invest. Although the use of derivatives is not a principal strategy of the Fund, the Fund may use futures contracts, options, swaps and other instruments from time to time to hedge various investments, for risk management purposes and/or to increase income or gain to the Fund.

The Fund may invest in loan participations and assignments (Loans) although the Fund does not currently use Loans as part of its principal investment strategy.

Although not main investment strategies, the Fund may also utilize:

- other investment companies
- exchange-traded funds (ETFs)
- affiliated money market funds

The Fund may utilize these investment strategies to a greater or lesser degree. If a strategy is a main investment strategy for the Fund, it is summarized in the summary of Principal Investment Strategies above.

ETFs, which are pooled investment vehicles whose ownership interests are purchased and sold on a securities exchange, may be passively or actively managed. Passively managed ETFs generally seek to track the performance of a particular market index, including broad-based market indexes, as well as indexes relating to particular sectors, markets, regions or industries. Actively managed ETFs do not seek to track the performance of a particular market index. The price movement of an index-based ETF may not track the underlying index and may result in a loss. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value, especially during periods of significant market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio.

The Fund may invest in exchange traded funds (ETFs) in order to gain exposure to particular markets including foreign and emerging markets or asset classes. ETFs, which are pooled investment vehicles whose ownership interests are purchased and sold on a securities exchange, may be passively or actively managed. Passively managed ETFs generally seek to track the performance of a particular market index, including broad-based market indexes, as well as indexes relating to particular sectors, markets, regions or industries. Actively managed ETFs do not seek to track the performance of a particular market index. Ordinarily, the Fund must limit its investments in a single ETF to 3% of the ETFs total assets, 5% of the Portfolio's total assets and in all ETFs and other investment companies to 10% of its total assets. The Securities and Exchange Commission adopted an exemptive rule that allows any fund to disregard these 3%, 5% and 10% limitations, subject to certain conditions. ETFs that are not structured as investment companies as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 are not subject to these percentage limitations. The price movement of an index-based ETF may not track the underlying index and may result in a loss. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value, especially during periods of significant market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio.

The frequency with which the Fund buys and sells securities will vary from year to year, depending on market conditions.

Please note that the Fund also may use strategies that are not described herein, but which are described in the Statement of Additional Information.

The Fund's Board of Trustees may change the Fund's investment strategies or policies in the interest of shareholders without a shareholder vote, unless those strategies or policies are designated as fundamental. The Fund may change its 80% policy of investing in debt securities only upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

Principal Risks

All mutual funds carry risk. Accordingly, loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. The following risks reflect the principal risks of the Fund.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics.

For example, the outbreak of COVID-19, a novel coronavirus disease, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world, including those in which the Fund invests. The effects of this pandemic to public health and business and market conditions, including exchange trading suspensions and closures may continue to have a significant negative impact on the performance of the Fund's investments, increase the Fund's volatility, exacerbate pre-existing political, social and economic risks to the Fund, and negatively impact broad segments of businesses and populations. The Fund's operations may be interrupted as a result, which may contribute to the negative impact on investment performance. In addition, governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions in response to the pandemic that affect the instruments in which the Fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could have a significant negative impact on the Fund's investment performance. The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or other future epidemics or pandemics, is currently unknown.

Interest Rate Risk. The Fund invests in debt securities that increase or decrease in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of these investments generally increases. Your investment will decline in value if the value of these investments decreases. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate Loans and other variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of variable and floating rate Loans and other securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly or as much as general interest rates. Many factors can cause interest rates to rise. Some examples include central bank monetary policy, rising inflation rates and general economic conditions. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes or uncertainty in monetary policy.

Certain countries have experienced negative interest rates on certain debt securities. Negative or very low interest rates could magnify the risks associated with changes in interest rates. In general, changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on markets and may expose debt and related markets to heightened volatility. During periods when interest rates are low or there are negative interest rates, a Fund's yield (and total return) also may be low or the Fund may be unable to maintain positive returns.

