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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINN	ING01/01/15A	AND ENDING12/	31/15	
	MM/DD/YY	,	MM/DD/YY	
	REGISTRANT IDENTIFICAT	1 11/2	W	
name of broker-dealer: Ke	y Investment Serv	1 ces UC	OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF			FIRM I.D. NO.	
4900 Tiedeman Road				
	(No. and Street)			
Brooklyn	Ohio	4414	4	
(City)	(State)	(Zip	Code)	
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER Mr. Matt Gulla, Chief Financial Officer	OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGA	ARD TO THIS REPOR	RT 216-813-6033	
		(A	rea Code — Telephone Number)	
В.	ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICAT	LION		
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTA	ANT whose opinion is contained, in this			
		, ,		
950 Main Avenue, Suite 1800	Cleveland	Ohio	44113	
(Address)	(City)	(State) SE	EC (Zip Code)	
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☐ Accountant not resident	in United States or any of its possession		gton DC	
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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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all



OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Matt Gulla	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial states Key Investment Services LLC	ment and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
of December 31 , 20	, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal	officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	
Security accounts of principal officers and directors are classi	fied as customer accounts (debits \$0, credits \$0)
•	
CLAIRE PILDNER	11111 11
Notary Public, State of Ohio	NUM LUU
My Commission Expires March 28, み0み0	Signature
	Chief Financial Officer
	Title
Chair Padoma	
Notary Public	
•	
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes): (a) Facing Page.	
(a) Facing Fage. (b) Statement of Financial Condition.	
(c) Statement of Income (Loss).	
(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.	
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or P	
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to	o Claims of Creditors.
 ☑ (g) Computation of Net Capital. ☐ (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Require	ements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control I	
	of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
Computation for Determination of the Reserve Rec	quirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	d Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation.	
☑ (l) An Oath or Affirmation.☐ (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	•
	to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
(, 1	The second district and provided district

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

Securities and Exchange Commission

Washington, D.C 20549

Annual Audit Report

Year Ended December 31, 2015

Key Investment Services LLC (Name of Respondent)

4900 Tiedeman Road

Brooklyn, Ohio 44144

(Address of principal executive office)

Mr. Matt Gulla Chief Financial Officer Key Investment Services LLC

4900 Tiedeman Road Brooklyn, Ohio 44144 Telephone No. (216) 813-6033

Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

Year Ended December 31, 2015

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Ernst & Young LLP Suite 1800 950 Main Avenue Cleveland, OH 44113-7214 Tel: +1 216 861 5000 Fax: +1 216 583 2013 ev.com

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Member Key Investment Services LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets, liabilities, and member's interest of Key Investment Services LLC, (the Company) as of December 31, 2015, and the related statements of operations, changes in member's interest, and cash flows for the year then ended that are filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Key Investment Services LLC at December 31, 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying information contained in Schedules I and II has been subjected to audit procedures performed in conjunction with the audit of the Company's financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our audit procedures included determining whether the information reconciles to the financial statements or the underlying accounting and other records, as applicable, and performing procedures to test the completeness and accuracy of the information. In forming our opinion on the information, we evaluated whether such information, including its form and content, is presented in conformity with Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Ernst + Ganglet

February 26, 2016

Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Member's Interest

December 31, 2015

Assets	•
Cash	\$ 3,506,243
Marketable securities, at fair value	23,237,438
Receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	21,317,358
Fee receivable	2,189,148
Prepaid expenses	707,920
Furniture and equipment, net	191,922
Deferred tax assets, net	195,725
Receivable from Affiliates	570,822
Other assets	120,000
Total assets	\$ 52,036,576
Liabilities and Member's Interest	
Liabilities:	
Accrued compensation	4,604,143
Payable to Parent	364,380
Income tax payable to Parent	86,671
Accrued contingency costs	200,810
Accrued clearing costs	849,255
Reserve for annuity and insurance sales	523,484
Other liabilities	416,113
Total liabilities	7,044,856
Member's Interest	44,991,720
Total liabilities and Member's interest	\$ 52,036,576

