

Eagan Capital Management, LLC
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This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Eagan Capital Management, LLC ("ECM"). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 315-637-8004/8007 or via email at eeagan@eagancapital.net. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or by any state securities authority.

Eagan Capital Management, LLC is a registered investment adviser. Registration of an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. The oral and written communications of an Adviser provide you with information about which you determine to hire or retain an Adviser.

Additional information about Eagan Capital Management, LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item # 2 Material Changes

In this section we discuss only material changes since the last annual update which was filed with the SEC on February 23, 2016.

There have been no material changes since the last update.

Pursuant to SEC Rules, we will ensure that you receive a summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures within 120 days of the close of our business' fiscal year. We may further provide other ongoing disclosure information about material changes as necessary.

We will further provide you with a new Brochure as necessary based on changes or new information, at any time, without charge.

Currently, our Brochure may be requested by contacting Edward W. Eagan, Managing Member, at 315-637-8004 or eeagan@eagancapital.net.

Additional information about ECM is also available via the SEC's web site www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. The SEC's web site also provides information about any persons affiliated with ECM who are registered, or are required to be registered, as investment adviser representatives of ECM.

Table of Contents

Item 1 – Cover Page	
Item 2 – Material Changes.....	2
Item 3 – Table of Contents.....	3
Item 4 – Advisory Business.....	4
Item 5 – Fees and Compensation.....	4
Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management.....	5
Item 7 – Types of Clients.....	5
Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss.....	5
Item 9 – Disciplinary Information.....	8
Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations.....	9
Item 11 – Code of Ethics.....	9
Item 12 – Brokerage Practices.....	11
Item 13 – Review of Accounts.....	11
Item 14 – Client Referrals and other Compensation.....	11
Item 15 – Custody.....	11
Item 16 – Investment Discretion.....	12
Item 17 – Voting Client Securities.....	12
Item 18 – Financial Information.....	12

Item 4 – Advisory Business

A) Clients use the services provided by ECM for a variety of purposes. Some want to learn how to save for the college education of their children. Some wish to know if they're on track for a comfortable retirement. The typical ECM client is either retired or preparing to retire. After an initial meeting, ECM will develop a plan to help clients meet their financial goals. If appropriate, prior to implementing the plan, an Investment Policy is prepared for and signed by the client. Once signed, ECM will begin to invest the client's assets according to the Policy. This helps avoid confusion and misunderstandings. Edward W. Eagan is the Managing Member of ECM, its sole owner and only member. He has worked in the financial services industry since May 1988. He started his Investment Advisory business in 1998 and created an LLC within which to conduct his advisory practice in March 2001. ECM is not a publically traded company.

B) Investment portfolio management is the most common service provided by ECM. The portfolio management process is described in Item #8 below. For many clients who are not retired, ECM will prepare a goal-specific financial plan to help them determine if they're on track to reach their objective. Those goals might include retirement, funding their children's college education, buying a second home, or leaving a legacy. In very rare instances, a client will ask ECM to prepare a thorough financial plan. Only in those instances does ECM charge a fee for the preparation of the comprehensive plan. Clients may impose restrictions as to the types of investments held within their accounts. However, none have chosen to do so.

ECM also acts as a Solicitor for Hammer Asset Management, LLC ("HAM") - a registered investment adviser. The investment methodology used by HAM often appeals to investors interested in active (versus passive) management and which includes the ownership of individual stocks and bonds.

C) All financial plans, as well as investment portfolios, are tailored to the individual client's needs. Many factors are taken into consideration when tailoring an investment portfolio to a particular client. Some of the items considered are investment objectives, time horizon, risk tolerance, tax bracket, inheritances, other assets owned, business interests, investment experience, how the assets are owned, marital status, children, estate plans, gifting plans, and charitable bequests, among others. Whereas many clients will own similar investments, their particular portfolio composition will be unique in an effort to reflect their individual investment objectives.

D) ECM does not currently participate in wrap fee programs.