Debt market conditions are highly unpredictable and some parts of the market are subject to dislocations. In response to the outbreak of COVID-19, as with other serious economic disruptions, governmental authorities and regulators enacted significant fiscal and monetary policy changes, including providing direct capital infusions into companies, creating new monetary programs and lowering interest rates considerably. These actions present risks to debt instruments, and such risks are heightened as these actions are reversed or ineffective in achieving their desired outcomes. In light of these actions and current conditions, including fluctuating global inflation and interest rates, the current environment is exposing debt markets to significant volatility and reduced liquidity for Fund investments.

Credit Risk. There is a risk that issuers and/or a counterparty to a security, contract, repurchase agreement or other investment will not make payments on securities, repurchase agreements or other investments held by the Fund. The risk of defaults across issuers and/or counterparties increases in adverse market and economic conditions, including the conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Such defaults could result in losses to the Fund. In addition, the credit quality of securities held by the Fund may be lowered if an issuer's or counterparty's financial condition changes. Lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and in shares of the Fund. Lower credit quality also may affect liquidity and make it difficult for the Fund to sell the security. The Fund may invest in securities that are rated in the lowest investment grade category. Such securities are considered to have speculative characteristics similar to high yield securities, and issuers or counterparties of such securities are more vulnerable to

changes in economic conditions than issuers or counterparties of higher grade securities. Prices of the Fund's investments may be adversely affected if any of the issuers or counterparties it is invested in are subject to an actual or perceived deterioration in their credit quality. Credit spreads may increase, which may reduce the market values of the Fund's securities. Credit spread risk is the risk that economic and market conditions or any actual or perceived credit deterioration may lead to an increase in the credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between two securities of similar maturity but different credit quality) and a decline in price of the issuer's securities.

Government Securities Risk. The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. U.S. government securities include zero coupon securities, which tend to be subject to greater market risk than interest-paying securities of similar maturities.

Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Related and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities differ from conventional debt securities and are subject to certain additional risks because principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at maturity. The value of these securities will be influenced by the factors affecting the housing market and the assets underlying such securities. As a result, during periods of declining asset value, difficult or frozen credit markets, swings in interest rates, or deteriorating economic conditions, asset-backed, mortgage-backed and mortgage-related securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. Additionally, during such periods and also under normal conditions, these securities are also subject to prepayment and call risk. Gains and losses associated with prepayments will increase or decrease the Fund's yield and the income available for distribution by the Fund. When mortgages and other obligations are prepaid and when securities are called, the Fund may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield or fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in an unexpected capital loss and/or a decrease in the amount of dividends and yield. In periods of either rising or declining interest rates, the Fund may be subject to contraction risk which is the risk that borrowers will increase the rate at which they prepay the maturity value of mortgages and other obligations. In periods of either rising or declining interest rates, the Fund may be subject to extension risk which is the risk that the expected maturity of an obligation will lengthen in duration due to a decrease in prepayments. As a result, in certain interest rate environments, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility. Some of these securities may receive little or no collateral protection from the underlying assets and are thus subject to the risk of default described under "Credit Risk." The risk of such defaults is generally higher in the case of asset-backed, mortgage-backed and mortgage-related investments that include so-called "sub-prime" mortgages (which are loans made to borrowers with low credit ratings or other factors that increase the risk of default). The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities. Additionally, asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities are subject to risks associated with their structure and the nature of the assets underlying the securities and the servicing of those assets. Certain asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may face valuation difficulties and may be less liquid than other types of asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities, or debt securities.

The mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may not be subject to the same underwriting requirements for the underlying mortgages that are applicable to those mortgage-related securities that have government or government-sponsored entity guarantees. As a result, the mortgage loans underlying privately issued mortgage-related securities may have less favorable collateral, credit risk or other underwriting characteristics than government or government-sponsored mortgage-related securities and have wider variances in a number of terms including interest rate, term, size, purpose and borrower characteristics. In addition, certain mortgage-related securities which may include loans that originally qualified under standards established by government-sponsored entities (for example, certain REMICs that include Fannie Mae mortgages) are not considered as government securities for purposes of the Fund's investment strategies or policies. There is no government or government-sponsored guarantee for such privately issued investments.

The Fund may invest in CMOs. CMOs debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. CMOs are issued in multiple classes, and each class may have its own interest rate and/or final payment date. A class with an earlier final payment date may have certain preferences in receiving principal payments or earning interest. As a result, the value of some classes in which the Fund invests may be more volatile and may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates.