Statement of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2015

Revenues	l
Commissions	\$78,406,510
Principal transactions	1,984,585
Advisory fees	9,669,385
Other revenues	2,058,132
Total revenues	92,118,612
Expenses	,
Employee compensation and benefits	52,295,726
Communications	947,770
Occupancy, information services and equipment	12,592,262
Promotion and development	1,067,491
Floor brokerage and clearance	5,335,550
Management fee expense from Parent	4,778,000
Other operating expenses	2,671,466
Total expenses	79,688,265
Income before income taxes	12,430,347
Provision for income taxes	4,680,227
Net increase in Member's interest resulting from operations	\$ 7,750,120

Statement of Changes in Member's Interest

Year Ended December 31, 2015

Balance at January 1, 2015
Net increase in Member's interest resulting from operations
Captial contributions from Parent
Balance at December 31, 2015

\$ 36,873,887 7,750,120 367,713 \$ 44,991,720

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31, 2015

Operating activities:	
Net increase in member's interest resulting from operations	\$ 7,750,120
Adjustments to reconcile net increase in member's interest to net cash	, ,
used in operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	132,820
Deferred income tax expense	493,969
Stock based compensation allocated from Parent	254,429
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	,
Decrease (increase) in receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations	(5,434,832)
Decrease (increase) in fee receivables	(24,402)
Decrease (increase) in marketable securities, fair value	(3,835)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	20,008
Decrease (increase) in receivable from affaliate	(570,822)
Increase (decrease) in accrued compensation	(2,046,194)
Increase (decrease) in accrued clearing costs	143,771
Increase (decrease) in accrued contingency costs	(269,956)
Increase (decrease) in intercompany payable to Parent	(2,262,684)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for annuity and insurance sales	1,696,472
Increase (decrease) in annuity and insurance sales	(1,667,955)
Increase (decrease) in income tax payble to Parent	551,267
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(251,757)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,489,581)
W	
Investing activities:	(104 551)
Purchases of furniture and equipment	(106,551)
Financing activities:	
Cash contribution from Parent	108,609
Decrees in each	
Decrease in cash	(1,487,523)
Cash at beginning of fiscal year Cash at end of fiscal year	4,993,766
Cash at the Offiscal year	\$ 3,506,243
Non cash financing activities:	
Capital contribution from Parent	\$ 259,104
•	

Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended December 31, 2015

1. Organization

Key Investment Services LLC (the Company), is an Ohio limited liability company whose sole member is KeyBank National Association (the Bank), which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of KeyCorp (the Parent). The Company is a registered full service introducing broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). The Company was formed on June 8, 2005 with a capital contribution of \$1,000,000 on June 22, 2005. FINRA (formerly NASD) granted approval on November 17, 2005. The Company primarily sells investment company shares and fixed and variable rate annuity contracts through licensed/registered representatives located in some of the Bank's branches in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, New York, Maine, Vermont, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Idaho, Colorado and Utah. In addition to sales of investment company shares and annuity contracts, the Company sells corporate debt and equity securities, unit investment trusts, U.S. government securities, managed products, and life insurance contracts.

The Company clears its securities transactions on a fully disclosed basis through Pershing, LLC.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes, particularly to the accrual for contingencies and reserves for annuity and insurance reserves. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash

Cash is on deposit at the Bank. Cash balances may be held in excess of FDIC insurance limits, but the Company does not believe it is exposed to any credit risk.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities, including primarily money market securities and mutual funds, are recorded on a settlement date basis, which approximates trade date basis. Marketable securities are valued at quoted market prices, which represents fair value.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivable from Brokers, Dealers, and Clearing Organizations

Receivable from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations represents commissions earned through the sales of various products net, of various clearing and administrative charges. The carrying amount of receivables is reduced by a valuation allowance that reflects management's best estimate of amounts that are not expected to be collectible. In the opinion of management, at December 31, 2015, all receivables were considered collectible, and no allowance was necessary.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses include retention payments, licensing and regulatory fees, and insurance premiums that are being amortized over various periods ranging from twelve to twenty-four months.

Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The Company depreciates furniture and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the particular assets. Accumulated depreciation and amortization on furniture and equipment totaled \$285,029 at December 31, 2015.

Income Taxes

The Company is a single member LLC treated for tax purposes as a division of the Bank and therefore is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by the Parent. For financial reporting purposes, the Parent follows the policy of allocating the consolidated income tax provision among the Parent and its subsidiaries on a separate return basis, which includes any tax credits or carryovers and carrybacks, subject to recognition of such items on a consolidated basis. The Company files separate state tax returns.

Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the financial statements at the statutory tax rate.

Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes prescribes a comprehensive model for how companies should recognize, measure, present and disclose in their financial statements uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under this accounting guidance, tax positions are recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not,

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

the position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. Such tax positions are initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely (more-likely-than-not) of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the tax authority assuming full knowledge of the position and all relevant facts. The Company recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. Additionally, this guidance requires disclosure of an annual tabular roll forward of unrecognized tax benefits. The Company's management believes that there was no liability resulting from unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions taken at December 31, 2015. Refer to Note 5, *Income Taxes*, for further discussion of the Company's income taxes.

Accrued Compensation

Accrued compensation includes employee salaries, commissions, incentive compensation, payroll taxes, and benefits. Salaries, payroll taxes, and benefits are accrued based on days worked. Commissions are accrued on the settlement date basis and vary based on individual commission rates and production volume. Incentive compensation includes both discretionary and non-discretionary amounts. Discretionary amounts are accrued during the year based on estimated payouts. Non-discretionary amounts are accrued as pre-determined benchmarks are met.

Accrued Clearing Costs

Accrued clearing costs include various custodial, clearing, and system fees charged by the Company's clearing firm as incurred.

Reserve for Annuity and Insurance Sales

The Company estimates a reserve against revenue related to certain annuity and insurance contracts that have the potential to be cancelled or returned at a future date. This estimate is based on average historical loss rates over a three year period.

Revenue Recognition

The Company earns commission income through the sales of various securities products primarily consisting of investment company shares and fixed and variable rate annuity contracts.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue Recognition (continued)

Commission income and related expenses are recorded in the accompanying financial statements on a settlement date basis. No material differences resulted from recognizing revenue and related expenses on a settlement date basis, rather than on a trade date basis. Advisory fees are deferred and recognized as revenue in the period earned. The Company earns 12b-1 fees for promoting and distributing mutual funds, which are accrued as earned, with cash being received in the subsequent period. The 12b-1 fees are based on either the average daily fund net asset balances or average daily aggregate net fund sales, and are affected by the changes in the overall level of activity and mix of assets under management for the products sold.

Principal Transactions

Principal transactions are riskless principal trades entered into by the Company only when it has a confirmed customer order and are recorded on a settlement date basis, rather than on a trade date basis. No material differences resulted from recognizing revenue and related expenses on a settlement date basis, rather than on a trade date basis.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is measured using the fair value method of accounting. The measured cost is recognized over the period during which the recipient is required to provide service in exchange for the award. The Company estimates expected forfeitures when stock-based awards are granted and records compensation expense only for awards that are expected to vest.

The Company recognizes compensation cost for stock-based, mandatory deferred incentive compensation awards using the accelerated method of amortization over a period of approximately five years (the current year performance period and a four-year vesting period, which generally starts in the first quarter following the performance period) for awards granted in 2012 and after, and over a period of approximately four years (the current year performance period and a three-year vesting period, which generally starts in the first quarter following the performance period) for awards granted prior to 2012.

Employee stock options typically become exercisable at the rate of 25% per year beginning one year after the grant date. Options expire no later than ten years after their grant date. The

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense for stock options with graded vesting using an accelerated method of amortization.

Stock-based payments are awarded by the Parent to employees of the Company as compensation for services provided. In substance, the Parent contributes capital to the Company, and the Company records stock-based compensation expense for its employees in exchange for services rendered.

The Parent uses shares repurchased under its annual capital plan submitted to the regulators (treasury shares) for share issuances under all stock-based compensation programs.

The Company estimates the fair value of options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, as further described in Note 3, *Stock Based Compensation*.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows the applicable accounting guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures for all applicable financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities. This guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, addresses disclosures about fair value measurements, and applies only when other guidance requires or permits assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value; the guidance does not expand the use of fair value to any new circumstances.

Accounting guidance defines fair value as the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the Company's principal market. In other words, fair value represents an exit price at the measurement date. Market participants are buyers and sellers who are independent, knowledgeable, and willing and able to transact in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability being measured. Current market conditions, including imbalances between supply and demand, are considered in determining fair value.

The Company values its assets and liabilities based on the principal market where each would be sold (in the case of assets) or transferred (in the case of liabilities). The principal market is the

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair Value Measurements (continued)

forum with the greatest volume and level of activity. In the absence of a principal market, the valuation is based on the most advantageous market (i.e., the market where the asset could be sold at a price that maximizes the amount to be received or the liability transferred at a price that minimizes the amount to be paid). In the absence of observable market transactions, management considers liquidity valuation adjustments to reflect the uncertainty in pricing the instruments.

