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FORM ADV PART 2A BROCHURE

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Legacy Investment Solutions, LLC who is doing business as (d.b.a.) Ancorato. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, contact us at 208-955-0500. 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 Legacy Investment Solutions, LLC is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Legacy Investment Solutions, LLC, is a registered investment adviser. Registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2 Summary of Material Changes

Legacy Investment Solutions, LLC is now doing business as (d.b.a.) Ancorato. This is a material change from the last ADV filed.

Jefferson H. West, J.D., is the new Chief Compliance Officer for Ancorato. He was hired on December 1, 2023.

LIS has \$170,584,347.00 Assets Under Management, which is a material increase in the Assets Under Management that existed when the previous year's ADV was filed.

LIS was doing business with TD Ameritrade as their custodian. Their Custodian was bought out by Charles Schwab and Charles Schwab is the new custodian for LIS.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

Description of Firm

Legacy Investment Solutions, LLC ("LIS"), is a registered investment adviser primarily based in Boise, Ada County, Idaho. In 2024, Legacy Investment Solutions, LLC filed an application with the State of Idaho to do business as Ancorato. LIS, the underlying organization, remains a limited liability company ("LLC") under the laws of the State of Idaho. We have been providing investment advisory services since 09/15/2022. We are primarily owned by Legacy Wealth Advisors, LLC, and Legacy Insurance & Agency, LLC. Jefferson H. West is our new Chief Compliance Officer.

LIS is a business-to-business focused firm offering portfolio management services to retail investors through other Registered Investment Advisors ("RIAs") and Investment Advisor Representatives ("IARs"). LIS also offers its services to Institutional Clients. LIS offers portfolio management services through the use of its own managed strategies including the use of its own interval fund. LIS was formed and spun off of Legacy Wealth Management, LLC, an RIA that has been offering advisory services since 02/02/2015. Many of the managed strategies used by LIS are the same strategies that have been employed by Legacy Wealth Management and its internal investment committee.

The following paragraphs describe our services and fees. Refer to the description of each investment advisory service listed below for information on how we tailor our advisory services to the needs of your clients. As used in this brochure, the words "we," "our," and "us" refer to Legacy Investment Solutions, LLC, or Ancorato, and the words "you," "your," and "client" refer to you as either a registered investment advisor (RIA) or Individual Advisor Representative (IAR). If it says, "your client," that references the client you offer advisory services to and have entrusted us with their resources to be managed in accord with our strategies. Neither you, as the RIA or IAR, are an employee or advisor of LIS.

Portfolio Management Services

We invest in your client's assets according to one or more model portfolios ("Model Portfolios") developed by LIS. The Model Portfolios are designed for varying degrees of risk tolerance ranging from a more aggressive investment strategy to a more conservative investment approach. The Model Portfolios are also designed to strive to accomplish various investment objectives from capital appreciation to current income or a combination of the two. Your client's assets are invested in the Model Portfolios, but you may not set restrictions on the specific holdings or allocations within the model, nor the types of securities that can be purchased in the model. Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities in their account. In such cases, this may prevent your client from investing in certain Model Portfolios that are managed by our firm.

Interval Fund

In addition to the Model Portfolios, LIS may create, and manage, a proprietary interval fund for investing client assets. An interval fund is a non-traditional type of closed-end mutual fund that periodically offers to buy back a percentage of outstanding shares from shareholders. An interval fund is typically made up of several different investments, including but not limited to, alternative investments, real estate, stock, and/or bonds. The Ancorato interval fund will be designed to provide investors access to investments that an investor may not otherwise be able to invest in due to investor qualification requirements or minimum investment amounts and provide exposure along different asset classes.

Investments in an interval fund may involve additional risk, including lack of liquidity and restrictions on withdrawals. During any time periods outside of the specified repurchase offer windows, investors will be unable to sell their shares of the interval fund. There is no assurance that an investor will be able to tender shares when or in the amount desired. There can also be situations where an interval fund has a limited amount of capacity to repurchase shares and may not be able to fulfill all purchase orders. In

addition, the eventual sale price for the interval fund could be less than the interval fund value on the date that the sale was requested. While an interval fund periodically offers to repurchase a portion of its securities, there is no guarantee that investors may sell their shares at any given time or in the desired amount. As interval funds can expose investors to liquidity risk, investors should consider interval fund shares to be an illiquid investment. Typically, interval funds are not listed on any securities exchange and are not publicly traded. Thus, there is no secondary market for interval fund shares. Because these types of investments involve certain additional risk, these funds will only be utilized when consistent with a client's investment objectives, individual situation, suitability, tolerance for risk, and liquidity needs. Investment in an interval fund should be avoided where an investor has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some, or all, of the investment. There can be no assurance that an interval fund investment will prove profitable or successful. Due to these enhanced risks, an investor may direct their advisor to not invest in an interval fund.

Selection of Other Advisers

We may use the services of a third-party money manager ("TPMM") to manage all, or a portion of, client's investment portfolio. Factors that we take into consideration when deciding to use a TPMM may include, but are not limited to, the TPMM's performance, methods of analysis, fees, investment goals, risk tolerance, and investment objectives. We will monitor the performance of any TPMM we decide to engage to ensure its management and investment style remains aligned with the investor's investment goals and objectives.

IRA Rollover Recommendations

Effective December 20, 2021 (or such later date as the US Department of Labor ("DOL") Field Assistance Bulletin 2018-02 ceases to be in effect), for purposes of complying with the DOL's Prohibited Transaction Exemption 2020-02 ("PTE 2020-02") where applicable, we are providing the following acknowledgment to you.

