

**Boyle Capital Management, L.L.C.
dba Boyle Capital**

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**FORM ADV PART 2A
BROCHURE**

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Boyle Capital Management, L.L.C. dba Boyle Capital. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (515) 327-1870. 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 Boyle Capital is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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

Material Changes - Item 2

Form ADV Part 2 requires registered investment advisers to amend their brochure when information becomes materially inaccurate. If there are any material changes to our disclosure brochure, we are required to notify you and provide you with a description of the material changes.

Since our previous annual updating amendment filed with regulators on March 7, 2022, we have made the following material changes.

Effective July 2022, Boyle Capital's portfolio management services have changed from offering both non-wrap accounts and wrap account services to offering solely wrap fee accounts. Accounts are considered "wrap fee" programs when the client pays a specified fee for portfolio management services combined with trade execution costs. Wrap fee programs differ from other investment services in that the portfolio management fee structure for wrap programs is intended to be largely all-inclusive, whereas non-wrap fee programs assess trade execution costs that are typically in addition to the portfolio management fee. Going forward, clients in non-wrap accounts will be converted to wrap fee accounts. This will not affect the fees paid by current clients as the fee schedules for non-wrap and wrap accounts are the same. However, going forward our standard fee for assets under management of up to \$2,000,000 will be 1.50%. Please see disclosures under Items 4 and 5 of this brochure and our Appendix 1 Wrap Fee Program Brochure for further information regarding the wrap fee program.

On March 9, 2023, we submitted our annual updating amendment for the 2022 fiscal year. We have updated Item 5 of our Form ADV Part 2A brochure to clarify important considerations for IRA rollovers. We also updated Item 8 regarding Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria risks, as well as investment risks associated with investments in inverse and leveraged funds, buffer exchange traded funds (ETFs), and structured notes.

In addition to the changes noted above, we strongly encourage you to review the entire brochure.

If you have questions, or if you would like a current copy of our brochure at any time free of charge, please contact us at 1230 Office Plaza Drive, West Des Moines, IA 50266 or (515) 327-1870.

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Advisory Business - Item 4

Boyle Capital Management, L.L.C. doing business as Boyle Capital, is a registered investment adviser based in West Des Moines, Iowa. It is organized as a limited liability company under the laws of the State of Iowa. The company is owned by BFB Holdings, LLC, an Arizona holding company. Boyle Capital has been providing investment advisory services since 2004. Brian F. Boyle is the President and Chief Compliance Officer of Boyle Capital and is the sole owner and Managing Member of BFB Holdings, LLC.

As used in this brochure, the words "we," "our" and "us" refer to Boyle Capital, and the words "you," "your" and "client" refer to you as either a client or prospective client of our firm. The following paragraphs describe our services and fees. Please refer to the description of each investment advisory service listed below for information on how we tailor our advisory services to your individual needs.

Boyle Capital Managed Account Program (Wrap Fee Program) We offer discretionary portfolio management services through the Boyle Capital Managed Account Program. If you participate in our discretionary portfolio management services, we require you to grant us discretionary authority to manage your account. Subject to a grant of discretionary authorization, we have the authority and responsibility to formulate investment strategies on your behalf. Discretionary authorization will allow us to determine the specific securities, and the amount of securities, to be purchased or sold for your account without obtaining your approval prior to each transaction. Discretionary authority is typically granted by the investment advisory agreement you sign with our firm, a power of attorney, or trading authorization forms.

We may also offer non-discretionary portfolio management services. If you enter into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we must obtain your approval prior to executing any transactions on behalf of your account. You have an unrestricted right to decline to implement any advice provided by our firm on a non-discretionary basis.

Our investment advice is tailored to meet our clients' needs and investment objectives. If you decide to hire our firm to manage your portfolio, we will meet with you to gather your financial information, determine your goals, and help you decide how much risk you should take in your investments. The information we gather will help us implement a strategy that will be specific to your goals, whether we are actively investing for you or simply providing you with advice.

Once the portfolio is constructed, we periodically rebalance the portfolio as changes in market conditions and your circumstances may require. A minimum account size of \$30,000 is required to participate in the Program. The minimum account size may be waived or lowered at our discretion.

You may specify investment objectives, guidelines, and/or impose certain conditions or investment parameters for your account(s). For example, you may specify that the investment in any particular stock or industry should not exceed specified percentages of the value of the portfolio and/or restrictions or prohibitions of transactions in the securities of a specific industry or security. Simply provide us with your restrictions or guidelines in writing.

In determining whether to establish a Boyle Capital Managed Account Program account, a client should be aware that the overall cost to the client of the Program may be higher or lower than the client might incur by purchasing separately the types of securities available in the Program.

We are a portfolio manager to, and sponsor of, the Boyle Capital Managed Account Program a wrap fee program ("Program"). If you participate in our wrap fee program, you will pay our firm a single fee, which includes our money management fees, certain transaction costs, and custodial and administrative costs. We receive a portion

of the wrap fee for our services. The overall cost you will incur if you participate in our wrap fee program may be higher or lower than you might incur by separately purchasing the types of securities available in the program.

Depending upon the Program's annual percentage fee charged by our firm (see fee schedule below), the amount of portfolio activity in your account, and the value of custodial and other services provided, the wrap fee may or may not exceed the aggregate cost of such services if they were to be provided separately and/or if we were to negotiate transaction fees and seek best price and execution of transactions for your individual account.

Transactions for your account must be executed by TD Ameritrade, Inc., ("TD Ameritrade") a securities broker-dealer and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. To compare the cost of the wrap fee program with non-wrap fee portfolio management services, you should consider the frequency of trading activity associated with our investment strategies and the brokerage commissions charged by TD Ameritrade or other broker-dealers, and the advisory fees charged by investment advisors.

Our direct investment or portfolio management services are offered solely through the Boyle Capital Managed Account Program. We do not offer portfolio management services outside of the program or in a non-wrap capacity. Therefore, there are no differences in the portfolio management of client accounts.

For more information concerning the Wrap Fee Program, please see *Appendix 1* to this Brochure.

Selection of Other Advisers

As part of our investment advisory services, however, we may recommend that you use the services of or specific programs offered through an unaffiliated third-party adviser to manage your entire, or a portion of your, investment portfolio. After gathering information about your financial situation and objectives, we will recommend that you engage a specific third-party adviser, or investment program. Factors that we take into consideration when making our recommendation(s) include, but are not limited to, the following: the third-party adviser's performance, methods of analysis, fees, your financial needs, investment goals, risk tolerance, and investment objectives. We will periodically monitor the third-party adviser(s)' performance to ensure its management and investment style remains aligned with your investment goals and objectives.

