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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Brooke Private Equity Associates Management, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 617-227-3160 and/or lcallicutt@brookepea.com. 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 Brooke Private Equity Associates Management, LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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ITEM 2. MATERIAL CHANGES

Not applicable.

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ITEM 4. ADVISORY BUSINESS

Brooke Private Equity Associates Management, LLC (“BPEA” or “the Firm”) exercises discretionary authority in providing advisory services to its clients, which are private limited partnerships or other entities (the “Funds” or the “Clients”). BPEA has two lines of business: private equity funds-of-funds and customized programs. BPEA currently has three diversified private equity funds-of-funds that focus on the small buyout and growth segment of the private equity market, Brooke Private Equity Fund I, Brooke Private Equity Fund II and BPEA Small Buyout and Growth Fund I (collectively, the “BPEA Funds”). BPEA also has three life sciences funds-of-funds: Vectis Life Sciences Fund I, BPEA Life Sciences Fund I, and Vectis Healthcare & Life Sciences Fund II (collectively, the “Life Science Funds”). Vectis Healthcare & Life Sciences Fund II is co-managed with another registered investment adviser.

BPEA has a differentiated market position which the Firm expects will provide it access to private equity funds in the small end of the private equity market. Each Fund has an allocation to both fund investments and direct co-investments and the Funds may have specific investment criteria as well as investment restrictions and limitations.

Each Fund has established target allocations to investment stages and sectors. Through its internal network, BPEA identifies fund managers (“Managers”) who are raising capital and/or whose investment strategies target companies that fit the investment stages and sectors of each Fund.

After BPEA identifies underlying fund and direct investment opportunities in the market, the due diligence process begins. The BPEA investment team discusses advantages and disadvantages of the underlying fund and direct investment opportunity and overall fit within the Fund’s portfolio. If the BPEA investment team’s consensus of the opportunity is positive following the preliminary review, BPEA will begin its initial research and reference calls.

Prior to allocating significant resources to due diligence, BPEA drafts a Fund Qualification Memorandum (FQM) or a Deal Qualification Memorandum (DQM) for investment committee review. Both the FQM and DQM are summaries of the investment opportunity prepared by a member of the deal team. Based on feedback from the investment committee, further due diligence resources may be allocated to the investment opportunity.

For underlying funds, the deal team drafts an Investment Committee Recommendation outlining what the team learned in the due diligence process and continues to discuss potential risks. The Investment Committee must unanimously approve an underlying fund opportunity before an investment is made.

For direct investments, the BPEA team compiles an Investment Recommendation that outlines the key takeaways from the due diligence process. The Investment Committee must unanimously approve the direct investment opportunity before an investment is made.

After the investment is made, BPEA monitors its underlying funds and direct investments by speaking with Managers and company management and analyzing financial statements and quarterly reports. Additionally, BPEA typically attends the annual meetings of its Managers and

tracks the financial performance of the underlying funds and direct investments with an internal software system specifically designed for private equity firms. On a quarterly basis, BPEA conducts a valuation of its direct investment portfolio.

There are nine full time employees and one intern on staff. John Brooke and Christopher Austen are principal owners of BPEA, and the Firm has been in business since 2002.

As of December 31, 2011, BPEA manages approximately \$313,990,085 of Client assets on a discretionary basis, which includes uncalled capital commitments of the Funds. The Firm does not manage any non-discretionary assets.

ITEM 5. FEES AND COMPENSATION

BPEA typically charges management fees to the Funds for its advisory services and also receives performance-based fees from certain Funds as described in Item 6 of this Brochure. The amount and terms of payment of the management fees and performance based fees charged to each Fund are determined through negotiations with the investors of that Fund at the Fund's inception. Management fees and performance-based fees are automatically paid directly by the Funds under the terms of their limited partnership agreements, investment advisory agreements or other similar agreements.

Generally, the management fees range from 1.0% to 1.5% of the total capital committed to the Fund by investors. For most Funds, after several years of existence the management fees are reduced by some percentage. The payment schedule for management fees varies by Fund. Typically management fees are paid quarterly in advance, but they also may be paid on a monthly basis.

In addition to paying management fees and performance-based fees, the Funds also pay or reimburse BPEA for expenses relating to the Funds' formation, investment activities and ongoing operations, including any brokerage fees incurred in connection with transactions in securities owned by the Funds. Refer to Item 12 of this Brochure for a description of BPEA's brokerage practices.