The values of IO and PO mortgage-backed securities are more volatile than other types of mortgage-related securities. They are very sensitive not only to changes in interest rates, but also to the rate of prepayments. A rapid or unexpected increase in prepayments can significantly depress the price of interest-only securities, while a rapid or unexpected decrease could have the same effect on principal-only securities. In addition, because there may be a drop in trading volume, an inability to find a ready buyer, or the imposition of legal restrictions on the resale of securities, these instruments may be illiquid.

Inverse Floater Risk. The Fund may use inverse floaters and inverse IOs which are debt securities structured with interest rates that reset in the opposite direction from the market rate to which the security is indexed. Generally, interest rates on these securities vary inversely with a short-term floating rate (which may be reset periodically). They are more volatile and more sensitive to interest rate changes than other types of debt securities. Interest rates on inverse floaters and inverse IOs will decrease when the rate to which they are indexed increases, and will increase when the rate to which they are indexed decreases. In response to changes in market interest rates or other market conditions, the value of an inverse floater or inverse IO may increase or decrease at a multiple of the increase or decrease in the value of the underlying securities. If interest rates move in a manner not anticipated by the adviser, the Fund could lose all or substantially all of its investment in inverse IOs.

Prepayment Risk. The issuer of certain securities may repay principal in advance, especially when yields fall. Changes in the rate at which prepayments occur can affect the return on investment of these securities. When debt obligations are prepaid or when securities are called, the Fund may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield. The Fund also may fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher coupons, resulting in an unexpected capital loss.

Foreign Issuer Risks. U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers or U.S. affiliates of foreign issuers may be subject to additional risks not faced by domestic issuers. These risks include political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, expropriation and nationalization risks sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments and regulatory issues facing issuers in such foreign countries. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund may focus its investments in one or more regions or small groups of countries. As a result, the Fund's performance may be subject to greater volatility than a more geographically diversified fund.

Industry and Sector Focus Risk. At times, the Fund may increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector. The prices of securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector may be more susceptible to fluctuations due to changes in economic or business conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than securities of issuers in other industries and sectors. To the extent that the Fund increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its shares' values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector.

Zero-Coupon, Pay-In-Kind and Deferred Payment Securities Risk. The market value of a zero-coupon, pay-in-kind or deferred payment security is generally more volatile than the market value of, and is more sensitive to changes in interest rates and credit quality than, other fixed income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest periodically. In addition, federal income tax law requires that the holder of a zero-coupon security accrue a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased as taxable income each year even though the holder receives no interest payments on the note during the year. The Fund must distribute substantially all of its net income (including non-cash income attributable to zero-coupon securities) to its shareholders each year to maintain its status as a regulated investment company and to eliminate tax at the Fund level. Accordingly, such accrued discount must be taken into account in determining the amount of taxable distributions to shareholders. The Fund may consequently have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash to satisfy such distribution requirements. These actions may reduce the assets to which the Fund's expenses could otherwise be allocated and may reduce the Fund's rate of return.

In addition, (1) the higher yields and interest rates on certain pay-in-kind securities (PIK) reflect the payment deferral and increased credit risk associated with such instruments and such investments may represent a significantly higher credit risk than coupon loans; (2) PIK securities may have higher price volatility because their continuing accruals require continuing judgments about the collectability of the deferred payments and the value of any associated collateral; (3) PIK interest has the effect of generating investment income; and (4) the deferral of PIK interest may also reduce the loan-to-value ratio at a compounding rate.

Transactions and Liquidity Risk. The Fund could experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests and its liquidity may be negatively impacted. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are large or frequent, occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices for the securities sold, or when the securities the Fund wishes to, or is required to, sell are illiquid. To the extent a large proportion of shares of the Fund are held by a small number of shareholders (or a single shareholder) including funds or accounts over which the sub-adviser or its affiliates have investment discretion, the Fund is subject to the risk that these shareholders will purchase or redeem Fund shares in large amounts rapidly or unexpectedly, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the sub-adviser or its affiliates. In addition to the other risks described in this section, these transactions could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to conduct its investment program. The Fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at its desired time or price or the price at which the securities have been valued for purposes of the Fund's net asset value. Illiquidity can be caused by a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a ready buyer or legal restrictions on the securities' resale. Other market participants may be attempting to sell debt securities at the same time as the Fund, causing downward pricing pressure and contributing to illiquidity. The capacity for bond dealers to engage in trading or "make a market" in debt securities has not kept pace with the growth of bond markets. This could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the debt markets.