E) As of December 31, 2016, ECM managed approximately \$24,711,325 in assets on a discretionary basis and \$24,216,216 on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

The specific manner in which fees are charged by ECM is established in a client's written advisory agreement with ECM. The Client (or custodian) shall pay to the Advisor quarterly, in advance, one fourth of the annual fee. The annual fee equals three quarters of one percent (0.75%) of the assets under management. Calculation of the assets at inception and quarterly thereafter shall be based upon the fair market value of the portfolio (including cash or its equivalents) as determined by the Advisor. The fee payable for any portion of a calendar quarter shall be pro-rated. This quarterly assessment shall be due and payable within thirty (30) days of its receipt by the Client. No fee shall be based upon either capital gains or capital appreciation of the Client's assets. Most clients choose to have this fee deducted from their account. A small number of clients choose to be billed. The choice of how to pay the fee is entirely up to the Client.

ECM's fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses which shall be incurred by the client. Clients may incur certain charges imposed by custodians, brokers, third party investment and other third parties such as fees charged by managers, custodial fees, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Mutual funds and exchange traded funds also charge internal management fees, which are disclosed in a fund's prospectus. Such charges, fees and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to ECM's fee, and ECM shall not receive any portion of these commissions, fees, and costs. See Item #12 as well.

When ECM acts as a Solicitor for HAM, ECM receives a third of the fee assessed by HAM. The fee paid by the Client to HAM is exactly the same as it would be if no Solicitor were involved. It is HAM and not the client which compensates ECM for acting as a Solicitor. See Item #10 as well.

On those rare occasions when ECM is asked by the Client to prepare a comprehensive financial plan, ECM charges an hourly fee. At this time, that hourly fee is \$360/hour. No fees are charged to prepare goal-specific plans.

ECM does not receive compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products. The vast majority of investments found within advisory accounts today consist of individual securities, ETFs, or no-load mutual funds. Whenever possible, Institutional share classes are used to purchase actively managed mutual funds.

Clients have the option of purchasing investment products recommended by ECM from other Broker/Dealers or agents that are not affiliated with ECM or Edward W. Eagan.

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

ECM does not charge any performance-based fees (fees based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a client).

Item 7 – Types of Clients

ECM provides portfolio management services to individuals, high net worth individuals, corporate pension plans and profit-sharing plans. However the vast majority of clients are individuals. There is no minimum account size required to open an account with ECM.

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

The investment strategy employed by ECM is based upon the concept of diversification across many asset classes. Roger Gibson's describes a similar strategy in his book, *Asset Allocation*. A multiple-asset strategy is used by the endowments at Harvard and Yale. This model calls for investments across multiple asset classes. Within this model, nearly all the publicly available asset classes could be owned. Rather than re-balancing the portfolio annually as suggested by Gibson, ECM uses various timing signals based on what is known as the Minimum Variance Portfolio to help determine when to change portfolio allocations. Some of the major asset classes that may typically be found in a portfolio include: cash equivalents such as money market accounts; domestic stocks, bonds and real estate; international stocks, bonds and real estate; commodities including gold; and what are known generically as alternative strategies that may include themes like managed futures, market neutral, long/short, collars, merger arbitrage and risk parity.

As a result of the use of the timing signals, clients may experience higher portfolio turnover than would be expected if they pursued what is known as a "buy and hold" investment strategy. Portfolio turnover refers to how frequently assets within a portfolio are bought and sold. Generally speaking, higher portfolio turnover results in higher costs due to an increase in the number of transactions. The potential for higher transaction costs may be offset in part by the use of index funds and/or exchange traded funds whenever advisable. These funds tend to have annual operating expense ratios that are significantly lower than actively managed mutual

funds. In addition, when using actively managed mutual funds, ECM purchases institutional share classes which often enjoy lower annual operating expense ratios than retail share classes.

The potential for higher transaction costs may also be offset through the practice of placing block trades (or aggregated trades). By buying or selling a given security for multiple clients at the same time, ECM is frequently able to realize savings for the clients in the form of a lower price per share (in the case of a purchase) or a higher price per share (in the case of a sale) due to the size of the order.