When we provide investment advice regarding any retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. The way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests, so we operate under a special rule that requires us to act in your best interest and not put our interest ahead of yours. Under this special rule's provisions, we must:

- Meet a professional standard of care when making investment recommendations (give prudent advice);
- Never put our financial interests ahead of yours when making recommendations (give loyal advice);
- Avoid misleading statements about conflicts of interest, fees, and investments;
- Follow policies and procedures designed to ensure that we give advice that is in your best interest;
- Charge no more than is reasonable for our services; and
- Give you basic information about conflicts of interest.

We benefit financially from the rollover of assets from a retirement account to an account that we manage or provide investment advice, because the assets increase our assets under management and, in turn, our advisory fees. As a fiduciary, we only recommend a rollover when we believe it is in your best interest.

Assets Under Management ("AUM")

As of the close of 2023, LIS has \$170,584,347 AUM, which is a material increase in the amount of AUM reported last year of zero.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Portfolio Management Services and Fee Schedule

LIS charges a money management fee on its assets under management in the Model Portfolios as well as amounts invested and managed by LIS outside of the Model Portfolios. The money management fees charged are based on the Model Portfolios and the percentage of fee charged may vary depending on the Model Portfolio or investments utilized. The money management fee will not exceed 1.5%. A different percentage may be charged for different investments in your client's portfolio and for the different Model Portfolios. LIS has available a current menu of Model Portfolios with their corresponding fees upon request.

Our fees are currently billed and payable monthly in arrears based on the average value of your client's account for the month that is being billed.

If the portfolio management agreement is executed at any time other than the first day of a calendar month, our fees will apply on a pro rata basis, which means that the advisory fee is payable in proportion to the number of days in the month for which you have us manage the resources of your client.

We will deduct our fee directly from your client's account through the qualified custodian holding your client's funds and securities. We will deduct our advisory fee when the following requirements are met:

Your client provides our firm with written authorization permitting the fees to be paid directly from your client's account held by the qualified custodian. The qualified custodian agrees to send you or your client a statement, at least quarterly, indicating all amounts dispersed from your client's account including the amount of the advisory fee paid directly to our firm. You may terminate the portfolio management agreement upon 15 days written notice to our firm.

Your client will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the portfolio management agreement, which means your client will incur advisory fees only in proportion to the number of days in the month for which your client's resources are managed by us. Any refunds will be sent by check to your or your client's address or reimbursed to your client's custodial account.

An investment adviser shall deliver materials, via internet web link or other means, required by this section to a prospective advisory client at or before the time of entering into the contract. You have the right to terminate the contract without penalty within five business days after entering into the contract. We will not require prepayment of a fee more than six months in advance.

Additional Fees and Expenses

As part of our advisory services to you, we may invest, or recommend that your client invests, in mutual funds, separately managed accounts, unit investment trusts, and exchange traded funds. The fees that your client pays to our firm for advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds or exchange traded funds (described in each fund's prospectus) to their shareholders. These fees will generally include a management fee and other fund expenses. Your client will also incur transaction charges and/or brokerage fees when purchasing or selling securities. These charges and fees are typically imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian through whom the account transactions are executed. We do not share in any portion of the brokerage fees/transaction charges imposed by the broker-dealer or custodian. To fully understand the total cost your client will incur, you should review all the fees charged by mutual funds, exchange traded funds, our firm, and others. For information on our brokerage practices, refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section of this brochure.

Item 6 Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

We do not accept performance-based fees or participate in side-by-side management. Performance-based fees are fees that are based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of your client's account. Side-by-side management refers to the practice of managing accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts that are not charged performance-based fees. Our fees are calculated as described in the *Fees and Compensation* section above and are not charged on the basis of a share of capital gains upon, or capital appreciation of, the funds in your client's advisory account.

Item 7 Types of Clients

We offer money management services to individuals (other than high net worth individuals), high net worth individuals, charitable organizations, limited liability companies, partnerships, and corporations and other business types not listed above. Our clients, except for institutional clients, come to us on a business-to-business basis, through other RIAs and financial professionals. We do not work directly with retail investors and access to our Model Portfolios and money management services is through you as the advisor.

Each of our Model Portfolios has a minimum investment requirement and the minimum amount must be met for each Model Portfolio utilized in your client's account.

Item 8 Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

Our Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis for determining investment strategies and changes to our Model Portfolios:

Charting Analysis - involves the gathering and processing of price and volume pattern information for a particular security, sector, broad index, or commodity. This price and volume pattern information is analyzed. The resulting pattern and correlation data is used to detect departures from expected performance and diversification and predict future price movements and trends.

Risk: Our charting analysis may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

Technical Analysis - involves studying past price patterns, trends and interrelationships in the financial markets to assess risk-adjusted performance and predict the direction of both the overall market and specific securities.

Risk: The risk of market timing based on technical analysis is that our analysis may not accurately detect anomalies or predict future price movements. Current prices of securities may reflect all information known about the security and day-to-day changes in market prices of securities may follow random patterns and may not be predictable with any reliable degree of accuracy.

Fundamental Analysis - involves analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company and its industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value.

Risk: The risk of fundamental analysis is that information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.

Cyclical Analysis - a type of technical analysis that involves evaluating recurring price patterns and trends. Economic/business cycles may not be predictable and may have many fluctuations between long-term expansions and contractions.

Risk: The lengths of economic cycles may be difficult to predict with accuracy and therefore the risk of cyclical analysis is the difficulty in predicting economic trends and consequently the changing value of securities that would be affected by these changing trends.

Modern Portfolio Theory - a theory of investment which attempts to maximize portfolio expected return for a given amount of portfolio risk, or equivalently minimize risk for a given level of expected return, by carefully diversifying the proportions of various assets.