ITEM 6. PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

Typically, BPEA will enter into performance-based fee arrangements with the Funds. Such fees are subject to negotiation with the investors of the Funds and generally entitle BPEA to a percentage of the profits of the applicable Fund (customarily referred to as a "carried interest"), which is typically 10% and is contingent on the Fund achieving certain investment performance hurdles.

Performance-based fee arrangements may create an incentive for BPEA to recommend investments that could be riskier or more speculative than those that would be recommended under a different fee arrangement. Such fee arrangements also can create an incentive to favor higher fee paying Funds over other Funds in the allocation of investment opportunities. BPEA has procedures designed to allocate investment opportunities among its Funds in a fair and equitable manner and to prevent this conflict from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities among Funds.

ITEM 7. TYPES OF CLIENTS

BPEA provides investment advice to Funds generally organized as limited partnerships in which an affiliate of BPEA serves as the general partner. Investors in the Funds typically include high net worth individuals, trusts, pension plans, corporations, endowments, and foundations. For most of the Funds BPEA has required a minimum investment amount, typically at least \$1 million, although investments below the established minimum are permitted under special circumstances.

ITEM 8. METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISK OF LOSS

A. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

The investment strategy used by BPEA varies based on the Fund for which investments are made. The strategies used by BPEA for its two primary lines of business are described below.

- The BPEA Funds are fund-of-funds with a direct co-investment allocation that are broadly diversified by sector and asset class. The BPEA Funds have a bias towards small growth equity and buyout managers and companies, with a small component invested in venture capital and large private equity funds.
- The Life Science Funds are fund-of-funds with a direct co-investment allocation that have a healthcare focus and are diversified by investment strategy (venture capital, growth equity, buyout), geography, and vintage year.

Refer to Item 4 of this Brochure for a description of the methods of analysis used by BPEA in formulating investment advice.

B. Material Risks

An investment in a Fund involves a variety of risks that each prospective investor should carefully consider before making a decision to acquire Interests, including risks customarily associated with investing in private equity funds. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective or otherwise be able to successfully carry out its investment program. The Fund's returns will be unpredictable and, accordingly, the Fund's investment program is not suitable as the sole investment vehicle for any investor. An investor should only invest in a Fund if the investor is able to withstand a total loss of its investment.

Lack of Control

A Fund will invest in underlying funds managed by investment managers unrelated to and outside of the control of the Fund. The Fund will not have an active role in the day-to-day management of the underlying funds or the assets thereof. Moreover, the Fund will not have the opportunity to evaluate the specific investments made by any underlying fund prior to the consummation of such investments. As a result, the returns of the Fund will primarily depend on the performance of these

unrelated investment managers over which the Fund has no control and could be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of one or more investment managers.

Illiquidity

A Fund's investments will be illiquid and long-term, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to realize such investments at attractive prices or otherwise be able to effect a successful realization or exit strategy. Illiquidity may result from the absence of an established market for investments as well as from legal or contractual restrictions on their resale by the Fund. The Fund may also receive distributions of securities that cannot be sold except pursuant to a registration statement filed under applicable federal and state securities laws or unless an exemption from such laws is available.

Foreign Investments

A Fund or one or more of the underlying funds may invest their capital outside the U.S. These non-U.S. investments involve certain risks not typically associated with investing in the U.S., including risks relating to (i) currency exchange matters, including fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the various foreign currencies in which foreign investments are denominated, and costs associated with conversion of investment principal and income from one currency into another; (ii) differences between U.S. and non-U.S. capital markets, including potential price volatility in and relative illiquidity of some foreign capital markets, the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements and less government supervision and regulation; (iii) certain economic and political risks, including potential exchange control regulations and restrictions on foreign investment and repatriation of capital, the risks of political, economic or social instability and the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation; and (iv) the possible imposition of foreign taxes on income and gains recognized with respect to such foreign investments and non-U.S. tax filing obligations.

Loss of Investment

An investment in the Fund requires a long-term commitment with no certainty of return. The interests are not readily marketable and the vast majority of the Fund's investments will be illiquid. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. As a fund that invests in private equity investment funds, the Fund will be subject to the risks inherent in private equity investing. The Fund and the underlying funds generally will invest in enterprises before they have proven that they will be successful. The performance of companies in which the underlying funds invest, and therefore the value of the Fund's investments, will be subject to many factors over which the Fund and the underlying funds may have limited or no control. The possibility of partial or total loss of Fund capital will exist, and prospective investors should not subscribe unless they can readily bear the consequences of such loss.

Competitive Environment

Private investment funds are often limited in size and are highly competitive. Due to the high level of investor demand for certain private investment fund managers and the fact that the Fund may be competing for investment opportunities with other entities that have substantially greater economic and personnel resources than the Fund or better relationships with the managers of certain funds, the Fund's ability to invest in suitable underlying funds may be significantly reduced.