The third-party adviser(s) will actively manage your portfolio and will assume discretionary investment authority over your account. We will assume discretionary authority to hire and fire third-party adviser(s) and/or reallocate your assets to other third-party adviser(s)/programs where we deem such action to be appropriate.

Neither our firm nor persons associated with our firm serve as an officer, director, or employee of any third-party adviser.

You will be required to sign an agreement directly with the recommended third-party adviser(s). You may terminate your advisory relationship with the third-party adviser according to the terms of your agreement with the third-party adviser. You should review each third-party adviser's brochure for specific information on how you may terminate your advisory relationship with the third-party adviser and how you may receive a refund, if applicable. You should contact the third-party adviser directly for questions regarding your advisory agreement with the third-party adviser.

Financial Planning Services

We offer financial planning services, which typically involve providing a variety of advisory services to clients regarding the management of their financial resources based on an analysis of their individual needs. These services can range from broad-based financial planning to consultative or single-subject planning. If you retain our firm for financial planning services, we will meet with you to gather information about your financial circumstances and objectives. We may also use financial planning software to determine your current financial

position and to define and quantify your long-term goals and objectives. Once we specify those long-term objectives (both financial and non-financial), we will develop shorter-term, targeted objectives. Once we review and analyze the information you provide to our firm and the data derived from our financial planning software, we will deliver a written plan to you, designed to help you achieve your stated financial goals and objectives.

Financial plans are based on your financial situation at the time we present the plan to you, and on the financial information you provide to us. You must promptly notify our firm if your financial situation, goals, objectives, or needs change.

You are under no obligation to act on our financial planning recommendations. Should you choose to act on any of our recommendations, you are not obligated to implement the financial plan through any of our other investment advisory services. Moreover, you may act on our recommendations by placing securities transactions with any brokerage firm.

At our discretion, we may offset our financial planning fees to the extent you implement the financial plan through our Portfolio Management Service.

Types of Investments

We primarily offer advice on equity securities (including exchange listed securities, exchange traded funds (ETFs), over-the-counter securities, and foreign issues, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), warrants, corporate debt and municipal securities (bonds), investment company securities (including mutual funds), exchange traded funds, US Government securities, and options contracts on securities). Additionally, we may advise you on any type of investment that we deem appropriate based on your stated goals and objectives. We may also provide advice on any type of investment held in your portfolio at the inception of our advisory relationship.

You may request that we refrain from investing in particular securities or certain types of securities. You must provide these restrictions to our firm in writing.

Our investment or portfolio management services are offered solely through the Boyle Capital Managed Account Program. We do not offer portfolio management services outside of the program or in a non-wrap capacity. Therefore, there are no differences in the portfolio management of client accounts.

Assets Under Management

As of December 31, 2021, we provided continuous management services for \$154,832,184 in client assets on a discretionary basis, and \$83,861,972 in client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Fees and Compensation - Item 5

Boyle Capital Managed Account Program Fees

Please see Item 4 of our Form ADV Part 2A, Appendix 1: Wrap Fee Program Brochure for information regarding our program fees.

Other Adviser Fees

Boyle Capital will either share in the fee charged by the third-party adviser or the third-party adviser will charge a separate fee in addition to the fee charged by Boyle Capital. Advisory fees that you pay to third-party investment advisers are established and payable in accordance with the Form ADV Brochure provided by each third-party investment adviser to whom you are referred. The third-party adviser(s) may offer services on a wrap-

fee or non-wrap fee basis. These fees may or may not be negotiable. Depending on the third-party adviser, Clients may or may not be able to negotiate the fee payable to the third-party adviser.

You will be required to sign an agreement directly with the third-party adviser(s). You may terminate your advisory relationship with the third-party adviser(s) according to the terms of your agreement with the third-party adviser(s). You should review each adviser's brochure for specific information on how you may terminate your advisory relationship with the adviser and how you may receive a refund, if applicable. You should contact the third-party adviser directly for questions regarding your advisory agreement with the third-party adviser.

Since our compensation may differ depending upon our individual agreement with each third-party adviser, we have an incentive to recommend one third-party adviser over another third-party adviser with whom we have less favorable compensation arrangements or other advisory programs offered by third-party advisers with which we have no compensation arrangements. At all times, Boyle Capital and its Associated Persons uphold their fiduciary duty of fair dealing with Clients.

Financial Planning Fees

We charge an hourly fee of \$100-\$300 per hour for financial planning services, which is negotiable depending on the scope and complexity of the plan, your situation, and your financial objectives. An estimate of the total time/cost will be determined at the start of the advisory relationship. In limited circumstances, the cost/time could potentially exceed the initial estimate. In such cases, we will notify you and request that you approve the additional fee.

We also offer advice on single-subject financial planning/general consulting services at the same hourly rate.

Fees are due upon completion of services rendered. You may terminate the financial planning agreement by providing written notice to our firm. Since fees are payable in arrears, you will be responsible for a prorated fee based on services performed.

At our discretion, we may offset our financial planning fees to the extent you implement the financial plan through our Portfolio Management Service.

Additional Fees and Expenses

The Boyle Capital Managed Account Program Fee includes the costs of brokerage commissions for transactions executed through the Qualified Custodian (or a broker-dealer designated by the Qualified Custodian), and charges relating to the settlement, clearance, or custody of securities in the Account.

As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may invest, or recommend that you invest, in mutual funds and exchange traded funds. The fees that you pay to our firm for investment advisory services are separate and distinct from the fees and expenses charged by mutual funds or exchange traded funds (described in each fund's prospectus) to their shareholders. These fees will generally include a management fee and other fund expenses.

The Boyle Capital Managed Account Program fee is a "wrap fee" that covers the fees and costs associated with providing you with portfolio management services, custody, and trade execution through TD Ameritrade. The wrap fee includes redemption fees resulting from mutual fund trades along with any commissions, markups, and markdowns resulting from transactions effected through or with a broker-dealer other than TD Ameritrade (also known as step-out or trade away fees). The wrap fee does not include costs associated with additional services requested by you including, but not limited to - wire or electronic fund transfer fees, overnight delivery fees, duplicate statement fees, account transfer fees, reorganization fees, administrative fees, dividend reinvestment fees, extension fees, foreign dividend/custody/settlement fees, returned check fees, share class exchange fees, special product fees, stop payment fees, termination fees, or any contingent deferred sales charges that may be incurred upon the sale of a security transferred into the Program account at your request.