Risk: Market risk is that part of a security's risk that is common to all securities of the same general class (stocks and bonds) and thus cannot be eliminated by diversification.

Long-Term Purchases - securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year.

Risk: Using a long-term purchase strategy generally assumes the financial markets will go up in the long-term which may not be the case. There is also the risk that the segment of the market that you are invested in or perhaps just your particular investment will go down over time even if the overall financial markets advance. Purchasing investments long-term may create an opportunity cost - "locking-up" assets that may be better utilized in the short-term in other investments.

Short-Term Purchases - securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations.

Risk: Using a short-term purchase strategy generally assumes that we can predict how financial markets will perform in the short-term which may be very difficult and will incur a disproportionately higher amount of transaction costs compared to long-term trading. There are many factors that can affect financial market performance in the short-term (such as short-term interest rate changes, cyclical earnings announcements, etc.) but may have a smaller impact over longer periods of times.

Short Sales - Unlike a straightforward investment in stocks where you buy shares with the expectation that their price will increase so you can sell at a profit, in a "short sale" you borrow stocks from your brokerage firm and sell them immediately, hoping to buy them later at a lower price. Thus, a short seller hopes that the price of a stock will go down in the near future. A short seller thus uses declines in the market to his advantage. The short seller makes money when the stock prices fall and loses when prices go up. The SEC has strict regulations in place regarding short selling.

Risk: Short selling is very risky. Investors should exercise extreme caution before short selling is implemented. A short seller will profit if the stock goes down in price, but if the price of the shares increase, the potential losses are unlimited because the stock can keep rising forever. There is no ceiling on how much a short seller can lose in a trade. The share price may keep going up and the short seller will have to pay whatever the prevailing stock price is to buy back the shares. However, gains have a ceiling level because the stock price cannot fall below zero.

Risks: A short seller must undertake to pay the earnings on the borrowed securities as long as the short seller chooses to keep the short position open. If the company declares huge dividends or issues bonus shares, the short seller will have to pay that amount to the lender. Any such occurrence can skew the entire short investment and make it unprofitable. The broker can use the funds in the short seller's margin account to buy back the loaned shares or issue a "call away" to get the short seller to return the borrowed securities. If the broker makes this call when the stock price is much higher than the price at the time of the short sale, then the investor can end up taking huge losses.

Risk: Margin interest can be a significant expense. Since short sales can only be undertaken in margin accounts, the interest payable on short trades can be substantial, especially if short positions are kept open over an extended period.

Risk: Shares that are difficult to borrow – because of high short interest, limited float, or any other reason – have "hard-to-borrow" fees. These fees are based on an annualized rate that can range from a small fraction of a percent to more than 100% of the value of the short trade. The hard-to-borrow rate can fluctuate substantially on a daily basis; therefore, the exact dollar amount of the fee may not be known in advance and may be substantial.

Margin Transactions - a securities transaction in which an investor borrows money to purchase a security, in which case the security serves as collateral on the loan.

Risk: If the value of the shares drops sufficiently, the investor will be required to either deposit more cash into the account or sell a portion of the stock in order to maintain the margin requirements of the account. This is known as a "margin call." An investor's overall risk includes the amount of money invested plus the amount that was loaned to them.

Option Writing - a securities transaction that involves selling an option. An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular security at a specified price on or before the expiration date of the option. When an investor sells a call option, he or she must deliver to the buyer a specified number of shares if the buyer exercises the option. When an investor sells a put option, he or she must pay the strike price per share if the buyer exercises the option, and will receive the specified number of shares. The option writer/seller receives a premium (the market price of the option at a particular time) in exchange for writing the option.

Risk: Options are complex investments and can be very risky, especially if the investor does not own the underlying stock. In certain situations, an investor's risk can be unlimited.

Trading - We may use frequent trading (in general, selling securities within 30 days of purchasing the same securities) as an investment strategy when managing your account(s). Frequent trading is not a fundamental part of our overall investment strategy, but we may use this strategy occasionally when we determine that it is suitable given your stated investment objectives and tolerance for risk. This may include buying and selling securities frequently in an effort to capture significant market gains and avoid significant losses.

Risk: When a frequent trading policy is in effect, there is a risk that investment performance within your account may be negatively affected, particularly through increased brokerage and other transactional costs and taxes.

Our investment strategies and advice may vary depending upon specific financial situations. As such, we determine investments and allocations based upon predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial information, liquidity needs and other various suitability factors.

Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your client's portfolio. **It is important that you notify us immediately with respect to any material changes to your client's financial circumstances, including for example, a change in current or expected income level, tax circumstances, or employment status.**

Cash Management

In managing the cash maintained in your client's account, we utilize the sole exclusive cash vehicle (money market) made available by the custodian. There may be other cash management options away from the custodian available to you with higher yields or safer underlying investments.

Tax Considerations

Our strategies and investments may have unique and significant tax implications. However, unless we specifically agree otherwise, and in writing, tax efficiency is not our primary consideration in the management of assets. Regardless of your client's account size or any other factors, we strongly recommend that you consult with a tax professional regarding the investing of your client's assets.

Custodians and broker-dealers must report the cost basis of equities acquired in your client accounts. Your custodian will default to the First-In First-Out ("FIFO") accounting method for calculating the cost basis of your investments. Your client is responsible for contacting their tax advisor to determine if this accounting method is the right choice for them. If your client's tax advisor believes another accounting method is more advantageous, provide written notice to our firm immediately and we will alert the account custodian of the individually selected accounting method. Decisions about cost basis accounting methods will need to be made before trades settle, as the cost basis method cannot be changed after settlement.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that your client should be prepared to bear. We do not represent or guarantee that our services or methods of analysis can or will predict future results, successfully identify market tops or bottoms, or insulate your clients from losses due to market corrections or declines. We cannot offer any guarantees or promises that financial goals and objectives will be met. Past performance is in no way an indication of future performance.