Liquidity and valuation risk may be magnified in a rising interest rate environment, when credit quality is deteriorating or in other circumstances where investor redemptions from fixed income mutual funds may be higher than normal. Certain securities that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic distress.

Similarly, large purchases of Fund shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. Large redemptions also could accelerate the realization of capital gains, increase the Fund's transaction costs and impact the Fund's performance.

ESG Integration Risk. The investment process for the Fund may incorporate a wide range of considerations, which may include certain environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors. The relevance and weightings of specific ESG factors can vary across individual portfolio holdings, asset classes, sectors and strategies. No one factor or consideration is determinative. While the integration of ESG factors into the investment process has the potential to identify financial risks and contribute to long-term performance, ESG factors may not be considered for every investment decision. There is no guarantee that the integration of ESG factors will result in better performance. Moreover, ESG information is in many instances qualitative and therefore subjective. There are significant differences in interpretations of what it means for a company to have positive or negative ESG characteristics. An assessment of ESG factors for the Fund may differ from the views of other investors and advisers. The approach to ESG integration may evolve and develop over time, both due to a refinement of investment decision-making processes to address ESG factors and risks, and because of legal and regulatory changes.

Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk. Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease and illness, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets. They may adversely impact individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Fund's investments. For example, the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), which was first detected in 2019, has resulted in, among other things, stressors to healthcare service infrastructure, country border closings, business and school closings, and disruptions to supply chains and customer activity. Natural disaster/epidemic risk could have a significant adverse impact on the Fund's portfolio investments.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund cannot meet requests to redeem Fund-issued shares without significantly diluting the remaining investors' interest in the Fund. This may result when portfolio holdings may be difficult to value and may be difficult to sell, both at the time or price desired. In addition, the market for a particular holding may become illiquid due to adverse market or economic conditions, completely apart from any specific conditions in the market for a particular security.

Liquidity risk also may result from increased shareholder redemptions in the Fund. An increase in shareholder redemptions could require the Fund to sell securities at reduced prices, which would in turn reduce the value of the Fund.

Management and Organization

The Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the Fund oversees the business and affairs of the Fund, and has the power to amend the Fund's bylaws, to declare and pay dividends, and to generally oversee the Fund's operations.

Manager of Managers Structure: The Fund has received an SEC exemptive order that permits it to operate under a "manager-of-managers" structure. This structure allows LFI (defined below as the Fund's investment adviser), subject to approval of the Board – and without the approval of shareholders – to: (i) select a new sub-adviser or additional sub-advisers for the Fund; (ii) terminate an existing sub-adviser and/or replace a sub-adviser; (iii) enter into new sub-advisory agreements and/or modify the terms of any existing sub-advisory agreement; and (iv) allocate and reallocate the Fund's assets among LFI and one or more sub-advisers. (The order does not apply to the hiring of a sub-adviser that is an affiliate of LFI.) If a new sub-adviser is hired for the Fund, the Fund will provide its shareholders with information about the new sub-adviser within 90 days of hiring. LFI has the ultimate responsibility (subject to Board oversight) to oversee, monitor and evaluate a sub-adviser's performance and to recommend the hiring, termination and replacement of a sub-adviser.

Investment Adviser and Sub-Adviser: Lincoln Financial Investments Corporation ("LFI", formerly Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation) is the Fund's investment adviser. LFI is a registered investment adviser and wholly-owned subsidiary of Lincoln Life. LFI's address is 150 N. Radnor-Chester Road, Radnor, PA 19087. LFI (or its predecessors) has served as an investment adviser to mutual funds for over 30 years. As of December 31, 2022, LFI had more than \$100.3 billion in assets under management.

Lincoln Life is an insurance company organized under Indiana law and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lincoln National Corporation ("LNC"). LNC is a publicly-held insurance holding company organized under Indiana law. Through its subsidiaries, LNC provides nationwide insurance and financial services.