We may trade client accounts on margin. Each client must sign a separate margin agreement *before* margin is extended to that client's account. Fees for advice and execution on these securities are based on the total asset value of the account, which includes the value of the securities purchased on margin. While a negative amount may show on a client's statement for the margined security as the result of a lower net market value, the amount of the fee is based on the absolute market value. This could create a conflict of interest where we may have an incentive to encourage the use of margin to create a higher market value and therefore receive a higher fee. The use of margin may also result in interest charges in addition to all other fees and expenses associated with the security involved.

IRA Rollover Considerations

As part of our investment advisory services to you, we may recommend that you withdraw the assets from your employer's retirement plan and roll the assets over to an individual retirement account ("IRA") that we will manage on your behalf. A plan participant leaving employment has several options. Each choice offers advantages and disadvantages, depending on desired investment options and services, fees and expenses, withdrawal options, required minimum distributions, tax treatment, and the investor's unique financial needs and retirement plans. The complexity of these choices may lead an investor to seek assistance from us.

An Associated Person who recommends an investor roll over plan assets into an Individual Retirement Account ("IRA") may earn an asset-based fee as a result, but no compensation if assets are retained in the plan. Thus, we have an economic incentive to encourage an investor to roll plan assets into an IRA. In most cases, fees and expenses will increase for the investor as a result because the fees described herein will apply to assets rolled over to an IRA, and outlined ongoing services will be extended to these assets.

We are fiduciaries under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and when we provide investment advice to you regarding your retirement plan account or individual retirement account, we are also fiduciaries within the meaning of Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and/or the Internal Revenue Code, as applicable, which are laws governing retirement accounts. We have to act in your best interests and not put our interests ahead of yours. At the same time, the way we make money creates some conflicts with your interests.

If you elect to roll the assets to an IRA that is subject to our management, we will charge you an asset-based fee as set forth in the agreement you executed with our firm. This practice presents a conflict of interest because persons providing investment advice on our behalf have an incentive to recommend a rollover to you to generate fee-based compensation rather than solely based on your needs. You are under no obligation, contractually or otherwise, to complete the rollover. Moreover, if you do complete the rollover, you are under no obligation to have the assets in an IRA managed by our firm.

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

An employee will typically have four options:

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

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

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

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

It is important that you understand the differences between these types of accounts and decide whether a rollover is best for you. Before proceeding, if you have questions contact your investment adviser representative, or call our main number as listed on the cover page of this brochure.

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

Please see Item 6 of our Form ADV Part 2A, Appendix 1: Wrap Fee Program Brochure for information regarding performance-based fees and side-by-side management.

Types of Clients - Item 7

We offer investment advisory services to individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, trusts, estates, charitable organizations, corporations, and other business entities.

In general, we require a minimum of \$30,000 to open and maintain an advisory account. However, the stated minimum may be waived at our discretion. For example, we may waive the minimum if you appear to have significant potential for increasing your assets under our management. We may also combine account values for you and your minor children, joint accounts with your spouse, and other types of related accounts to meet the stated minimum.

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

We may use one or more of the following methods of analysis or investment strategies when providing investment advice to you:

- **Fundamental Analysis** – involves analyzing individual companies and their industry groups, such as a company's financial statements, details regarding the company's product line, the experience and expertise of the company's management, and the outlook for the company's industry. The resulting data is used to measure the true value of the company's stock compared to the current market value. The risk of fundamental analysis is that information obtained may be incorrect and the analysis may not provide an accurate estimate of earnings, which may be the basis for a stock's value. If securities prices adjust rapidly to new information, utilizing fundamental analysis may not result in favorable performance.
- **Long-Term Purchases** – securities purchased with the expectation that the value of those securities will grow over a relatively long period of time, generally greater than one year.
- **Short-Term Purchases** – securities purchased with the expectation that they will be sold within a relatively short period of time, generally less than one year, to take advantage of the securities' short-term price fluctuations.
- **Short Sales** – securities transaction in which an investor sells securities he or she borrowed in anticipation of a price decline. The investor is then required to return an equal number of shares at some point in the future. A short seller will profit if the stock goes down in price, but if the price of the shares increases, the potential losses are unlimited.
- **Margin Transactions** – a securities transaction in which an investor borrows money to purchase a security, in which case the security serves as collateral on the loan. If the value of the shares drops sufficiently, the investor will be required to either deposit more cash into the account or sell a portion of the stock in order to maintain the margin requirements of the account. This is known as a "margin call." An investor's overall risk includes the amount of money invested plus the amount that was loaned to them.
- **Options Writing** – a securities transaction that involves selling an option. An option is a right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a particular security at a specified price before the expiration date of the option. When an investor sells an option, he or she must deliver to the buyer a specified number of shares if the buyer exercises the option. The seller pays the buyer a premium (the market price of the option at a particular time) in exchange for writing the option. Options are complex investments and can be very risky, especially if the investor does not own the underlying stock. In certain situations, an investor's risk can be unlimited.

We may use short-term trading (in general, selling securities within 30 days of purchasing the same securities) as an investment strategy when managing your account(s) when we determine that it is suitable given your stated investment objectives and risk tolerance. This may include buying and selling securities frequently in an effort to capture significant market gains and avoid significant losses during a volatile market. However, frequent trading

can negatively affect investment performance, particularly through increased brokerage and other transactional costs and taxes.

Our investment strategies and advice may vary depending on each client's specific financial situation. As such, we determine investments and allocations based on your predefined objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon, financial horizon, financial information, liquidity needs, and other various suitability factors. Your restrictions and guidelines may affect the composition of your portfolio.

Tax Considerations

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

Moreover, as a result of revised IRS regulations, custodians and broker-dealers will begin reporting the cost basis of equities acquired in client accounts on or after January 1, 2011. Your custodian will default to the FIFO (First-In First-Out) accounting method for calculating the cost basis of your investments. You are responsible for contacting your tax advisor to determine if this accounting method is the right choice for you. If your tax advisor believes another accounting method is more advantageous, please provide written notice to our firm immediately and we will alert your account custodian of your individually selected accounting method. Please note that decisions about cost-basis accounting methods will need to be made before trades settle, as the cost-basis method cannot be changed after settlement.