Other Risk Considerations

When evaluating risk, financial loss may be viewed differently by each client and may depend on many different risks, each of which may affect the probability and magnitude of any potential losses. The following risks may not be all-inclusive but should be considered carefully before retaining our services.

Liquidity Risk: is defined as the risk of being unable to sell your client's investment at a fair price at a given time due to high volatility or lack of active liquid markets. Your client may receive a lower price or it may not be possible to sell the investment at all.

Credit Risk: Credit risk typically applies to debt investments such as corporate, municipal, and sovereign fixed income or bonds. A bond issuing entity can experience a credit event that could impair or erase the value of an issuer's securities held by in an account.

Inflation and Interest Rate Risk: Security prices and portfolio returns will likely vary in response to changes in inflation and interest rates. Inflation causes the value of future dollars to be worth less and may reduce the purchasing power of future interest payments and principal. Inflation also generally leads to higher interest rates which may cause the value of many types of fixed income investments to decline.

Horizon and Longevity Risk: defined as the risk of your client's investment horizon is shortened because

of an unforeseen event, for example, the loss of a job. This may force your client to sell investments that they were expecting to hold for the long term. If they must sell at a time that the markets are down, they may lose money. Longevity Risk is the risk of outliving savings. This risk is particularly relevant for people who are retired or are nearing retirement.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities

We primarily recommend Stocks, Bonds, Mutual Funds, ETFs, Options, Non-traded REITs, Private Placements, Structured Notes, Derivatives, and other Alternatives.

Municipal Securities: Municipal securities, while generally thought of as safe, can have significant risks associated with them including, but not limited to: the credit worthiness of the governmental entity that issues the bond; the stability of the revenue stream that is used to pay the interest to the bondholders; when the bond is due to mature; and, whether or not the bond can be "called" prior to maturity. When a bond is called, it may not be possible to replace it with a bond of equal character paying the same amount of interest or yield to maturity.

Bonds: Corporate debt securities (or "bonds") are typically safer investments than equity securities, but their risk can also vary widely based on: the financial health of the issuer; the risk that the issuer might default; when the bond is set to mature; and, whether or not the bond can be "called" prior to maturity. When a bond is called, it may not be possible to replace it with a bond of equal character paying the same rate of return.

Stocks: There are numerous ways of measuring the risk of equity securities (also known simply as "equities" or "stock"). In very broad terms, the value of a stock depends on the financial health of the company issuing it. However, stock prices can be affected by many other factors including, but not limited to the class of stock (for example, preferred or common); the health of the market sector of the issuing company; and the overall health of the economy. In general, larger, better-established companies ("large cap") tend to be safer than smaller start-up companies ("small cap") are but the mere size of an issuer is not, by itself, an indicator of the safety of the investment.

Mutual Funds and Exchange Traded Funds: Mutual funds and exchange traded funds ("ETF") are professionally managed collective investment systems that pool money from many investors and invest in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other mutual funds, other securities, or any combination thereof. The fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. While mutual funds and ETFs generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market, primarily invests in small cap or speculative companies, uses leverage (i.e., borrows money) to a significant degree, or concentrates in a particular type of security (i.e., equities) rather than balancing the fund with different types of securities. ETFs differ from mutual funds since they can be bought and sold throughout the day like stock and their price can fluctuate throughout the day. The returns on mutual funds and ETFs can be reduced by the costs to manage the funds. Also, while some mutual funds are "no load" and charge no fee to buy into, or sell out of, the fund, other types of mutual funds do charge such fees which can also reduce returns. Mutual funds can also be "closed end" or "open end". So-called "open end" mutual funds continue to allow in new investors indefinitely whereas "closed end" funds have a fixed number of shares to sell which can limit their availability to new investors.

ETFs may have tracking error risks. For example, the ETF investment adviser may not be able to cause the ETF's performance to match that of its underlying Index or other benchmark, which may negatively affect the ETF's performance. In addition, for leveraged and inverse ETFs that seek to track the performance of their underlying Indices or benchmarks on a daily basis, mathematical compounding may prevent the ETF from correlating with performance of its benchmark. In addition, an

ETF may not have investment exposure to all of the securities included in its underlying Index, or its weighting of investment exposure to such securities may vary from that of the underlying Index. Some ETFs may invest in securities or financial instruments that are not included in the underlying Index, but which are expected to yield similar performance.

Real Estate Investment Trust: A real estate investment trust ("REIT") is a corporate entity which invests in real estate and/or engages in real estate financing. A REIT reduces or eliminates corporate income taxes. REITs can be publicly or privately held. Public REITs may be listed on public stock exchanges. REITs are required to declare 90% of their taxable income as dividends, but they actually pay dividends out of funds from operations, so cash flow has to be strong or the REIT must either dip into reserves, borrow to pay dividends, or distribute them in stock (which causes dilution). After 2012, the IRS stopped permitting stock dividends. Most REITs must refinance or erase large balloon debts periodically. The credit markets are no longer frozen, but banks are demanding, and getting, harsher terms to re-extend REIT debt. Some REITs may be forced to make secondary stock offerings to repay debt, which will lead to additional dilution of the stockholders. Fluctuations in the real estate market can affect the REIT's value and dividends.