The Fund has entered into an Investment Management Agreement with LFI. LFI may hire one or more sub-advisers who are responsible for the Fund's day-to-day investment management. A sub-adviser is paid by LFI from its management fee.

A description of LFI (including the effective advisory fee rate for the most recently completed fiscal year), the Fund's sub-adviser, and the portfolio managers are included below. The Fund's statement of additional information ("SAI") provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers, and the portfolio managers' ownership of Fund shares.

Adviser	LFI (effective advisory fee is 0.40% of the Fund's average daily net assets).
Sub-Adviser	J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. ("JPMIM") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co., a bank holding company. JPMIM is located at 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10179. As of December 31, 2022, JPMIM and its affiliates had \$2.4 trillion in assets under management.
JPMIM Portfolio Managers	<p>Richard Figuly, Justin Rucker, and Steven Lear are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's assets.</p> <p>Richard Figuly, Managing Director, is the lead portfolio manager responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund. An employee of JPMIM or predecessor firms since 1993 and a portfolio manager for the Fund since March 2016, Mr. Figuly is a member of JPMIM's Global Fixed Income, Currency, & Commodities Group (GFICC) and head of GFICC's Core Bond team responsible for managing certain J.P. Morgan Funds and institutional taxable bond portfolios. An employee of JPMIM since 2006 and a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2019.</p> <p>Justin Rucker, Executive Director, is a member of the GFICC group and a portfolio manager responsible for managing Long Duration and Core Bond institutional taxable bond portfolios. An employee of JPMIM since 2008 and a portfolio manager of the Fund since January 2021.</p> <p>Steven Lear, CFA, Managing Director and CFA charterholder, is the U.S. Chief Investment Officer within the GFICC team responsible for oversight and management of fixed income investment strategies in the U.S. and a portfolio manager of the Fund since 2021.</p>

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's investment advisory and sub-advisory contracts will be in the Fund's first annual or semiannual report to shareholders following the Fund's commencement of operations.

Pricing of Fund Shares

The Fund determines its net asset value per share ("NAV") as of close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") (normally 4:00 p.m. New York time, each business day). The Fund's NAV is the value of a single Fund share. The Fund determines its NAV by adding the values of its portfolio securities and other assets, subtracting its liabilities, and dividing by the number of Fund shares outstanding.

An order for Fund shares received after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be effected at the NAV determined on the next business day.

The Fund's portfolio securities may be traded in other markets on days when the NYSE is closed. Therefore, the Fund's NAV may fluctuate on days when you do not have access to the Fund to purchase or redeem shares.

The Fund typically values its assets based on "market price." Market price for equities is typically the security's last sale price on a national securities exchange or over-the-counter, and for debt securities is typically the mean between the bid and ask prices (or the price established by an independent pricing service). Certain short-term fixed income securities are valued based on "amortized cost."

In certain circumstances, the Fund's adviser, LFI, may value Fund portfolio securities at "fair value" in accordance with applicable fair value procedures. The fair value of portfolio securities may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and a security's fair value price may be materially different than the value realized upon the sale of that security. LFI's role with respect to fair valuation may present certain conflicts of interest given the impact valuations can have on Fund performance.

The Fund anticipates using fair value pricing for securities primarily traded on U.S. exchanges only under very limited circumstances, such as the unexpected early closing of the exchange on which a security is traded or suspension of trading in the security. The Fund may use fair value pricing more frequently for securities primarily traded in non-U.S. markets, if applicable, because, among other things, most foreign markets close well before the Fund determines its NAV. The earlier close of these non-U.S. markets gives rise to the possibility that significant events, including broad market moves, may have occurred in the interim. If the Fund invests in foreign equity securities, it may frequently value many of those securities using fair value prices based on third-party vendor modeling tools to the extent available.