Risk of Loss

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

Concentrated Position Risk: Certain Associated Persons may recommend that clients concentrate account assets in an industry or economic sector. In addition to the potential concentration of accounts in one or more sectors, certain accounts may, or may be advised to, hold concentrated positions in specific securities. Therefore, at times, an account may, or may be advised to, hold a relatively small number of securities positions, each representing a relatively large portion of assets in the account. As a result, the account will be subject to greater volatility than a more sector-diversified portfolio. Investments in issuers within an industry or economic sector that experiences adverse economic, business, political conditions, or other concerns will impact the value of such a portfolio more than if the portfolio's investments were not so concentrated. A change in the value of a single investment within the portfolio will affect the overall value of the portfolio and will cause greater losses than it would in a portfolio that holds more diversified investments.

Cybersecurity Risks: Our firm and our service providers are subject to risks associated with a breach in cybersecurity. Cybersecurity is a generic term used to describe the technology, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, systems, computers, programs, and data from cyber-attacks and hacking by other computer users, and to avoid the resulting damage and disruption of hardware and software systems, loss or corruption of data, and/or misappropriation of confidential information. In general, cyber-attacks are deliberate; however, unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber-attacks may cause losses to clients by interfering with the processing of transactions, affecting the ability to calculate net asset value, or impeding or sabotaging trading. Clients may also incur substantial costs as the result of a cybersecurity breach, including those associated with forensic analysis of the origin and scope of the breach, increased and upgraded cybersecurity, identity theft, unauthorized use of proprietary information, litigation, and the dissemination of confidential and proprietary

information. Any such breach could expose our firm to civil liability as well as regulatory inquiry and/or action. In addition, clients could be exposed to additional losses as a result of the unauthorized use of their personal information. While our firm has established a business continuity plan and systems designed to prevent cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities, investment companies, and other investment advisers in which we invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such entities and may cause a client's investment in such entities to lose value.

Pandemic Risk: Large-scale outbreaks of infectious disease can greatly increase morbidity and mortality over a wide geographic area, crossing international boundaries, and causing significant economic, social, and political disruption. It is difficult to predict the long-term impact of such events because they are dependent on a variety of factors including the global response of regulators and governments to address and mitigate the worldwide effects of such events. Workforce reductions, travel restrictions, governmental responses and policies, and macroeconomic factors could negatively impact investment returns.

Cryptocurrency Risk: Cryptocurrency (e.g., bitcoin and ether), often referred to as "virtual currency," "digital currency," or "digital assets," is designed to act as a medium of exchange. Cryptocurrency is an emerging asset class. There are thousands of cryptocurrencies, the most well-known of which is bitcoin. Certain of the firm's clients may have exposure to bitcoin or another cryptocurrency, directly or indirectly through an investment such as an ETF or other investment vehicles. Cryptocurrency operates without central authority or banks and is not backed by any government. Cryptocurrencies may experience very high volatility and related investment vehicles may be affected by such volatility. As a result of holding cryptocurrency, certain of the firm's clients may also trade at a significant premium or discount to NAV. Cryptocurrency is also not legal tender. Federal, state, or foreign governments may restrict the use and exchange of cryptocurrency, and regulation in the U.S. is still developing. The market price of many cryptocurrencies, including bitcoin, has been subject to extreme fluctuations. If cryptocurrency markets continue to be subject to sharp fluctuations, investors may experience losses if the value of the client's investments declines. Similar to fiat currencies (i.e., a currency that is backed by a central bank or a national, supra-national, or quasi-national organization), cryptocurrencies are susceptible to theft, loss, and destruction. Cryptocurrency exchanges and other trading venues on which cryptocurrencies trade are relatively new and, in most cases, largely unregulated and may therefore be more exposed to fraud and failure than established, regulated exchanges for securities, derivatives, and other currencies. The SEC has issued a public report stating U.S. federal securities laws require treating some digital assets as securities.

Cryptocurrency exchanges may stop operating or permanently shut down due to fraud, technical glitches, hackers, or malware. Due to relatively recent launches, most cryptocurrencies have a limited trading history, making it difficult for investors to evaluate investments. Generally, cryptocurrency transactions are irreversible such that an improper transfer can only be undone by the receiver of the cryptocurrency agreeing to return the cryptocurrency to the original sender. Digital assets are highly dependent on their developers and there is no guarantee that development will continue or that developers will not abandon a project with little or no notice. Third parties may assert intellectual property claims relating to the holding and transfer of digital assets, including cryptocurrencies, and their source code. Any threatened action that reduces confidence in a network's long-term ability to hold and transfer cryptocurrency may affect investments in cryptocurrencies.

Many significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of investments in cryptocurrency are uncertain and a cryptocurrency investment may produce income that is not treated as qualifying income for purposes of the income test applicable to regulated investment companies. Certain cryptocurrency investments may be treated as a grantor trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and an investment by the firm's clients in such a vehicle will generally be treated as a direct investment in cryptocurrency for tax purposes and "flow-through" to the underlying investors.

Environmental, Social, and Governance Investment Criteria Risk: If a portfolio is subject to certain environmental, social, and governance (ESG) investment criteria it may avoid purchasing certain securities for ESG reasons when it is otherwise economically advantageous to purchase those securities, or may sell certain securities for ESG reasons when it is otherwise economically advantageous to hold those securities. In general, the application of the portfolio's ESG investment criteria may affect the portfolio's exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors, and geographic areas, which may affect the financial performance of the portfolio, positively or negatively, depending on whether these issuers, industries, sectors or geographic areas are in or out of favor. An adviser can vary materially from other advisers with respect to its methodology for constructing ESG portfolios or screens, including with respect to the factors and data that it collects and evaluates as part of its process. As a result, an adviser's ESG portfolio or screen may materially differ from or contradict the conclusions reached by other ESG advisers concerning the same issuers. Further, ESG criteria are dependent on data and are subject to the risk that such data reported by issuers or received from third-party sources may be subjective, or it may be objective in principle but not verified or reliable.

Recommendation of Particular Types of Securities

We offer advice on many types of securities; however, we primarily recommend equity securities and mutual funds. Since each client has different needs and different tolerance for risk, we may recommend other types of investments as appropriate for you. Each type of security has its own unique set of risks associated with it and it would not be possible to list here all of the specific risks of every type of investment. Even within the same type of investment, risks can vary widely. However, in very general terms, the higher the anticipated return of an investment, the higher the risk of loss associated with it.