Limited Partnerships: A limited partnership is a financial affiliation that includes at least one general partner and a number of limited partners. The partnership invests in a venture, such as real estate development or oil exploration, for financial gain. The general partner has management authority and unlimited liability. The general partner runs the business and, in the event of bankruptcy, is responsible for all debts not paid or discharged. The limited partners have no management authority, and their liability is limited to the amount of their capital commitment. Profits are divided between general and limited partners according to an arrangement formed at the creation of the partnership. The range of risks are dependent on the nature of the partnership and disclosed in the offering documents if privately placed. Publicly traded limited partnership have similar risk attributes to equities, however, like privately placed limited partnerships their tax treatment is under a different tax regime from equities. You should speak to your tax advisor in regard to their tax treatment.

Options Contracts: Options are complex securities that involve risks and are not suitable for everyone. Option trading can be speculative in nature and carry substantial risk of loss. It is generally recommended that you only invest in options with risk capital. An option is a contract that gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specific price on or before a certain date (the "expiration date"). The two types of options are calls and puts:

A call gives the holder the right to buy an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Calls are similar to having a long position on a stock. Buyers of calls hope that the stock will increase substantially before the option expires.

A put gives the holder the right to sell an asset at a certain price within a specific period of time. Puts are very similar to having a short position on a stock. Buyers of puts hope that the price of the stock will fall before the option expires.

Selling options is more complicated and can be even riskier.

The option trading risks pertaining to options buyers are:

- Risk of losing your entire investment in a relatively short period of time.
- The risk of losing your entire investment increases if, as expiration nears, the stock is below the strike price of the call (for a call option) or if the stock is higher than the strike price of the put (for a put option).
- European style options which do not have secondary markets on which to sell the options prior

to expiration can only realize its value upon expiration.

- Specific exercise provisions of a specific option contract may create risks.
- Regulatory agencies may impose exercise restrictions, which stops you from realizing value.

The option trading risks pertaining to options sellers are:

- Options sold may be exercised at any time before expiration.
- Covered Call traders forgo the right to profit when the underlying stock rises above the strike price of the call options sold and continues to risk a loss due to a decline in the underlying stock.
- Writers of Naked Calls risk unlimited losses if the underlying stock rises.
- Writers of Naked Puts risk substantial losses if the underlying stock drops.
- Writers of naked positions run margin risks if the position goes into significant losses. Such risks may include liquidation by the broker.
- Writers of call options could lose more money than a short seller of that stock could on the same rise on that underlying stock. This is an example of how the leverage in options can work against the option trader.
- Writers of Naked Calls are obligated to deliver shares of the underlying stock if those call options are exercised.
- Call options can be exercised outside of market hours such that effective remedy actions cannot be performed by the writer of those options.
- Writers of stock options are obligated under the options that they sold even if a trading market is not available or that they are unable to perform a closing transaction.
- The value of the underlying stock may surge or decline unexpectedly, leading to automatic exercises.

Other option trading risks are:

- The complexity of some option strategies is a significant risk on its own.
- Option trading exchanges or markets and option contracts themselves are open to changes at all times.
- Options markets have the right to halt the trading of any options, thus preventing investors from realizing value.
- Risk of erroneous reporting of exercise value.
- If an options brokerage firm goes insolvent, investors trading through that firm may be affected.
- Internationally traded options have special risks due to timing across borders.

Risks that are not specific to options trading include market risk, sector risk and individual stock risk. Option trading risks are closely related to stock risks, as stock options are a derivative of stocks.

Private Placements: A private placement (non-public offering) is an illiquid security sold to qualified investors and are not publicly traded nor registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Risk: Private placements generally carry a higher degree of risk due to illiquidity. Most securities that are acquired in a private placement will be restricted securities and must be held for an extended amount of time and therefore cannot be sold easily. The range of risks are dependent on the nature of the partnership and are disclosed in the offering documents.

Structured Notes: a structured note is a debt security issued by financial institutions, with its returns based on equity indexes, a single equity, a basket of equities, interest rates, commodities, or foreign currencies.

Risks: Issuing Bank credit worthiness; in the event a bank's credit is compromised the Structured Note holder may become a creditor. Structured notes lack liquidity and are not listed on any securities exchange and an investor may not be able to sell a structured note prior to maturity. Structured notes may be callable automatically or at the option of the issuer; if a note is called early, the investor will not receive any interest payments that would have been payable for the remainder of the note. Structured notes should be purchased with the intention of holding them until maturity. In the event there is an opportunity to sell the structured note on a secondary market, the structured note will be subject to the prevailing market conditions and may include transaction charges. The sale proceeds may be less than the original purchase amount paid. Unless noted, structured notes do not provide 100% principal protection, the degree of principal protection must be carefully reviewed by the investor. Structured notes are not FDIC insured.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

We are required to disclose the facts of any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management. We do not have any required disclosures under this item.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Arrangements with Affiliated Entities

Other Investment Adviser

We are affiliated with Legacy Wealth Management, LLC ("Legacy Wealth"), through common control and ownership. Legacy Wealth is an SEC registered RIA that works directly with retail investors and institutions. The fees charged by Legacy Wealth for its advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees charged by LIS for its money management services. Legacy Wealth is separately regulated by the SEC and other financial regulatory organizations and must comply with the rules and regulations of the governing bodies.

Insurance Agency

We are affiliated with Legacy Peak Insurance Solutions, LLC, and LPM Insurance & Agency, LLC, through common control and ownership. Therefore, persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm may be licensed as insurance agents. These persons will earn commission-based compensation for selling insurance products, including insurance products they sell. Insurance commissions earned by these persons are separate from advisory fees. Additional information regarding fees received by insurance agents who are affiliated with our firm is available upon request. This affiliated firm is otherwise regulated by the professional organizations to which it belongs and must comply with the rules of those organizations. These rules may prohibit paying or receiving referral fees to or from investment advisers that are not members of the same organization.