Economic Instability

The Fund and underlying funds in which it invests will be subject to various risks incidental to investing, including political and economic instability. The Fund's investments may be sensitive to general downward swings in the overall economy or in their specific industries or geographies. Factors affecting economic conditions, including, for example, public market volatility, inflation rates, rising interest rates, currency devaluation, exchange rate fluctuations, industry conditions, competition, technological developments, domestic and worldwide political, military and diplomatic events and trends and innumerable other factors, none of which will be in the control of the Fund, the General Partner, or the underlying funds and their managers, can substantially and adversely affect the business and prospects of the Fund and/or the underlying funds and Portfolio Companies in which it has invested. Further downturns in the U.S. or global economy, deteriorations in the condition of the industries or sectors in which the Fund and underlying funds in which it invests have invested, or adverse developments in the securities or credit markets, may have an adverse impact on some or all of the Fund's investments.

For a description of risks relating to any Fund please refer to the private placement memorandum or offering memorandum for that Fund.

ITEM 9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

BPEA has no disciplinary matters required to be disclosed under this Item.

ITEM 10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

A. Other Financial Industry Activities

Not applicable.

B. Material Relationships and Arrangements

Advent International ("Advent")

Advent is a global private equity organization that was founded by Peter Brooke. Brooke Private Equity Associates was founded by Peter Brooke and his son, John Brooke. Peter was formerly on the investment committee at BPEA. John Brooke sits on Advent's Board of Directors, regularly attends board meetings, and has a consulting agreement with Advent. BPEA does not believe John Brooke's involvement with Advent presents a conflict of interest due to the differences in strategies of the two firms. Historically, BPEA has made co-investments alongside Advent and may continue to do so when the opportunity is appropriate for certain Funds.

Advent-Morro Equity Partners ("Advent-Morro")

John Brooke is on the investment committee at Advent-Morro, an investment adviser. BPEA does not believe John Brooke's involvement with Advent-Morro presents a conflict of interest due to the differences in strategies of the two firms. Historically, BPEA has made co-investments alongside Advent-Morro and may continue to do so when the opportunity is appropriate for certain Funds.

Vectis Healthcare & Life Sciences Fund II, LP (“Vectis II”)

Vectis II is co-managed with another registered investment adviser. Each adviser is subject to its own policies and procedures to avoid conflicts of interest.

ITEM 11. CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

BPEA has established a Code of Ethics in accordance with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. BPEA’s Code of Ethics contains provisions that remind employees of their obligations to the clients and obligations to comply with federal securities laws, sets forth standards of conduct, restricts personal securities trading and requires reporting of personal securities transactions and holdings. BPEA’s Code of Ethics also contains provisions related to reporting violations of, and enforcing, BPEA’s Code of Ethics. Each BPEA employee is required to acknowledge that he or she received, read and understands BPEA’s Code of Ethics.

The Code of Ethics is designed to prevent the personal securities transactions and interests of the employees of BPEA from interfering with (i) making decisions in the best interest of the Clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts where appropriate. The Code of Ethics requires pre-clearance of transactions in some securities and restricts trading in the securities of any issuer included on BPEA’s restricted list.

BPEA’s Clients or prospective clients may request a copy of its Code of Ethics by contacting Laurie Callicutt, Chief Compliance Officer, at (617) 227-3160 or lcallicutt@brookepea.com.

It is BPEA’s policy not to engage in any principal transactions. 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 fund and another client account.

It is BPEA’s policy not to engage in cross trading transactions. A cross trading 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. A cross trading transaction may arise where an adviser is registered as a broker-dealer or has an affiliated broker-dealer.

Occasionally, upon the termination of the fundraising period for a particular investment program (each, a “Program”), one or more investment funds managed by BPEA (the “Funds”) may engage in Internal Cross-Trading Transactions. BPEA may cause certain of the Funds that constitute such Program to transfer certain portions of an investment held by such Funds to other Funds in the Program. These one-time transfers are effected after the end of the fundraising period for the applicable Program in accordance with the disclosed and agreed-upon terms in the organizational documents of the Funds involved in order to assure that each Fund in a Program holds its correct pro-rata share of each investment. In addition, BPEA may, under certain circumstances, cause

certain “Predecessor Programs” to sell certain securities to certain “Successor Programs.” (See BPEA’s *“Successor Program Follow-On Investment Procedures”* for a more detailed explanation of the circumstances under which such a transaction might take place). All such Internal Cross-Trading Transactions will be fully disclosed and best execution will be obtained. In connection with such transfers, BPEA does not receive any compensation in addition to its regular advisory fees and is not deemed to be a broker for purposes of Section 206(3) of the Act, and, therefore, such transfers are not Agency Cross-Trading Transactions.