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

Mutual funds are professionally managed collective investment systems that pool money from many investors and invest in stocks, bonds, short-term money market instruments, other mutual funds, other securities, or any combination thereof. The fund will have a manager that trades the fund's investments in accordance with the fund's investment objective. While mutual funds generally provide diversification, risks can be significantly increased if the fund is concentrated in a particular sector of the market, primarily invests in small cap or speculative companies, uses leverage (i.e., borrows money) to a significant degree, or concentrates in a particular type of security (i.e., equities) rather than balancing the fund with different types of securities. The returns on mutual funds can be reduced by the costs to manage the funds. In addition, while some mutual funds are "no load" and charge no fee to buy into, or sell out of, other types of mutual funds do charge such fees which can also reduce returns.

Inverse mutual funds and ETFs, which are sometimes referred to as "short" funds, seek to provide the opposite of the single-day performance of the index or benchmark they track. Inverse funds are often marketed as a way to profit from, or hedge exposure to, downward moving markets. Some inverse funds also use leverage, such that they seek to achieve a return that is a multiple of the opposite performance of the underlying index or benchmark (i.e., -200%, -300%). In addition to leverage, these funds may also use derivative instruments to accomplish their objectives. As such, inverse funds are highly volatile and provide the potential for significant losses.

Leveraged mutual funds and ETFs generally seek to deliver multiples of the daily performance of the index or benchmark that they track. Inverse mutual funds and ETFs generally seek to deliver the opposite of the daily performance of the index or benchmark that they track. Inverse funds often are marketed as a way for investors to profit from, or at least hedge their exposure to, downward-moving markets. Some Inverse funds are both inverse and leveraged, meaning that they seek a return that is a multiple of the inverse performance of the underlying index. To accomplish their objectives, leveraged and inverse funds use a range of investment strategies, including swaps, futures contracts, and other derivative instruments. Leveraged, inverse, and leveraged inverse funds are more volatile and riskier than traditional funds due to their exposure to leverage and derivatives, particularly total return swaps and futures. At times, we will recommend leveraged and/or inversed funds, which may amplify gains and losses.

Most leveraged funds are typically designed to achieve their desired exposure on a daily (in a few cases, monthly) basis, and reset their leverage daily. A "single day" is measured from the time the leveraged fund calculates its net asset value ("NAV") to the time of the leveraged fund's next NAV calculation. The return of the leveraged fund for periods longer than a single day will be the result of each day's returns compounded over the period. Due to the effect of this mathematical compounding, their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse performance) of their underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time. For periods longer than a single day, the leveraged fund will lose money when the level of the Index is flat, and the leveraged fund may lose money even if the level of the Index rises. Longer holding periods, higher index volatility, and greater leverage all exacerbate the impact of compounding on an investor's returns. During periods of higher Index volatility, the volatility of the Index may affect the leveraged fund's return as much as or more than the return of the Index itself. Therefore, holding leveraged, inverse, and leveraged inverse funds for longer periods of time increases their risk due to the effects of compounding and the inherent difficulty in market timing. Leveraged funds are riskier than similarly benchmarked funds that do not use leverage. Non-traditional funds are highly volatile and not suitable for all investors. They provide the potential for significant losses.

Buffer ETFs are also known as defined-outcome ETFs since the ETF is designed to offer downside protection for a specified period of time. These ETFs are modeled after options-based structured notes, but are generally cheaper, and offer more liquidity. Buffer ETFs are designed to safeguard against market downturns by employing complex options strategies. Buffer ETFs typically charge higher management fees that are considerably more than the index funds whose performance they attempt to track. Additionally, because buffer funds own options, they do not receive dividends from their equity holdings. Both factors result in the underperformance of the Buffer ETF compared to the index they attempt to track. Clients should carefully read the prospectus for a buffer ETF to fully understand the cost structures, risks, and features of these complex products.

Structured Notes: Below are some specific risks related to the structured notes recommended by our firm:

- **Complexity:** Structured notes are complex financial instruments. Clients should understand the reference asset(s) or index(es) and determine how the note's payoff structure incorporates such reference asset(s) or index(es) in calculating the note's performance. This payoff calculation may include leverage multiplied by the performance of the reference asset or index, protection from losses should the reference asset or index produce negative returns, and/or fees. Structured notes may have complicated payoff structures that can make it difficult for clients to accurately assess their value, risk, and potential for growth through the term of the structured note. Determining the performance of each note can be complex and this calculation can vary significantly from note to note depending on the structure. Notes can be structured in a wide variety of ways. Payoff structures can be leveraged, inverse, or inverse-leveraged, which may result in larger returns or losses. Clients should carefully read the prospectus for a structured note to fully understand how the payoff on a note will be calculated and discuss these issues with our firm.
- **Market risk.** Some structured notes provide for the repayment of principal at maturity, which is often referred to as "principal protection." This principal protection is subject to the credit risk of the issuing

financial institution. Many structured notes do not offer this feature. For structured notes that do not offer principal protection, the performance of the linked asset or index may cause clients to lose some, or all, of their principal. Depending on the nature of the linked asset or index, the market risk of the structured note may include changes in equity or commodity prices, changes in interest rates or foreign exchange rates, and/or market volatility.

- Issuance price and note value: The price of a structured note at issuance will likely be higher than the fair value of the structured note on the date of issuance. Issuers now generally disclose an estimated value of the structured note on the cover page of the offering prospectus, allowing investors to gauge the difference between the issuer's estimated value of the note and the issuance price. The estimated value of the notes is likely lower than the issuance price of the note to investors because issuers include the costs for selling, structuring, and/or hedging the exposure on the note in the initial price of their notes. After issuance, structured notes may not be re-sold on a daily basis and thus may be difficult to value given their complexity.
- Liquidity: The ability to trade or sell structured notes in a secondary market is often very limited, as structured notes (other than exchange-traded notes known as ETNs) are not listed for trading on securities exchanges. As a result, the only potential buyer for a structured note may be the issuing financial institution's broker-dealer affiliate or the broker-dealer distributor of the structured note. In addition, issuers often specifically disclaim their intention to repurchase or make markets in the notes they issue. Clients should, therefore, be prepared to hold a structured note to its maturity date or risk selling the note at a discount to its value at the time of sale.
- Credit risk: Structured notes are unsecured debt obligations of the issuer, meaning that the issuer is obligated to make payments on the notes as promised. These promises, including any principal protection, are only as good as the financial health of the structured note issuer. If the structured note issuer defaults on these obligations, investors may lose some, or all, of the principal amount they invested in the structured notes as well as any other payments that may be due on the structured notes.