In an effort to find potentially attractive alternatives to the domestic bond and real estate portions of client portfolios, ECM began advising clients to consider promissory notes secured by mortgages on real estate in August of 2012. Studies by the likes of Morgan Stanley ("Housing 2.0: The New Rental Paradigm," October 27, 2011) point out the attractive risk/reward characteristics of single-family homes used as rentals. The typical borrower is a real estate professional who already owns a large number of single-family homes used as rentals. Some borrowers also use money that is loaned to renovate homes and sell them quickly. In every case, real estate is being used to secure the loans. Loan terms vary but generally run between one and three years. Like all investments, promissory notes, mortgages and real estate contain risks. These risk would include (but not be limited to): credit risk, interest rate risk; issuer risk, liquidity risk; mortgage-related risk (including foreclosure); and real estate risk as described below.

Since nearly every publically traded asset class may be represented in a client's portfolio, there could be significant risk within that asset class. Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. Some of the risks clients may be exposed to include:

Arbitrage Risk: the risk that securities purchased pursuant to an arbitrage strategy intended to take advantage of a perceived relationship between the value of two securities may not perform as expected.

Asset Allocation Risk: the risk a portfolio could lose money as a result of less than optimal or poor asset allocation decisions as to how the asset are allocated or reallocated.

Commodity Risk: the risk that investing in commodity-linked derivative instruments may subject the portfolio to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs, and international economic, political and regulatory developments.

Credit Risk: the risk that the portfolio could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivative contract, is unable or unwilling to meet its financial obligations.

Currency Risk: the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the portfolio's investments in foreign currencies or securities that trade in, and receive revenues in, or derivatives that provide exposure to, foreign currencies.

Derivatives Risk: the risk of investing in derivative instruments, including liquidity, interest rate, market, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the portfolio could lose more than the principal amount invested.

Distressed Company Risk: the risk securities of distressed companies may be subject to greater levels of credit, issuer and liquidity risk. Securities of distressed companies include both debt and equity. Debt securities of distressed companies are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments.

Emerging Market Risk: the risk of investing in emerging market securities, primarily increased foreign (non-U.S.) investment risk.

Equity Risk: the risk that the value of equity securities, such as common stocks and preferred stocks, may decline due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to a particular company or to factors affecting a particular industry or industries. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than fixed income securities.

Foreign (non-U.S.) Investment Risk: the risk that investing in foreign securities may result in the portfolio experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a portfolio that invests exclusively in securities of U.S. companies, due to smaller markets, differing reporting, accounting and auditing standards, and nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, currency blockage, or political changes or diplomatic developments.

High Yield Risk: the risk that high yield securities and unrated securities of similar credit quality (commonly known as "junk bonds") are subject to greater levels of credit and liquidity risk. High yield securities are considered primarily speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to make principal and interest payments.

Interest Rate Risk: the risk that fixed income securities will decline in value because of an increase in interest rates. A fund with a longer average portfolio duration will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a fund with a

shorter average portfolio duration.

Issuer Non-diversification Risk: the risk focusing investments in a small number of issuers, industries or foreign currencies, including being more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a more diversified portfolio might be.

Issuer Risk: the risk that the value of a security may decline for reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.

Liquidity Risk: the risk that a particular investment may be difficult to purchase or sell and that ECM may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price or achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector.

Management Risk: the risk that the investment techniques and risk analyses applied by ECM will produce the desired results and that legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to ECM. There is no guarantee that the client's investment objectives will be achieved.

Market Risk: the risk that the value of securities owned by the client may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries.

Mortgage-related and Other Asset-backed Risk: the risks of investing in mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities, including interest rate risk, extension risk, prepayment risk, as well as default risk. A default could trigger the need to foreclose. There are costs and potential legal issues associated with foreclosure.

Real Estate Risk: the risk that a portfolio's investments in real estate investment trusts ("REITs") or real estate-linked derivative instruments will subject the portfolio to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local or general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes and operating expenses. A portfolio's investment in REITs subjects it to management and tax risks.

Smaller Company Risk: the risk that the value of securities issued by a smaller company may go up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably, as compared to more widely-held securities due to narrow markets and limited resources of smaller companies. A portfolio's investments in smaller companies subject it to greater levels of credit, market and issuer risk.