Related Accountant or Accounting Firm

We are affiliated with Legacy Integrated, LLC, through common control and ownership. If you require accounting services, we may recommend that you use the services of our affiliate. Our advisory services are separate and distinct from the compensation paid to our affiliate for their services. This affiliated firm is otherwise regulated by the professional organizations to which it belongs and must comply with the rules of those organizations. These rules may prohibit paying or receiving referral fees to or from investment advisers that are not members of the same organization. Some individuals associated with our firm are licensed Certified Public Accountants

Lawyer or Law Firm

We have two individuals associated with our firm who are licensed attorneys barred in the State of Idaho.

Referral arrangements with an affiliated entity present a conflict of interest for us because we may have a direct or indirect financial incentive to recommend an affiliated firm's services. While we believe that compensation charged by an affiliated firm is competitive, such compensation may be higher than fees charged by other firms providing the same or similar services. You are under no obligation to use the services of any firm we recommend, whether affiliated or otherwise, and may obtain comparable services and/or lower fees through other firms.

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

Description of Our Code of Ethics

We strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations governing our practices. Therefore, our Code of Ethics includes guidelines for professional standards of conduct for persons associated with our firm. Our goal is to honor our fiduciary duties. All persons associated with our firm are expected to adhere to these guidelines. Additionally, we maintain and enforce written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse or dissemination of material, non-public information about you or your client's account holdings by persons associated with our firm.

Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of our Code of Ethics by contacting us at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

Neither our firm nor any persons associated with our firm has any material financial interest in client transactions beyond the provision of investment advisory services as disclosed in this brochure.

Personal Trading Practices

Our firm or persons associated with our firm may buy or sell the same securities that we recommend to you or securities in which your clients are already invested. A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To mitigate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our firm nor persons associated with our firm shall have priority over your account in the purchase or sale of securities.

Aggregated Trading

Our firm or persons associated with our firm may buy or sell securities for your clients at the same time we or persons associated with our firm buy or sell such securities for our own account. We may also combine our orders to purchase securities with your client's orders to purchase securities ("aggregated trading"). Refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section in this brochure for information on our aggregated trading practices.

A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of your client and potentially receive more favorable prices than your client will receive. To eliminate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that neither our firm nor persons associated with our firm shall have priority over your client's account in the purchase or sale of securities.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

We recommend the brokerage and custodial services of TD Ameritrade, Inc., Charles Schwab, Fidelity Investments, Community National Bank, FirstTrust Retirement, Mountain West IRA, AXOS Clearing, LLC, and NuView Trust (whether one or more "Custodian"). Your assets must be maintained in an account at a "qualified custodian," generally a broker-dealer or bank. In recognition of the value of the services the Custodian provides, you may pay higher commissions and/or trading costs than those that may be available elsewhere. Our selection of custodian is based on many factors, including the level of

services provided, the custodian's financial stability, and the cost of services provided by the custodian to our clients, which includes the yield on cash sweep choices, commissions, custody fees and other fees or expenses.

We seek to recommend a custodian/broker that will hold your assets and execute transactions on terms that are, overall, the most favorable compared to other available providers and their services. We consider various factors, including:

- Capability to buy and sell securities for your account itself or to facilitate such services.
- The likelihood that your trades will be executed.
- Availability of investment research and tools.
- Overall quality of services.
- Competitiveness of price.
- Reputation, financial strength, and stability.
- Existing relationship with our firm and our other clients.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

We do not have any soft dollar arrangements.

Economic Benefits

As a registered investment adviser, we have access to the institutional platform of your client's account custodian. As such, we will also have access to research products and services from the account custodian and/or other brokerage firm. These products may include financial publications, information about particular companies and industries, research software, and other products or services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to our firm in the performance of our investment decision-making responsibilities. Such research products and services are provided to all investment advisers that utilize the institutional services platforms of these firms and are not considered to be paid for with soft dollars. However, you should be aware that the commissions charged by a particular broker for a particular transaction or set of transactions may be greater than the amounts another broker who did not provide research services or products might charge.

Charles Schwab

Schwab Advisor Services™ is Schwab's business serving independent investment advisory firms like us. Through Schwab Advisor Services, Charles Schwab and Company (CS&Co) provides us and our clients, both those enrolled in the Automated Investment Program ("Program") and our clients not enrolled in the Program, with access to its institutional brokerage services— trading, custody, reporting, and related services—many of which are not typically available to CS&Co. retail customers. However, certain retail customers may be able to get institutional brokerage services from Schwab without going through us. CS&Co. also makes available various support services. Some of those services help us manage or administer our clients' accounts, while others help us manage and grow our business. CS&Co.'s support services described below are generally available on an unsolicited basis (we don't have to request them) and at no charge to us. The availability to us of CS&Co.'s products and services is not based on us giving particular investment advice, such as buying particular securities for our clients. Here is a more detailed description of CS&Co.'s support services:

CS&Co.'s institutional brokerage services include access to a broad range of investment products, execution of securities transactions, and custody of client assets. The investment products available through Schwab include some to which we might not otherwise have access or that would require a significantly higher minimum initial investment by our clients. CS&Co.'s services described in this paragraph generally benefit the client and the client's account.