Preferred Securities have similar characteristics to bonds in that preferred securities are designed to make fixed payments based on a percentage of their par value and are senior to common stock. Like bonds, the market value of preferred securities is sensitive to changes in interest rates as well as changes in issuer credit quality. Preferred securities, however, are junior to bonds with regard to the distribution of corporate earnings and liquidation in the event of bankruptcy. Preferred securities that are in the form of preferred stock also differ from bonds in that dividends on the preferred stock must be declared by the issuer's board of directors, whereas interest payments on bonds generally do not require action by the issuer's board of directors, and bondholders generally have protections that preferred stockholders do not have, such as indentures that are designed to guarantee payments – subject to the credit quality of the issuer – with terms and conditions for the benefit of bondholders. In contrast, preferred stocks generally pay dividends, not interest payments, which can be deferred or stopped in the event of credit stress without triggering bankruptcy or default. Another difference is that preferred dividends are paid from the issuer's after-tax profits, while bond interest is paid before taxes.

Alternative Investments in Private Funds, such as hedge funds, private equity, venture capital, private real estate, private debt, and other private partnerships typically engage in highly speculative trading strategies. These private funds are illiquid, their assets may also be illiquid, and their performance results can be extremely volatile. Alternative funds may rely substantially on fair valuation techniques, which are subjective, and there is no guarantee that the client would realize proceeds equal to fair value upon the sale of a security. Private funds typically charge higher management fees and performance fees, and these funds also incur their own operating expenses, which may be substantial. Such investments are long-term. A portfolio's ability to transfer and/or dispose of private investments is expected to be highly restricted. The ability to withdraw funds is usually restricted in accordance with the withdrawal provisions contained in an Offering Memorandum. In addition, substantial withdrawals by investors within a short period of time could require a fund to liquidate securities positions and other investments more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, possibly reducing the value of the fund's assets and/or disrupting the fund's investment strategy.

Disciplinary Information - Item 9

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

Other Financial Industry Activities or Affiliations - Item 10

David Merritt, an investment adviser representative with our firm, is a licensed certified public accountant ("CPA"). Mr. Merritt owns a tax and accounting practice, Sterling Financial Advisory Services LLC ("Sterling Financial"). Clients of our firm may also be clients of Sterling Financial. If you require tax or accounting services, we may refer you to Sterling Financial. Our advisory services are separate and distinct from the compensation paid to Sterling. We do not share in any fees paid to Sterling for tax or accounting services.

Brian F. Boyle, President of our firm, and Mr. Merritt are also licensed as independent insurance agents and they can effect transactions in life insurance products. They earn commissions for these activities. Clients are under no obligation to utilize the insurance services of Mr. Boyle or Mr. Merritt or of any particular insurance provider. It is possible that some clients to whom we offer advisory services could also be clients for whom Mr. Boyle and Mr. Merritt act as insurance agents. In such cases, clients are instructed that the fees paid to the firm for advisory services are separate and distinct from the commissions earned by Mr. Boyle and Mr. Merritt for placing the client in insurance products.

Referral arrangements with persons affiliated with our firm present a conflict of interest for us because we may have a direct or indirect financial incentive to recommend insurance products or accounting services. While we believe that the compensation charged by Mr. Merritt and Sterling is competitive, such compensation may be higher than fees charged by others providing the same or similar services. You are under no obligation to use the services of any tax, accounting, or insurance provider we recommend, whether affiliated or otherwise, and you may obtain comparable services and/or lower fees through other providers.

Recommendation of Other Advisers

As disclosed above, we may recommend the use of third-party advisers or programs offered through third-party advisers to manage all or a portion of your portfolio. Please see Items 4 and 5 of this brochure for additional information regarding this topic.

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

We strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations governing our practices. Therefore, our Code of Ethics includes guidelines for professional standards of conduct for persons associated with our firm. Our goal is to protect your interests at all times and to demonstrate our commitment to our fiduciary duties of honesty, good faith, and fair dealing with you. All persons associated with our firm are expected to adhere strictly to these guidelines. Our Code of Ethics also requires that certain persons associated with our firm submit reports of their personal account holdings and transactions to a qualified representative of our firm who will review these reports periodically. Persons associated with our firm are also required to report any violations of our Code of Ethics. Additionally, we maintain and enforce written policies reasonably designed to prevent the misuse or dissemination of material, non-public information about you or your account holdings by persons associated with our firm.

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

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading Practices

Our firm or persons associated with our firm may buy or sell securities for you at the same time we or persons associated with our firm buy or sell such securities for our own account. We may also combine our orders to purchase securities with your orders to purchase securities ("block trading"). Please refer to the "Brokerage Practices" section in this brochure for information on our block trading practices.

A conflict of interest exists in such cases because we have the ability to trade ahead of you and potentially receive more favorable prices than you will receive. To eliminate this conflict of interest, it is our policy that persons associated with our firm or our firm shall not have priority over any client transactions in the purchase or sale of securities. Under certain circumstances, exceptions to the trading policy may be made.

For example, the foregoing policy does not apply to investments in:

- direct obligations of the Government of the United States;
- money market instruments, bankers' acceptances, bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, and other high-quality short-term debt instruments, including repurchase agreements;
- shares issued by mutual funds or money market funds; and,
- shares issued by unit investment trusts that are invested exclusively in one or more mutual funds.

Brokerage Practices - Item 12

We recommend the brokerage and custodial services of several unaffiliated securities broker-dealers. All recommended companies are unaffiliated, qualified custodians and are registered securities broker-dealers and members of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. We believe that recommended broker-dealers/custodians provide quality execution services for you at competitive prices. Price is not the sole factor we consider in evaluating best execution. We also consider the quality of the brokerage services provided by recommended broker-dealers/custodians, including the value of research provided, the company's reputation, execution capabilities, commission rates, and responsiveness to our clients and our firm. In recognition of the value of research services and additional brokerage products and services recommended broker-dealers/custodians provide, you may pay higher commissions and/or trading costs than those that may be available elsewhere.

Our firm participates in the TD AMERITRADE Institutional program. TD AMERITRADE Institutional is a division of TD AMERITRADE, Inc. ("TD AMERITRADE") member FINRA/SIPC. TD AMERITRADE offers independent investment advisers services, which include custody of securities, trade execution, clearance, and settlement of transactions. Our firm receives research and benefits from TD AMERITRADE through our participation in the program.