ITEM 12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES

It is BPEA’s policy to select brokers based on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the size and type of transaction, the markets for securities to be purchased or sold, execution, efficiency, settlement capability, financial condition of the broker-dealer, the quality of the broker-dealer’s portfolio execution on a continuing basis and reasonableness of brokerage commissions.

BPEA will always attempt to achieve the best overall price for its Funds and will evaluate each transaction to ensure that the execution price is in line with, or exceeds, that of the current market. The lowest possible commission cost is not necessarily sought in that it may not result in the best quality execution of transactions effected for the Funds.

It is BPEA’s policy to not enter into any soft dollar arrangements. A “soft dollar” arrangement is an arrangement whereby an investment adviser directs client brokerage, or pays higher commissions, to a particular broker-dealer in return for research or other services from such broker-dealer. BPEA may, however, receive proprietary research and electronic trading, order routing and risk monitoring services from broker-dealers as an incident of doing business with such broker-dealers, but only where (i) there is no arrangement to direct a specific amount of BPEA’s commission business to such broker-dealers in exchange for such items and (ii) BPEA does not “pay up” for such items in the form of higher commissions on client trades. BPEA does not have any formal or informal soft dollar arrangements by which it receives research or brokerage products or services.

It is BPEA’s policy to not enter into directed brokerage arrangements. A “directed brokerage” arrangement is an arrangement whereby a client of an investment adviser instructs the adviser to direct a portion of its brokerage transactions to a particular broker-dealer.

BPEA rarely sells securities through a brokerage, but if it does, orders may be aggregated.

ITEM 13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

Each Fund has specific investment criteria and limitations set forth in the organizational documents of the Fund. At the time of any investment by a Fund, members of BPEA’s Investment Committee for that Fund evaluate whether the investment will satisfy the particular investment criteria and limitations applicable to that Fund. After an investment is made by a Fund, Managing Directors, Principals, Associates, or Analysts will regularly monitor the investment for the Fund. Refer to Item 4 of this Brochure for a description of BPEA’s process for the ongoing management of investments.

Financial reports are prepared for all Funds. They are furnished to the Funds and investors in the Funds as agreed upon in the partnership agreements or other organizational documents of the Funds. These reports are generally provided quarterly. Financial reports include a description of the securities held by the Fund; the total cost, unit cost and current value of each security in the Fund's portfolio; a summary of all transactions for the account of the Fund during the applicable period; and the Fund's performance for the period from inception. The reports also contain a short general discussion of the individual investments made by the relevant Fund. BPEA provides yearly audited financials.

ITEM 14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

BPEA may have dealings with various types of intermediaries in connection with offering interests in the Funds to prospective investors ("Prospective Investors"). Such intermediaries may include, for example, other individuals and firms that market interests in a Fund to Prospective Investors in return for compensation based upon the subscriptions made by such Prospective Investors (each, a "Placement Agent").

BPEA will (i) engage each Placement Agent in accordance with applicable law and (ii) disclose the terms of each Placement Agent engagement to the applicable investors in a Fund to the extent such disclosure is required by law. In addition, BPEA will disclose its relationships with Placement Agents to any particular Prospective Investor to the extent it is reasonably likely to be material to such Prospective Investor's decision whether to invest in a Fund.

ITEM 15. CUSTODY

Not applicable.

ITEM 16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION

BPEA generally has complete discretion to make all investment decisions for the Funds, subject to any applicable investment criteria or other restrictions and limitations set forth in the limited partnership agreements or other organizational documents of the Funds.

ITEM 17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

BPEA has adopted policies and procedures regarding the voting of proxies as is required under Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act. These policies and procedures are designed to ensure that proxies received with respect to securities in Funds where BPEA exercises voting discretion are voted in the best interests of such Funds and that BPEA maintains records of its proxy voting in compliance with the Advisers Act.

Unless otherwise instructed by an investor, BPEA will vote proxies consistent with general guidelines that BPEA has adopted and which BPEA believes reflect the best interests of its investors, after taking into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote.

BPEA will provide to any investor at no cost a copy of these voting policies and procedures and information regarding how the applicable BPEA Fund's proxies have been voted in the past. Investors or prospective investors wishing to receive this information should contact BPEA by telephone or email.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 19. REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS
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Not applicable.