In measuring the fair value of an asset, the Company assumes the highest and best use of the asset by a market participant – not just the intended use – to maximize the value of the asset. The Company also considers whether any credit valuation adjustments are necessary based on the counterparty's credit quality.

When measuring the fair value of a liability, the Company assumes that the transfer will not affect the associated nonperformance risk. Nonperformance risk is the risk that an obligation will not be satisfied and encompasses not only the Company's own credit risk (i.e., the risk that the Company will fail to meet its obligation), but also other risks such as settlement risk (i.e., the risk that upon termination or sale, the contract will not settle). The Company considers the effect of its own credit risk on the fair value for any period in which fair value is measured.

There are three acceptable techniques for measuring fair value: the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach. The appropriate technique for valuing a particular asset or liability depends on the exit market, the nature of the asset or liability being valued, and how a market participant would value the same asset or liability. Ultimately, selecting the appropriate valuation method requires significant judgment, and applying the valuation technique requires sufficient knowledge and expertise.

Valuation inputs refer to the assumptions market participants would use in pricing a given asset or liability. Inputs can be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are assumptions based on market data obtained from an independent source. Unobservable inputs are assumptions based on the Company's own information or assessment of assumptions used by other market participants in pricing the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs are based on the best and most current information available on the measurement date.

All inputs, whether observable or unobservable, are ranked in accordance with a prescribed fair value hierarchy that gives the highest ranking to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest ranking to unobservable inputs (Level 3). Fair values for assets or liabilities classified as Level 2 are based on one or a combination of the following

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair Value Measurements (continued)

factors: (a) quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities; (b) observable inputs, such as interest rates or yield curves; or (c) inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. The level in the fair value hierarchy ascribed to a fair value measurement in its entirety is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the measurement. The Company considers an input to be significant if it drives 10% or more of the total fair value of a particular asset or liability. Assets and liabilities may transfer between levels based on the observable and unobservable inputs used at the valuation date, as the inputs may be influenced by certain market conditions. Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized at the end of the reporting period.

Typically, assets and liabilities are considered to be fair valued on a recurring basis if fair value is measured regularly. At a minimum, the Company conducts its valuations monthly.

Additional information regarding fair value measurements and disclosures is provided in Note 9, Fair Value Measurements.

Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, subsequent events were evaluated through the time the financial statements were issued. Financial statements are considered issued when they are widely distributed to financial statement users or filed with the SEC. In compliance with applicable accounting standards, all material subsequent events either have been recognized in the financial statements or disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Accounting Guidance Pending Adoption at December 31, 2015

Fair value measurement. In May 2015, the FASB issued new disclosure guidance that eliminates the requirement to categorize investments measured using the net asset value practical expedient in the fair value hierarchy table. Entities will be required to disclose the fair value of investments measured using the net asset value practical expedient so that financial statement users can reconcile amounts reported in the fair value hierarchy table to amounts reported on the balance sheet. This disclosure will be presented for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2015 (March 31, 2016, for the Company) on a retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this disclosure guidance will not affect the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Accounting Guidance Pending Adoption at December 31, 2015 (continued)

Revenue recognition. In May 2014, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that revises the criteria for determining when to recognize revenue from contracts with customers and expands disclosure requirements. This accounting guidance can be implemented using either a retrospective method or a cumulative-effect approach. In August 2015, the FASB issued an update that defers the effective date of the revenue recognition guidance by year. This new guidance will be effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 (effective January 1, 2018, for the Company) and early adoption is permitted but only for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016. The Company has elected to implement this new accounting guidance using a cumulative-effect approach. There are many aspects of this new accounting that are still being interpreted, and the FASB has recently issued and proposed updates to certain aspects of the guidance. Accordingly, the Company is currently assessing the financial statement impact of adopting this new accounting guidance.

3. Stock-Based Compensation

The Parent has long-term incentive award plans that provide for the granting of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares, performance units, or other awards. Other awards may be denominated or valued by reference to the Parent's common shares or other factors, discounted stock purchases, and deferred compensation to eligible employees of the Company. At December 31, 2015, the Parent had 66,728,574 common shares available for future grant under its compensation plans. These incentive compensation plans are administered by the Parent. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Compensation and Organization Committee of the Parent's Board of Directors, the Parent may not grant options to purchase common shares, restricted stock or other shares under any long-term compensation plan in an aggregate amount that exceeds 6% of the Parent's outstanding common shares in any rolling three-year period.