Research and Other Benefits

As disclosed above, our firm participates in TD AMERITRADE's institutional customer program and we may require clients to maintain accounts with TD AMERITRADE. There is no direct link between our firm's participation in the program and the investment advice we give to our clients, although we receive economic benefits through our participation in the program that are typically not available to TD AMERITRADE retail investors. These benefits include the following products and services (provided without cost or at a discount): receipt of duplicate client statements and confirmations; research related products and tools; consulting services; access to a trading

desk serving our firm's participants; access to block trading (which provides the ability to aggregate securities transactions for execution and then allocate the appropriate shares to our client accounts); the ability to have our advisory fees deducted directly from our clients' accounts; access to an electronic communications network for client order entry and account information; access to mutual funds with no transaction fees and to certain institutional money managers; and discounts on compliance, marketing, research, technology, and practice management products or services provided to our firm by third-party vendors. TD AMERITRADE may also pay for business consulting and professional services received by our firm's related persons and may also pay or reimburse expenses (including travel, lodging, meals, and entertainment expenses) for our firm's personnel to attend conferences or meetings relating to the program or TD AMERITRADE's adviser custody and brokerage services generally. Some of the products and services made available by TD AMERITRADE through the program may benefit our firm, but may not benefit our client accounts. These products or services may assist us in managing and administering client accounts, including accounts not maintained at TD AMERITRADE. Other services made available by TD AMERITRADE are intended to help us manage and further develop our business enterprise. The benefits received by our firm or our personnel through participation in the program do not depend on the amount of brokerage transactions directed to TD AMERITRADE. As part of our fiduciary duties to clients, our firm endeavors at all times to put the interests of our clients first. You should be aware, however, that our firm's receipt of economic benefits in and of itself creates a potential conflict of interest and may indirectly influence our choice of TD AMERITRADE for custody and brokerage services.

We may also utilize research and other products or services provided to us free of charge by other recommended broker-dealers. Receipt of such research and other products or services is not dependent on client securities transactions and such research and products are not paid for with "soft dollars." However, we do receive some economic benefits since we do not pay for such research and other products or services.

Brokerage for Client Referrals

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

Directed Brokerage

We routinely require that you direct our firm to execute transactions through TD AMERITRADE. As such, we may be unable to achieve the most favorable execution of your transactions and you may pay higher brokerage commissions than you might otherwise pay through another broker-dealer that offers the same types of services. Not all advisers require their clients to direct brokerage.

In limited circumstances, and at our discretion, some clients may instruct our firm to use one or more particular brokers for the transactions in their accounts. If you choose to direct our firm to use a particular broker, you should understand that this might prevent our firm from aggregating trades with other client accounts or from effectively negotiating brokerage commissions on your behalf. This practice may also prevent our firm from obtaining favorable net price and execution. Thus, when directing brokerage business, you should consider whether the commission expenses, execution, clearance, and settlement capabilities that you will obtain through your broker are adequately favorable in comparison to those that we would otherwise obtain for you.

Block Trades

We combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for advisory accounts we manage (this practice is commonly referred to as "block trading") whenever possible. We will then distribute a portion of the shares to participating accounts in a fair and equitable manner. The distribution of the shares purchased is typically proportionate to the size of the account, but it is not based on account performance or the amount or structure of management fees. In rare instances, such as partial fills or limited shares of thinly traded or illiquid stocks, it may be necessary to place block trades for only small groups of clients over a period of time. Subject to our discretion regarding factual and market conditions, when we combine orders, each participating account pays an average price per share for all transactions and pays a proportionate share of all transaction costs. (As a

participant in our Wrap Fee Program, you do not pay separate transaction fees.) Accounts owned by our firm or persons associated with our firm may participate in block trading with your accounts; however, they will not be given preferential treatment.

We combine multiple orders for shares of the same securities purchased for discretionary accounts; however, we do not combine orders for non-discretionary accounts. Accordingly, non-discretionary accounts may pay different costs than discretionary accounts pay. If you enter into non-discretionary arrangements with our firm, we may not be able to buy and sell the same quantities of securities for you and you may pay higher commissions, fees, and/or transaction costs than clients who enter into discretionary arrangements with our firm.

We do not combine multiple orders for shares of the same mutual funds purchased for advisory accounts we manage because mutual funds do not trade in blocks.

Third-party advisers may or may not block trade client accounts. Please see the third-party adviser's disclosure brochure for information regarding block trading and other brokerage practices.

Review of Accounts - Item 13

Account reviews are conducted on an ongoing basis by Brian Boyle, Managing Member and Chief Compliance Officer, or Ryan O'Hare, Chief Operating Officer. It is your responsibility to advise us of any changes in your investment objectives and/or financial situation. You are encouraged to review investment objectives and account performance with us at least annually either in person or by phone.

Additional reviews may be conducted based on various circumstances, including, but not limited to:

- contributions and withdrawals,
- year-end tax planning,
- market moving events,
- security-specific events, and/or,
- changes in your risk/return objectives.

We will not provide you with additional or regular written reports in conjunction with account reviews. However, you will receive trade confirmations, monthly or quarterly statements, and year-end tax statements from your account custodian(s) and/or from relevant third-party advisers in accordance with their disclosures and your agreement with the relevant third-party adviser.

Dave Merritt, Investment Adviser Representative, will review financial plans as needed, depending on the arrangements made with you at the inception of your advisory relationship to ensure that the advice provided is consistent with your investment needs and objectives. Generally, we will contact you periodically to determine whether any updates may be needed based on changes in your circumstances. Changed circumstances may include but are not limited to a marriage, divorce, birth, death, inheritance, lawsuit, retirement, job loss, and/or disability, among others. We recommend meeting with you at least annually to review and update your plan if needed. Additional reviews will be conducted upon your request. Such reviews and updates may be subject to our then-current hourly rate. We will not provide regular written reports for financial planning and consulting services. If you implement financial planning advice, you will receive trade confirmations and monthly or quarterly statements from relevant custodians.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation - Item 14

We directly compensate non-employee (outside) consultants, individuals, and/or entities (Promoters) for client referrals. In order to receive a cash referral fee from our firm, Promoters must comply with the requirements of the jurisdictions in which they operate. If you become a client, the Promoter that referred you to our firm will receive a percentage of the advisory fee you pay our firm for as long as you are a client with our firm, or until such time as our agreement with the Promoter expires. You will not pay additional fees because of this referral arrangement. Referral fees paid to a Promoter are contingent upon your entering into an advisory agreement with our firm. Therefore, a Promoter has a financial incentive to recommend our firm to you for advisory services. This creates a conflict of interest; however, you are not obligated to retain our firm for advisory services. Comparable services and/or lower fees may be available through other firms.