To the extent the Fund invests in one or more mutual funds, the Fund values underlying mutual fund shares at their respective NAVs. For more information regarding the determination of a mutual fund's NAV, including when the mutual fund will fair value its portfolio securities and the effects of using fair value pricing, see the mutual fund's prospectus and SAI.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Fund shares are available as underlying investment options for variable life insurance and variable annuity products issued by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company ("Lincoln Life"), Lincoln Life & Annuity Company of New York ("LNY"), and unaffiliated insurance companies. These insurance companies are the record owners of the separate accounts holding the Fund's shares. You do not buy, sell or exchange Fund shares directly – you choose investment options through your variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy. The insurance companies then cause the separate accounts to purchase and redeem Fund shares according to the investment options you choose. Fund shares also may be available for investment by certain funds of the Lincoln Variable Insurance Products Trust.

The Fund sells and redeems its shares, without charge, at their NAV next determined after the Fund or its agent receives a purchase or redemption request. The value of Fund shares redeemed may be more or less than original cost.

The Fund normally pays for shares redeemed within seven days after the Fund receives the redemption request. However, the Fund may suspend redemptions or postpone payments for any period when (a) the NYSE closes for other than weekends and holidays; (b) the SEC restricts trading on the NYSE; (c) the SEC determines that an emergency exists, so that the Fund's disposal of investment securities, or determination of NAV is not reasonably practicable; or (d) the SEC permits, by order, for the protection of Fund shareholders.

The Fund typically expects to pay redemption proceeds using holdings of cash in the Fund's portfolio, or using the proceeds from sales of portfolio securities. To a lesser extent, the Fund also may use borrowing arrangements to meet redemption requests. Borrowing is typically expected to be used only during stressed or abnormal market conditions, when an increased portion of the Fund's holdings may be comprised of less liquid investments, or during emergency or temporary circumstances.

Market Timing

Frequent, large, or short-term purchases, redemptions or transfers such as those associated with "market timing" transactions, may adversely affect the Fund and its investment returns. These transactions may dilute the value of Fund shares, interfere with the efficient management of the Fund's portfolio, and increase the Fund's brokerage and administrative costs. As a result, the Fund strongly discourages such trading activity. To protect the Fund and its shareholders from potentially harmful trading activity, the Board has approved certain market timing policies and procedures (the "Market Timing Procedures"). The Board may revise the Market Timing Procedures at any time and without prior notice.

Investors may seek to exploit delays between a change in the value of a Fund's portfolio holdings, and the time when that change is reflected in the NAV of the Fund's shares by purchasing or redeeming shares at NAVs that do not reflect appropriate fair value prices. This risk is more pronounced for funds investing in overseas markets, due to the time differential in pricing between U.S. and overseas markets, and thinly traded securities. The Fund seeks to deter and prevent this activity by the appropriate use of "fair value" pricing of the Fund's portfolio securities.

The Fund seeks to monitor shareholder account activities in order to detect and prevent excessive and disruptive trading practices. The Fund and LFI each reserve the right to reject, restrict, or refuse any purchase order (including exchanges) from any investor, if, in the judgment of the Fund or LFI, the transaction may adversely affect the Fund or its shareholders.

The Fund has entered into agreements with each insurance company that holds Fund shares to help detect and prevent market timing. Under the agreements, an insurance company may be required to (i) provide certain identifying and account information regarding contract owners who invest in Fund shares through the omnibus account; and (ii) restrict further purchases or exchanges of Fund shares by a contract owner whom the Fund has identified as a market timer.

The Fund also may rely on frequent trading policies established by such insurance companies. If the Fund detects potential market timing, the Fund will contact the applicable insurance company and may ask the insurance company to take additional action, if appropriate, based on the particular circumstances.

Fund investors seeking to engage in market timing may deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection. In addition, Fund shares may be held through omnibus accounts, which generally do not identify trading activity of Fund investors on an individual basis. As a result of these and other operational or technological limitations, there is no guarantee that the Fund will be able to identify or prevent market timing. Moreover, the identification of Fund investors determined to engage in transactions that may adversely affect the Fund or its investors involves judgments that are inherently subjective.

Insurance company sponsors of your contract may impose transfer limitations and other limitations designed to curtail market timing. Please refer to the prospectus and SAI for your variable annuity or variable life contract for details.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the Fund's disclosure of portfolio securities is available in the Fund's SAI.