Tax risk: the risk that the tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivative instruments, such as commodity-linked derivative instruments, including

commodity index-linked notes, swap agreements, commodity options, futures, and options on futures, may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect the character, timing and or amount of the portfolio's taxable income or gains and distributions.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of ECM or the integrity of ECM's management. ECM has no information applicable to this Item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

The vast majority of ECM's clients have accounts at CIR. National Financial Services, LLC ("NFS") serves as the custodian and carrying Broker/Dealer for CIR. As a result, all trades are conducted on NFS' trading platform. NFS prepares the monthly account statements clients receive.

Clients using their IRA accounts to make investments in Promissory Notes use a self-directed custodian such as Equity Trust of Ohio. Clients often name ECM as an interested party on accounts held at self-directed IRA custodians, enabling ECM to receive account-related communications.

Occasionally ECM acts as a Solicitor for Hammer Asset Management, LLC ("HAM") a SEC-registered investment advisor. Each client that uses HAM as his Investment Advisor is given a copy of the Solicitor's Disclosure Agreement along with HAM's Advisory Agreement. A copy of the Solicitor's Disclosure Agreement is retained in the client's file. The Solicitor's Agreement spells out the nature of the relationship between ECM and HAM, as well as the fees ECM receives from HAM in exchange for acting in its role as Solicitor. The fee ECM receives is equal to one third of the fee charged by HAM. The fees paid by clients to HAM are identical to those paid by HAM clients wherein no Solicitor is involved. The fees HAM charges its clients are a function of the size of the assets under management with the largest fee (1.5%) assessed to the smallest accounts.

Edward W. Eagan, Managing Member, is a licensed Life and Health Insurance Broker. He is also a New York State licensed Real Estate Broker.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics

ECM has adopted a Code of Ethics for all supervised persons of the firm describing its high standard of business conduct and fiduciary duty to its clients. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, a prohibition of rumor mongering, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, and personal securities trading procedures, among other

things. All supervised persons at ECM must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended.

ECM anticipates that, in appropriate circumstances, consistent with clients' investment objectives, it will cause accounts over which ECM has management authority to effect, and will recommend to investment advisory clients or prospective clients, the purchase or sale of securities in which ECM, its affiliates and/or clients, directly or indirectly, have a position of interest. ECM's employees and persons associated with ECM are required to follow ECM's Code of Ethics. Subject to satisfying this policy and applicable laws, officers, directors and employees of ECM and its affiliates may trade for their own accounts in securities which are recommended to and/or purchased for ECM's clients. The Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the employees of ECM will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. Under the Code certain classes of securities have been designated as exempt transactions, based upon a determination that these would materially not interfere with the best interest of ECM's clients. In addition, the Code requires pre-clearance of many transactions, and restricts trading in close proximity to client trading activity. Nonetheless, because the Code of Ethics in some circumstances would permit employees to invest in the same securities as clients, there is a possibility that employees might benefit from market activity by a client in a security held by an employee. Employee trading is continually monitored under the Code of Ethics so as to reasonably prevent conflicts of interest between ECM and its clients.

Certain affiliated accounts may trade in the same securities with client accounts on an aggregated basis when consistent with ECM's obligation of best execution. In such circumstances, the affiliated and client accounts will share commission costs equally and receive securities at a total average price. ECM will retain records of the trade order (specifying each participating account) and its allocation, which will be completed prior to the entry of the aggregated order. Completed orders will be allocated as specified in the initial trade order. Partially filled orders will be allocated on a pro rata basis. Any exceptions will be explained on the Order. ECM's clients or prospective clients may request a copy of the firm's Code of Ethics by contacting Edward W. Eagan.