CS&Co. also makes available to us other products and services that benefit us but do not

directly benefit the client or its account. These products and services assist us in managing and administering our clients' accounts and operating our firm. They include investment research, both Schwab's own and that of third parties. We use this research to service all or some substantial number of our clients' accounts, including accounts not maintained at CS&Co. In addition to investment research, CS&Co. also makes available software and other technology that:

- provide access to client account data (such as duplicate trade confirmations and account statements);
- facilitate trade execution and allocate aggregated trade orders for multiple client accounts;
- provide pricing and other market data;
- facilitate payment of our fees from our clients' accounts; and
- assist with back-office functions, recordkeeping, and client reporting.

CS&Co. also offers other services intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. These services include:

- educational conferences and events;
- technology and business consulting;
- consulting on legal and related compliance needs;
- publications and conferences on practice management and business succession; and
- access to employee benefits providers, human capital consultants, and insurance providers.

CS&Co. provides some of these services itself. In other cases, it will arrange for third-party vendors to provide the services to us. CS&Co. also discounts or waives its fees for some of these services or pays all or a part of a third party's fees. If your client did not maintain their account with Schwab, we would be required to pay for these services from our own resources.

The availability of services from CS&Co. benefits us because we do not have to produce or purchase them. We don't have to pay for these services, and they are not contingent upon us committing any specific amount of business to CS&Co. in trading commissions or assets in custody. With respect to the Program, we do not pay SPT fees for the Platform so long as we maintain client assets in accounts at CS&Co. The fact that we receive these benefits from Schwab is an incentive for us to recommend the use of Schwab rather than making such a decision based exclusively on your interest in receiving the best value in custody services and the most favorable execution of transactions. This is a conflict of interest. We believe, however, that taken in the aggregate our recommendation of CS&Co. as custodian and broker is in the best interests of our clients. It is primarily supported by the scope, quality, and price of CS&Co.'s services and not Schwab's services that benefit only us.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

We do not receive client referrals from broker-dealers in exchange for cash or other compensation, such as brokerage services or research.

Directed Brokerage

We routinely require that you direct our firm to execute transactions through Charles Schwab, Fidelity Investments, Community National Bank, FirstTrust Retirement, Mountain West IRA, and NuView Trust. As such, we may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of your transactions and you may

pay higher brokerage commissions than you might otherwise pay through another broker-dealer that offers the same types of services. Not all advisers require their clients to direct brokerage.

Aggregated Trades

We combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for discretionary advisory accounts we manage (this practice is commonly referred to as "aggregated trading"). We will then distribute a portion of the shares to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. Generally, participating accounts will pay a fixed transaction cost regardless of the number of shares transacted. In certain cases, each participating account pays an average price per share for all transactions and pays a proportionate share of all transaction costs on any given day. In the event an order is only partially filled, the shares will be allocated to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner, typically in proportion to the size of each client's order. Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in aggregated trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

We do not aggregate trades for non-discretionary accounts. Accordingly, non-discretionary accounts may pay different costs than discretionary accounts pay. If you or your client enters into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we may not be able to buy and sell the same quantities of securities for you or your client and higher commissions, fees, and/or transaction costs may be paid than clients who enter into discretionary arrangements with our firm.

Mutual Fund Share Classes

Mutual funds are sold with different share classes, which carry different cost structures. Each available share class is described in the mutual fund's prospectus. When we purchase, or recommend the purchase of, mutual funds for a client, we select the share class that is deemed to be in the client's best interest, taking into consideration cost, tax implications, and other factors. When the fund is available for purchase at net asset value, we will purchase, or recommend the purchase of, the fund at net asset value. We also review the mutual funds held in accounts that come under our management to determine whether a more beneficial share class is available, considering cost, tax implications, and the impact of contingent deferred sales charges.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

LIS Investment Adviser Representatives and/or a Managing Member will monitor your client's accounts on an ongoing basis to ensure the money management services provided are consistent with the investment goals and objectives as provided by you. LIS will assist you in conducting reviews of your client accounts as needed. LIS and its IARs will provide information to you for your clients.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

As disclosed under the *Fees and Compensation* section in this brochure, persons providing investment advice on behalf of our firm are licensed insurance agents. For information on the conflicts of interest this presents, and how we address these conflicts, refer to the *Fees and Compensation* section.

While we are not presently doing it, we have discussed compensating non-employee (outside) consultants, individuals, and/or entities (solicitors) for client referrals. In order to receive a cash referral fee from us, solicitors must comply with the requirements of the jurisdictions in which they operate. If you were referred to us by a solicitor, you should have received a copy of this brochure along with the solicitor's disclosure statement at the time of the referral. If you become a client, the solicitor that referred you to us will receive a percentage of the advisory fee you pay us for as long as you are our client, or until such time as our agreement with the solicitor expires. You will not pay additional fees

because of this referral arrangement. Referral fees paid to a solicitor are contingent upon your entering into an advisory agreement with us. Therefore, a solicitor has a financial incentive to recommend us to you for advisory services. This creates a conflict of interest; however, you are not obligated to retain us for advisory services. Comparable services and/or lower fees may be available through other firms.

Solicitors that refer business to more than one investment adviser may have a financial incentive to recommend advisers with more favorable compensation arrangements. We request that our solicitors disclose to you whether multiple referral relationships exist and that comparable services may be available from other advisers for lower fees and/or where the Solicitor's compensation is less favorable.

Refer to the *Brokerage Practices* section above for disclosures on research and other benefits we may receive resulting from our relationship with your account custodian.

Item 15 Custody

Your independent custodian will directly debit your client's account(s) for the payment of our advisory fees. This ability to deduct our advisory fees from your client's accounts causes our firm to exercise limited custody over your client's funds or securities. We do not have physical custody of any of your client's funds and/or securities. Your client's funds and securities will be held with a bank, broker-dealer, or other qualified custodian. You or your client will receive account statements from the qualified custodian(s) holding your client's funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from your client's custodian(s) will indicate the amount of our advisory fees deducted from your client's account(s) each billing period. Account statements should be carefully reviewed for accuracy.