Total compensation expense recognized by the Company for the long-term compensation plans was \$262,383 for 2015. The total income tax benefit recognized in the Statement of Operations for these plans was \$97,607 for 2015. Stock-based compensation expense related to awards granted to employees is recorded in employee compensation and benefits in the Statement of Operations.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Stock Options

Stock options granted to employees generally become exercisable at the rate of 25% per year. No option granted by the Parent will be exercisable less than one year after, or expire later than ten years from, the grant date. The exercise price is the closing price of the Parent's common shares on the grant date.

The Parent determines the fair value of options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This model was originally developed to determine the fair value of exchange-traded equity options, which (unlike employee stock options) have no vesting period or transferability restrictions. Because of these differences, the Black-Scholes model does not precisely value an employee stock option, but it is commonly used for this purpose. The model assumes that the estimated fair value of an option is amortized as compensation expense over the option's vesting period.

The Black-Scholes model requires several assumptions, which the Parent developed and updated based on historical trends and current market observations. The Parent's determination of the fair value of options is only as accurate as the underlying assumptions. The assumptions pertaining to options issued during 2015 are shown in the following table.

Average option life	6.0 years
Future dividend yield	1.84%
Historical share price volatility	0.382
Weighted-average risk-free interest rate	1.7%

Under the Parent's 2013 Equity Compensation Plan, its Compensation and Organization Committee has the authority to approve all stock option grants, but may delegate some of its authority to grant awards from time to time. The committee has given the Parent's Chief Executive Officer the authority to grant equity awards, including stock options, to any employee who is not designated an "officer" for purposes of Section 16 of the Exchange Act. No more than 3,000,000 common shares may be issued under this authority.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Stock Options (continued)

The following table summarizes activity, pricing and other information for the Company's stock options for the year ended December 31, 2015.

		Weighted-Average	Weighted-Average	Aggregate
	Number of	Exercise Price	Remaining Life	Intrinsic
	Options	Per Option	(Years)	Value (a)
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	55,039	\$14.26		
Granted	4,270	\$14.11		
Exercised	(11,941)	\$9.11	•	
Lapsed or canceled	0	\$0		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	47,368	\$15.55	4.38	\$114,028
Expected to vest	13,139	\$10.73	7.51	\$35,757
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	33,264	\$17.53	3.03	\$77,266

⁽a) The intrinsic value of a stock option is the amount by which the fair value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the option. At December 31, 2015, the fair value of the underlying stock was less than the weighted-average exercise price per option.

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options was \$4.33 for options granted during 2015. Stock option exercises numbered 11,941 in 2015. The aggregate intrinsic value of exercised options was \$62,164 for 2015. As of December 31, 2015, unrecognized compensation

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Stock Options (continued)

cost related to nonvested options under the plan totaled \$18,090. The Company expects to recognize this cost over a weighted-average period of 2.56 years. Cash received by the Parent from options exercised was \$108,827 in 2015. The actual tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from options exercised totaled \$23,125 for 2015.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation Program

The Parent's Long-Term Incentive Compensation Program (the "Program") rewards senior executives critical to the Company's long-term financial success. Awards are granted annually in a variety of forms:

- deferred cash payments that generally vest and are payable at the rate of 25% per year:
- time-lapsed (service condition) restricted stock units payable in stock, which generally vest at the rate of 25% per year;
- performance units payable in stock, which vest at the end of the three-year performance cycle and will not vest unless Key attains defined performance
- performance units payable in cash, which vest at the end of the three-year performance cycle and will not vest unless Key attains defined performance levels.

Performance units vested in 2015 numbered 6,617 and were paid in cash. The total fair value of the performance units that vested in 2015 was \$81,321.