It is ECM's policy that the firm will not affect any principal or agency cross securities transactions for client accounts. ECM will also not cross trades between client accounts. Principal transactions are generally defined as transactions where an adviser, acting as principal for its own account or the account of an affiliated Broker/Dealer, buys from or sells any security to any advisory client. A principal transaction may also be deemed to have occurred if a security is crossed between an affiliated hedge fund and another client account. An agency cross transaction is defined as a transaction where a person acts as an investment adviser in relation to a transaction in which the investment adviser, or any person controlled by or under

common control with the investment adviser, acts as broker for both the advisory client and for another person on the other side of the transaction. Agency cross transactions may arise where an adviser is dually registered as a Broker/Dealer or has an affiliated Broker/Dealer.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

The only Broker/Dealers ECM routinely uses are CIR and NFS (see item #10 above). NFS provides services as a clearing firm to myriad smaller Broker/Dealers like CIR. Both CIR and NFS charge fees (transaction, custodial and maintenance, among others) that appear to be customary for full-service brokerage firms. A Client is free to choose to custody their assets anywhere they like. ECM can and does act as the Advisor for client accounts that are custodied elsewhere. There are two very practical reasons why that it is a relatively rare occurrence. When a client's account is custodied elsewhere, her account cannot be included in the aggregated trades described above in paragraph #3 under Item #8. All else being equal, this implies she will pay more (or receive less, in the case of a sale) than ECM's other clients. It also implies she will pay someone a commission. ECM's clients do not pay commissions. That may not be the case for those clients whose accounts are custodied somewhere else. These two factors, taken together, create the potential of higher costs for that client. Clients should be aware that ECM, by directing clients to CIR and NFS, may not be able to achieve most favorable execution of client transactions.

ECM acts a Solicitor for HAM. Those clients referred to HAM by ECM have their trades executed through NFS.

ECM does not enter into soft dollar arrangements with anyone. ECM has no financial incentive nor receives compensation of any kind for suggesting to clients that they use CIR and NFS. Fees charged by ECM to the client are the same regardless of where her assets are custodied.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Investment advisory clients are encouraged to attend an Annual Review meeting. Clients are contacted to schedule the Review. Clients are also requested to advise ECM when there have been any significant changes in their financial situation, which would trigger an additional review. Edward W. Eagan, Managing Member, conducts all reviews. Clients can request more frequent reviews should they feel the need.

All advisory clients receive monthly account statements from the broker dealer. All receive annual performance reports as part of the comprehensive annual review package.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Client referrals are made by existing clients. Normally ECM will buy a gift certificate to a local restaurant as an expression of appreciation for a referral. In no event will ECM spend more than \$100 per client per year for such referrals.

ECM acts as a Solicitor for Hammer Asset Management, LLC (“HAM”) a SEC-registered investment advisor. Each client that uses HAM as its Investment Advisor is given a copy of the Solicitor’s Disclosure Agreement prior to signing HAM’s Advisory Agreement. The Solicitor’s Agreement spells out the nature of the relationship between ECM and HAM, as well as the fees ECM receives from HAM in exchange for acting in its role as Solicitor. The fees paid by clients to HAM are identical to those paid by HAM clients wherein no Solicitor is involved. A copy of the Solicitor’s Disclosure Agreement is retained in the client’s file. Clients solicited by ECM for HAM are clients of HAM and not those of ECM.

Item 15 – Custody

Clients should receive monthly statements from the Broker/Dealer or other qualified custodian that holds and maintains client’s investment assets. Clients using self-directed IRA custodians can elect to receive electronic account statements. ECM urges Clients to carefully review such statements and compare such official custodial records to the account statements that we may provide to you. Our statements may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

ECM usually receives discretionary authority from the client at the outset of an advisory relationship to select the identity and amount of securities to be bought or sold. In all cases, however, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives for the particular client account. Investment guidelines and restrictions must be provided to ECM in writing. ECM receives this authority as part of the Trading Authorization form signed by the Client at the same time they complete the Investment Advisory Agreement.

When selecting securities and determining amounts, ECM observes the investment policies, limitations and restrictions of the clients for which it advises. For registered investment companies, ECM’s authority to trade securities may also be limited by certain federal securities and tax laws that require diversification of investments and favor the holding of investments once made.

ECM has no investment discretion for client accounts held at self-directed IRA custodians.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

As a matter of firm policy and practice, ECM does not have any authority to and does not vote proxies on behalf of advisory clients. Clients retain the responsibility for receiving and voting proxies for any and all securities maintained in client portfolios. ECM may provide advice to clients regarding the clients' voting of proxies when requested.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Registered investment advisers are required to provide you with certain financial information or disclosures about ECM's financial condition. ECM has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients, and has not been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.