We will also provide statements to you or your client(s) reflecting the amount of the advisory fee deducted from the account. Our statements should be compared with the statements from the account custodian(s) to reconcile the information reflected on each statement. If you have a question regarding your client's account statement, or if a statement from the custodian was not received, contact us immediately at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Before we can buy or sell securities on your client's behalf, your client must first sign our discretionary management agreement and the appropriate trading authorization forms.

You may grant our firm discretion over the selection and amount of securities to be purchased or sold for your client's account(s) without obtaining your consent or approval prior to each transaction. You may specify investment objectives, guidelines, and/or impose certain conditions or investment parameters for your client's account(s). For example, you may specify that the investment in any particular stock or industry should not exceed specified percentages of the value of the portfolio and/or restrictions or prohibitions of transactions in the securities of a specific industry or security. Refer to the *Advisory Business* section in this brochure for more information on our discretionary management services.

If you enter non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we will obtain your approval prior to the execution of any transactions for your client's account(s). You have an unrestricted right to decline to implement any advice provided by our firm on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

We will not vote proxies on behalf of your client's advisory accounts. At your request, we may offer you advice regarding corporate actions and the exercise of your client's proxy voting rights. If you client owns shares of applicable securities, you client is responsible for exercising their right to vote as a shareholder.

In most cases, you or your client will receive proxy materials directly from the account custodian. However, in the event we were to receive any written or electronic proxy materials, we would forward them directly to you by mail, unless you have authorized our firm to contact you by electronic mail, in which case, we would forward any electronic solicitations to vote proxies.

Item 18 Financial Information

We have not filed a bankruptcy petition at any time in the past ten years.

The firm is currently SEC registered.

Item 19 Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

We are a federally registered investment adviser; therefore, we are not required to respond to this item.

Item 20 Additional Information

Trade Errors

In the event a trading error occurs in your client's account, our policy is to restore the account to the position it should have been in had the trading error not occurred. Depending on the circumstances, corrective actions may include canceling the trade, adjusting an allocation, and/or reimbursing the account.

Class Action Lawsuits

We do not determine if securities held by your client are the subject of a class action lawsuit or whether your client is eligible to participate in class action settlements or litigation nor do we initiate or participate in litigation to recover damages on your client's behalf for injuries as a result of actions, misconduct, or negligence by issuers of securities held by your client.

IRA Rollover Considerations

As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may recommend that your client withdraw the assets from their employer's retirement plan and roll the assets over to an individual retirement account ("IRA") that we will manage on your client's behalf. If you elect to roll the assets to an IRA that is subject to our management, we will charge your client an asset-based fee as set forth in the agreement you executed with our firm. This practice presents a conflict of interest because persons providing investment advice on our behalf have an incentive to recommend a rollover to you for the purpose of generating fee-based compensation rather than solely based on your client's needs. You or your client are under no obligation, contractually or otherwise, to complete the rollover. Moreover, if you or your client do complete the rollover, there is no obligation to have the assets in an IRA managed by our firm.

Many employers permit former employees to keep their retirement assets in their company plan. Also, current employees can sometimes move assets out of their company plan before they retire or change jobs. In determining whether to complete the rollover to an IRA, and to the extent the following options are available, you should consider the costs and benefits of:

1. Leaving the funds in the employer's (former employer's) plan.

2. Moving the funds to a new employer's retirement plan.
3. Cashing out and taking a taxable distribution from the plan.
4. Rolling the funds into an IRA rollover account.

Each of these options have advantages and disadvantages and before making a change we encourage you or your client to speak with a CPA and/or tax attorney.

If you are considering rolling over retirement funds to an IRA for us to manage here are a few points to consider before you do so:

1. Determine whether the investment options in the employer's retirement plan address your client's needs or whether you might want to consider other types of investments.
 - a. Employer retirement plans generally have a more limited investment menu than IRAs.
 - b. Employer retirement plans may have unique investment options not available to the public such as employer securities, or previously closed funds.
2. Your client's current plan may have lower fees than our fees.
 - a. If you are interested in investing only in mutual funds, you should understand the cost structure of the share classes available in your employer's retirement plan and how the costs of those share classes compare with those available in an IRA.
 - b. You should understand the various products and services your client might take advantage of at an IRA provider and the potential costs of those products and services.
3. Our strategy may have higher risk than the option(s) provided to your client in their plan.
4. Your current plan may also offer financial advice.
5. If you keep your client's assets titled in a 401k or retirement account, your client could potentially delay your required minimum distribution beyond age 72.
6. Your client's 401k may offer more liability protection than a rollover IRA; each state may vary.
 - a. Generally, federal law protects assets in qualified plans from creditors. Since 2005, IRA assets have been generally protected from creditors in bankruptcies. However, there can be some exceptions to the general rules so you should consult with an attorney if you are concerned about protecting your client's retirement plan assets from creditors.
7. Your client may be able to take out a loan on their 401k, but not from an IRA.
8. IRA assets can be accessed any time; however, distributions are subject to ordinary income tax and may also be subject to a 10% early distribution penalty unless they qualify for an exception such as disability, higher education expenses or the purchase of a home.
9. If your client owns company stock in their plan, they may be able to liquidate those shares at a lower capital gains tax rate.
10. Your client's plan may allow you to hire us as the manager and keep the assets titled in the plan name.

It is important that you understand the differences between these types of accounts and to decide whether a rollover is best for your client. Prior to proceeding, if you have questions feel free to contact our main number as listed on the cover page of this brochure.