The following table summarizes activity and pricing information for the nonvested shares in the Program for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Long-Term Incentive Compensation Program (continued)

	Vesting Contingent on Service Conditions		Vesting Contingent on Performance and Service Conditions			
	Number of Nonvested Shares		Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Number of Nonvested Shares		Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2014	35,975	S	9.68	23,382	\$	12.75
Granted	31,198		14.11	4,389		13.19
Vested	(19,372)		9.30	(6,617)		12.29
Forfeited	(2,144)		14.11	-		
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	45,657	\$	12.62	21,154	\$	12.90

The compensation cost of time-lapsed and performance-based restricted stock or unit awards granted under the Program is calculated using the closing trading price of the Parent's common shares on the grant date.

Unlike time-lapsed and performance-based restricted stock or units, the Parent does not pay dividends during the vesting period for performance shares or units that may become payable in excess of targeted performance.

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of awards granted under the Program was \$14.00 during 2015. As of December 31, 2015, unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested shares under the Program totaled \$339,143. The Company expects to recognize this cost over a weighted-average period of 2.52 years. The total fair value of shares vested was \$261,542 in 2015.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

4. Related-Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into transactions with the Bank and its affiliates.

The Bank and affiliated companies provide certain support services to the Company. Services include legal, human resources, payroll, tax, risk management, insurance, communications, facilities, distribution, printing, and computer processing. The Company may be provided these services under one or more service agreements with the respective affiliate. Charges from affiliates for 2015 were:

Occupancy, information services, and equipment	*.	\$	11,047,393	
Communications			819,096	
Corporate management fee		4,778,000		
		\$	16,644,489	

Of the expenses recorded above, \$364,380 is due to the Parent at December 31, 2015, and included in the payable to Parent in the accompanying statement of Assets, Liabilities and Member's Interest.

The Company has a specific service agreement with KeyCorp Insurance Agency USA Inc. (the Agency). The major services performed by the Agency include the following: licensing and maintaining licensing for the Agency; to sell insurance in all states in which the Agency and Company sell insurance products; negotiate and maintain selling agreements; license Agency and Company personnel to sell insurance, pay any non-income taxes to applicable states, pay all required registration and licensing costs, and employ and compensate personnel to carry out the foregoing activities. For these services provided the Agency retains a contracted percentage of the revenue it received that were sold by the Company, which amounted to \$53,416,608 for the year ended December 31, 2015, of which \$545,008 was due from the Agency at December 31, 2015 and is included in receivable from affiliates in the accompanying Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Member's interest.

5. Income Taxes

The Company is a single member LLC treated for tax purposes as a division of the Bank and therefore is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by the Parent.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

5. Income Taxes (continued)

For financial reporting purposes, the Parent follows the policy of allocating the consolidated income tax provision among the Parent and its subsidiaries on a separate return basis, which includes any tax credits or carryovers and carrybacks, subject to recognition of such items on a consolidated basis.

The Company files separate state tax returns. Income taxes included in the Statement of Operations are summarized below:

Current:	
Federal	\$ 3,807,724
State	378,534
Total current	4,186,258
Deferred:	
Federal	447,204
State	46,765
Total deferred	493,969
Total income tax expense	\$ 4,680,227

The difference between income taxes and the amount computed by applying the statutory Federal tax rate of 35% to income before taxes is as follows:

	Amount	Tax Rate
Expected income tax at U.S. statutory tax rate	\$ 4,350,622	35.0%
State taxes, net of federal tax benefit	276,444	2.2
Disallowed meals and entertainment	43,354	0.3
Other	9,807	0.1
Income tax expense	\$ 4,680,227	37.6%

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

5. Income Taxes (continued)

The deferred income tax expense (benefit) for the year ended December 31, 2015, consists of the following:

Employee compensation accruals	\$ 481,748
Prepaid expenses	63,038
State taxes	(37,046)
Furniture and equipment	(13,771)
Total deferred tax expense	\$ 493,969

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

\$507,515
30,109
\$537,624
\$330,287
11,612
341,899
\$195,725

Deferred tax assets are recoverable from the Parent when they are able to be used. An assessment is conducted of all available evidence to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that are

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

5. Income Taxes (continued)

more-likely-than-not to be realized, and therefore, recorded. This evidence includes taxable income in prior periods, projected future taxable income and projected future reversals of deferred tax items. Based on these criteria, the Company currently believes it is more-likely-than-not that the net deferred tax asset will be realized in future periods.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company paid the Parent \$3,634,992 for Federal and State income taxes. At December 31, 2015, the Company had an \$86,671 intercompany payable to the Parent for Federal and State income taxes.