Share Classes and Distribution Arrangements

The Fund offers two classes of shares: Standard Class and Service Class. The two classes are identical, except that Service Class shares are subject to a distribution (Rule 12b-1) fee which has been adopted pursuant to a distribution and service plan (the "Plan"). Under the Plan, Service Class shares pay annual amounts not exceeding 0.35% of the average daily net assets of the Service Class shares of the Fund. The Fund offers shares to insurance companies for allocation to certain of their variable contracts. The Fund pays its principal underwriter, Lincoln Financial Distributors, Inc. ("LFD"), out of the assets of the Service Class, for activities primarily intended to sell Service Class shares or variable contracts offering Service Class shares. LFD pays third parties for these sales activities pursuant to written agreements with such parties. The 12b-1 fee may be increased by the Fund's Board up to the maximum allowed by the Plan, without shareholder approval, in accordance with the Plan's terms. These fees are paid out of the Service Class assets on an ongoing basis, and over time will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than other types of sales charges.

LFI and its affiliates, including LFD, and/or the Fund's sub-advisers or underlying funds, if any, or their affiliates, may pay additional compensation (at their own expense and not as a Fund expense) to certain affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, or other financial intermediaries (collectively, "financial intermediaries") in connection with the sale or retention of Fund shares or insurance products that contain the Fund and/or shareholder servicing ("distribution assistance"). The level of payments made to a qualifying financial intermediary in any given year will vary. To the extent permitted by SEC and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority rules and other applicable laws and regulations, LFD may pay or allow its affiliates to pay other promotional incentives or payments to financial intermediaries.

If a mutual fund sponsor, distributor or other party makes greater payments to your financial intermediary for distribution assistance than sponsors or distributors of other mutual funds make to your financial intermediary, your financial intermediary and its salespersons may have a financial incentive to favor sales of shares of the mutual fund complex making the higher payments over another mutual fund complex or over other investment options. You should consult with your financial intermediary and review carefully the disclosure relating to the compensation your financial intermediary receives in connection with the investment products your financial intermediary recommends or sells to you. In certain instances, the payments could be significant and may cause a conflict of interest for your financial intermediary. Any such payments to a financial intermediary will not change the Fund's NAV, or the price of its shares, as such payments are not made from Fund assets.

For more information, please see the SAI.

Distribution Policy

The Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code, which requires annual distributions of net investment income and net capital gains to shareholders – the insurance company variable accounts. The Fund may distribute net realized capital gains only once a year. Net investment income and capital gain distributions will be automatically reinvested in additional Fund shares of the same class at no charge, and are reflected in variable account values.

Contract owners ordinarily are not taxed on Fund distributions. In general, contract owners are taxed only on Fund amounts they withdraw from their variable accounts. See the "Tax Information" section.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the financial performance of the Fund's Standard and Service Class shares for the past five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. Total investment return is based on the change in net asset value of a share during the period and assumes reinvestment of dividends and distributions at net asset value. This table does not reflect any variable contract expenses. If variable contract expenses were included, the expenses shown would be higher. The information for the fiscal year ended 2022 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, (the "Predecessor Funds' Auditor"), whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request by calling 800-480-4111. The information for fiscal years ended prior to May 1, 2023 has been audited by the Predecessor Fund's Auditor.

	LVIP JPMorgan Core Bond Fund Standard Class				
	Year Ended				
	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Net asset value, beginning of period.....	\$ 11.34	\$ 11.88	\$ 11.24	\$ 10.66	\$ 10.94
Income (loss) from Investment operations:					
Net investment income ¹	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.30	0.29
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss).....	(1.66)	(0.37)	0.63	0.56	(0.29)
Total from investment operations	(1.42)	(0.16)	0.87	0.86	— ⁵
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.20)	(0.22)	(0.23)	(0.28)	(0.26)
Net realized gain	(0.05)	(0.16)	—	—	(0.02)
Total dividends and distributions	(0.25)	(0.38)	(0.23)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Net asset value, end of period.....	\$ 9.67	\$ 11.34	\$ 11.88	\$ 11.24	\$ 10.66
Total return ^{2,3}	(12.58%)	(1.35%)	7.84%	8.18%	0.05%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 148,705	172,023	\$190,891	\$162,192	\$158,167
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ⁴	0.53%	0.53%	0.53%	0.58%	0.56%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.34%	1.79%	2.09%	2.70%	2.76%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to expenses waived/reimbursed	0.55%	0.54%	0.55%	0.58%	0.61%
Portfolio turnover rate.....	60%	93%	92%	20%	20%

¹ Calculated based upon average shares outstanding.

² Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset values for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

³ Total returns do not include charges that will be imposed by variable insurance contracts or by Eligible Plans. If these charges were reflected, returns would be lower than those shown.

⁴ Includes earnings credits and interest expense, if applicable, each of which is less than 0.005% unless otherwise noted.

⁵ Amount rounds to less than \$0.005.

LVIP JPMorgan Core Bond Fund Service Class

	Year Ended				
	12/31/2022	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Net asset value, beginning of period.....	\$ 11.17	\$ 11.72	\$ 11.09	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.82
Income (loss) from Investment operations:					
Net investment income ¹	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.27	0.26
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss).....	(1.62)	(0.37)	0.63	0.55	(0.29)
Total from investment operations	<u>(1.41)</u>	<u>(0.20)</u>	<u>0.84</u>	<u>0.82</u>	<u>(0.03)</u>
Less dividends and distributions from:					
Net investment income	(0.18)	(0.19)	(0.21)	(0.26)	(0.24)
Net realized gain	(0.05)	(0.16)	—	—	(0.02)
Total dividends and distributions	<u>(0.23)</u>	<u>(0.35)</u>	<u>(0.21)</u>	<u>(0.26)</u>	<u>(0.26)</u>
Net asset value, end of period.....	<u>9.53</u>	<u>11.17</u>	<u>11.72</u>	<u>\$ 11.09</u>	<u>\$ 10.53</u>
Total return ^{2,3}	(12.74%)	(1.66%)	7.68%	7.87%	(0.23)%
Ratios and supplemental data:					
Net assets, end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 321,729	\$ 350,986	\$ 340,885	\$ 218,268	\$ 150,156
Ratio of expenses to average net assets ⁴	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%	0.83%	0.81%
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	2.10%	1.54%	1.82%	2.45%	2.51%
Ratio of expenses to average net assets prior to expenses waived/reimbursed	0.80%	0.79%	0.79%	0.83%	0.85%
Portfolio turnover rate.....	60%	93%	92%	20%	20%

¹ Calculated based upon average shares outstanding.

² Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset values for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset values and returns for shareholder transactions.

³ Total returns do not include charges that will be imposed by variable insurance contracts or by Eligible Plans. If these charges were reflected, returns would be lower than those shown.

⁴ Includes earnings credits and interest expense, if applicable, each of which is less than 0.005% unless otherwise noted.

General Information

The use of the Fund by both annuity and life insurance variable accounts is called mixed funding. Due to differences in redemption rates, tax treatment, or other considerations, the interests of contract owners under the variable life accounts may conflict with those of contract owners under the variable annuity accounts. Violation of the federal tax laws by one variable account investing in the Fund could cause the contracts funded through another variable account to lose their tax-deferred status, unless remedial action was taken. The Fund's Board will monitor for any material conflicts and determine what action, if any, the Fund or a variable account should take.

A conflict could arise that requires a variable account to redeem a substantial amount of assets from the Fund. The redemption could disrupt orderly portfolio management to the detriment of those contract owners still investing in the Fund. Also, the Fund could determine that it has become so large that its size materially impairs investment performance. The Fund would then examine its options, which could include imposition of redemption fees or temporarily closing the Fund to new investors.

You can find additional information in the Fund's SAI, which is on file with the SEC. The Fund incorporates its SAI, dated May 1, 2023, into its prospectus. The Fund will provide a free copy of its SAI upon request.

You can find detailed information about the Fund's investments in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. The annual report discusses the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The Fund will provide a free copy of its annual and semi-annual report upon request.

The Fund will issue unaudited semi-annual reports showing current investments and other information; and annual financial statements audited by the Fund's independent auditors. For an SAI or annual or semi-annual report, either write The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, P.O. Box 2340, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801, or call 1-800-4LINCOLN (454-6265). You may also call this number to request other information about the Fund, or to make inquiries. The Fund's SAI and annual and semi-annual reports are available, free of charge, at <https://www.lfg.com/LVIP>.

You can also get reports and other information about the Fund on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. You can get copies of this information, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

SEC File No: 811-08090