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

Boyle Capital will either share in the fee charged by the third-party adviser or the third-party adviser will charge a separate fee in addition to the fee charged by Boyle Capital.

Please refer to the "Brokerage Practices" section above for disclosures on research and other benefits we may receive resulting from a relationship with recommended broker-dealers/custodians.

Custody - Item 15

We do not have physical custody of any of your funds and/or securities. Your funds and securities will be held with a bank, broker-dealer, or other independent, qualified custodian. As paying agent for our firm, your independent custodian will directly debit your account(s) for the payment of our advisory fees. Therefore, we are deemed to have custody of client funds or securities solely because of the fee deduction authority granted by you in the investment advisory agreement with us and in certain situations where we accept standing letters of authorization from you to transfer assets to third parties. We maintain safeguards in accordance with regulatory requirements regarding the custody of client assets. Additionally, you will receive account statements from the independent, qualified custodian(s) holding your funds and securities at least quarterly. The account statements from your custodian(s) will indicate any deductions from your accounts, including the amount of our advisory fees deducted from your account(s) each billing period. You should carefully review account statements for accuracy. If you have a question regarding your account statement, or if you did not receive a statement from your custodian, please contact us directly at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure.

Investment Discretion - Item 16

Before we can buy or sell securities on your behalf, you must first sign our management agreement and/or trading authorization forms.

If you enter into discretionary arrangements with our firm, you will grant our firm discretion over the selection and amount of securities to be purchased or sold for your account(s) without obtaining your consent or approval prior to each transaction. You may specify investment objectives, guidelines, and/or impose certain conditions or investment parameters for your account(s). For example, you may specify that the investment in any particular

stock or industry should not exceed specified percentages of the value of the portfolio and/or restrictions or prohibitions of transactions in the securities of a specific industry or security. Please refer to the "Advisory Business" section in this brochure for more information on our discretionary management services.

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

Voting Client Securities - Item 17

Proxy Voting

Unless specifically engaged to do so, Boyle Capital does not accept authorization to vote proxies on behalf of clients. At your request, we may offer you advice regarding corporate actions and the exercise of your proxy voting rights. If you own shares of applicable securities, you or your designated representative are responsible for exercising your right to vote as a shareholder. In most cases, you will receive proxy materials directly from the account custodian. However, in the event we were to receive any written or electronic proxy materials, we would forward them directly to you by mail, unless you have authorized our firm to contact you by electronic mail, in which case, we would forward any electronic solicitations to vote proxies.

In limited circumstances, where Boyle Capital has written authorization to vote proxies and in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 under Rules of the Advisers Act, Boyle Capital will vote all proxies in respect of securities in client accounts (Client Securities) over which the Company has voting discretion in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Company's clients. Brian Boyle, CCO is responsible for ensuring adherence to the Company's Proxy Voting Policy.

The Company generally will monitor proposed corporate actions and proxy issues regarding Client Securities, and will take one or more of the following actions based on the best interests of the clients: (i) determine how to vote the proxies; (ii) abstain; or (iii) follow the recommendations of an independent proxy voting service in voting the proxies. In general, the Company will determine how to vote proxies based on its reasonable judgment of the vote most likely to produce favorable financial results for its clients. Proxy votes generally will be cast in favor of proposals that maintain or strengthen the shared interests of shareholders and management, increase shareholder value, maintain or increase shareholder influence over the issuer's board of directors and management and maintain or increase the rights of shareholders. Proxy votes generally will be cast against proposals having the opposite effect. However, the Company will consider both sides of each proxy issue.

If the CCO determines that a material conflict of interest exists, the Company will:

- disclose the existence and nature of the conflict to the client(s) owning the Client Securities, and seek directions from the client or client's designated representative on how to vote the proxies; or,
- abstain from voting, particularly if there are conflicting client interests (for example, where client accounts hold different Client Securities in a competitive merger situation); or,
- follow the recommendations of an independent proxy voting service in voting the proxies.

The full text of Boyle Capital's Proxy Voting Policy is available upon client request. If you have questions regarding our Proxy Voting Policies, please contact Brian Boyle, CCO at the number on the cover page of this brochure.

Financial Information - Item 18

Our firm does not have any financial condition or impairment that would prevent us from meeting our contractual commitments to you.

Requirements of State-Registered Advisers - Item 19

Currently, we are a federally registered investment adviser; therefore, this item does not apply to our firm.

Miscellaneous

Trade Errors

In the event a trading error occurs in your account, our policy is to restore your account to the position it should have been in had the trading error not occurred. Depending on the circumstances, corrective actions may include canceling the trade, adjusting an allocation, and/or reimbursing the account. For accounts held at TD AMERITRADE, if a profit results from correcting a trade error, we will not retain the profit as all net gains (positive error account balances resulting from trade corrections) will be moved to a TD AMERITRADE error account and subsequently donated to charity.

Depending on the third-party adviser's and/or account custodian's policies and procedures, the client may keep any capital gains that result from the correction of such error or the gains may be moved to the error account and retained by Boyle Capital.

Class Action Lawsuits and Other Legal Matters

Please note that Boyle Capital will not advise or act for the Client with respect to any legal matters, including bankruptcies and class actions, with respect to the securities held in the Client's Account(s). We do not determine if securities held by you are the subject of a class action lawsuit or whether you are eligible to participate in class action settlements or litigation nor do we initiate or participate in litigation to recover damages on your behalf for injuries as a result of actions, misconduct, or negligence by issuers of securities held by you.

Your Privacy

We view protecting your private information as a top priority. Pursuant to applicable privacy requirements, we have instituted policies and procedures to ensure that we keep your personal information private and secure.

We do not disclose any nonpublic personal information about you to any non-affiliated third parties, except as permitted by law. In the course of servicing your account, we may share some information with our service providers, such as transfer agents, custodians, broker-dealers, accountants, consultants, and attorneys.

We restrict internal access to nonpublic personal information about you to employees, who need that information in order to provide products or services to you. We maintain physical and procedural safeguards that comply with regulatory standards to guard your nonpublic personal information and to ensure our integrity and confidentiality. We will not sell information about you or your accounts to anyone. We do not share your information unless it is required to process a transaction, at your request, or required by law.

You will receive a copy of our privacy notice prior to or at the time you sign an advisory agreement with our firm. Thereafter, we will deliver a copy of the current privacy policy notice to you on an annual basis. Please contact

our main office at the telephone number on the cover page of this brochure if you have any questions regarding this policy.