6. Commitments and Contingencies

Since the Company is an introducing broker-dealer, securities transactions are processed by a clearing broker-dealer on a fully disclosed basis. Therefore, the Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The services provided by the clearing broker-dealer include the execution of certain securities transactions, the preparation of customer trade confirmations, the maintenance of customer accounts, and the custody and delivery of securities. In conjunction with this arrangement, the Company is contingently liable for the payment of securities purchased and the delivery of securities sold by customers. No losses from such contingencies have been incurred or are anticipated by management for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Company establishes accruals for legal proceedings, including litigation, arbitrations, and regulatory and governmental investigations and inquiries, when information related to the loss contingencies represented by those matters indicates both that a loss is probable and that the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. Three investigations that may have a material impact on the Company are ongoing. The first involves an investigation by the FINRA's Enforcement Division concerning the sales practices of some of the Company's representatives in selling certain unit investment trusts. The second involves FINRA's Enforcement Division's investigation of the Company's practices in crediting unit investment trust purchasers with rollover and break point discounts. The third involves an internal investigation of whether the Company properly credited advisory account customers with 12b-1 fees paid to the Company Management has established reserves for these matters that it believes to be adequate to cover the Company's potential liability. However, in light of the inherent uncertainty in legal proceedings there can be no assurance that the ultimate resolution will not exceed established reserves. As a result, the outcome of a particular matter, or a combination of matters, may be material to the Company's results of operations for a particular period, depending upon the size

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

of the loss or the Company's income for that particular period. Any such accruals are adjusted thereafter as appropriate to reflect the changed circumstances. As of December 31, 2015, the aggregate accrual for all legal proceedings that met the standard for establishing such an accrual was \$200,810.

7. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the uniform net capital rule under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This rule prohibits the Company from engaging in any securities transactions whenever its "aggregate indebtedness" (as defined) exceeds 15 times its "net capital" (as defined). Under such rule, the Company may be required to reduce its business if its "net capital ratio" (as defined) exceeds 12 to 1. The Company may also be prohibited from expanding its business if its net capital ratio exceeds 10 to 1.

As an introducing broker-dealer, the Company is required to maintain minimum net capital of the greater of \$250,000 or 6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness. At December 31, 2015, the minimum amount required was \$469,657. At December 31, 2015, the Company's net capital was \$40,651,242, which was \$40,181,585 in excess of its required net capital and the Company's aggregate indebtedness to net capital ratio was 0.17 to 1.

8. Employee Benefit Plans

Employees of the Company are covered under a 401(k) plan sponsored by the Parent. The plan permits eligible employees to contribute from 1% to 100% of eligible compensation with up to 6% being eligible for matching contributions. The plan also permits the Company to distribute a discretionary annual profit-sharing contribution, which was accrued at 2.0% of eligible compensation for 2015 for employees eligible on the last business day of the plan year. For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company's allocated contribution expense from the Parent was \$2,686,229, included in employee compensation and benefits on the accompanying statement of Operations.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

8. Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Effective December 31, 2009, the Parent amended its pension plans to freeze all benefit accruals and close the plans to new employees. The Company will continue to credit participants' existing account balances for interest until they receive their plan benefits. Substantially all of the Company's employees who meet certain specified conditions are eligible for benefits under group medical and dental plans, and postretirement health care and life insurance plans established by the Parent. The costs related to the plans incurred by the Parent on behalf of the Company's employees are allocated to the Company based on management's estimate of the Company's proportionate share of the related costs. The Company's allocated cost for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$2,090,232, included in employee compensation and benefits in the accompanying Statement of Operations.

9. Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value Determination

As defined in the applicable accounting guidance, fair value is the price to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the Company's principal market. The Company has established and documented its process for determining the fair values of its assets and liabilities, where applicable. Fair value is based on quoted market prices, when available, for identical or similar assets or liabilities. In the absence of quoted market prices, management determines the fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities using pricing models (either by a third party pricing service or internally). Both of these approaches rely on market-based parameters when available, or unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs may be based on management's judgment, assumptions and estimates related to credit quality, liquidity, interest rates and other relevant inputs.

Management makes liquidity valuation adjustments to the fair value of certain assets to reflect the uncertainty in the pricing and trading of the instruments when they are unable to observe recent market transactions for identical or similar instruments. Liquidity valuation adjustments are based on the following factors:

- the amount of time since the last relevant valuation:
- whether there is an actual trade or relevant external quote available at the measurement date; and
- volatility associated with the primary pricing components

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Fair Value Determination (continued)

The Company ensures that its fair value measurements are accurate and appropriate by relying upon various controls, including:

- an independent review and approval of valuation models and assumptions;
- recurring detailed reviews of profit and loss; and
- a validation of valuation model components against benchmark data and similar products, where possible.

On a quarterly basis, management reviews any changes to its valuation methodologies to ensure they are appropriate and justified, and refines its valuation methodologies as more market-based data becomes available. Formal documentation in the form of fair value valuation methodologies is prepared detailing the asset or liability class and related general ledger accounts, valuation techniques, fair value hierarchy level market participants, accounting methods, valuation methodology, group responsible for valuations, and valuation inputs.

Oualitative Disclosures of Valuation Techniques

Marketable Securities. Marketable securities are classified as Level 1 when quoted market prices are available in an active market for the identical securities. Level 1 instruments include exchange-traded equity securities. Marketable securities are classified as Level 2 if quoted prices for identical securities are not available, and the Company determines fair value using pricing models (either by a third party pricing service or internally) or quoted prices of similar securities. These instruments include money market securities, unit investment trusts (UIT) and mutual funds, which are valued using net asset value provided by the mutual fund companies where the positions are held. Securities are classified as Level 3 when there is limited activity in the market for a particular instrument. In such cases, the Company uses pricing models based on certain assumptions to determine fair value. There are currently no financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring or nonrecurring basis that utilize Level 3 inputs.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

Cash balances are valued at carrying amount, which equals fair value. Receivables from brokers, dealers, and clearing organizations are reported at carrying value which approximates fair value due to their liquidity. Securities may include equity securities which are valued using quoted market prices in an active market for identical securities, resulting in a Level 1 classification. If quoted prices for identical securities are not available, fair value is determined by using pricing models or quoted prices of similar securities, resulting in a Level 2 classification.

Qualitative Disclosures of Valuation Techniques

On a quarterly basis, management validates the pricing valuation received from the broker dealer of record to ensure the fair value determination is consistent with the applicable accounting guidance and that the assets are properly classified in the fair value hierarchy. To perform this validation, management substantiates the fair values determined for a sample of securities by comparing the fair value provided by the broker dealer of record to prices from other independent sources for the same or similar securities.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

9. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The following table presents these assets and liabilities at December 31, 2015.

December 31, 2015

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured on a recurring basis	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Total assets on a recurring				
basis at fair value:				
Money market accounts	\$-	\$23,235,963	\$-	\$23,235,963
Mutual funds	. –	1,475	_	1,475
Total	\$-	\$23,237,438	\$ -	\$23,237,438

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 or in and out of Level 3 during 2015.

Supplementary Information

Schedule I

Computation of Net Capital Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1

As of December 31, 2015

NET	CA	P	TA	I

Total Member's interest qualified for net capital		\$	44,991,720
DEDUCTIONS AND OTHER CHARGES: Nonallowable assets: Furniture and equipment Prepaid expenses Deferred tax assets, net Fee receivable	(191,922) (707,920) (195,725) (2,189,148)		
Receviable from Affiliates Other assets	(570,822)		
Other assets	(20,001)	•	(3,875,538)
HAIRCUTS ON SECURITIES AND INVENTORY			(464,940)
NET CAPITAL		· ·	\$40,651,242
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS- Items included in statement of financial condition: Liabilities \$	7,044,856	\$	7,044,856
DIVIDED BY			15
MINIMUM NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	!	\$	469,657
MINIMUM DOLLAR REQUIREMENT	:	\$	250,000
NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT		\$	469,657
EXCESS NET CAPITAL	:	<u>\$</u> _	40,181,585
RATIO: AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS TO NET CAPITAL		0.17	7 TO 1
NOTE: The above computation does not differ from the computation of net capital under Rule 15c3-1 as of			

the computation of net capital under Rule 15c3-1 as of December 31, 2015 as filed on Form X-17A-5 by the Company

Schedule II

Statement Regarding Rule 15c3-3

December 31, 2015

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission under paragraphs (k)(2)(ii) of that Rule.

As Key Investment Services LLC business activities do not involve taking possession and control of customer funds or securities, an exemption from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Commission is claimed under paragraph (k)(2)(ii) for the following:

- A. Computation for the Determination of Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3
- B. Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements under Rule 15c3-3