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dba Boyle Capital**

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**Form ADV Part 2A, Appendix 1:
Wrap Fee Program 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 wrap fee program brochure when information becomes materially inaccurate. If there are any material changes to our wrap fee program 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 Item 4 of this wrap fee program brochure and our ADV Part 2A brochure, Item 4 and 5 for further information regarding our fees and services.

On March 9, 2023, we submitted our annual updating amendment for the 2022 fiscal year. We have updated Item 4 of our Form ADV Part 2A wrap fee program brochure to clarify important considerations for IRA rollovers. We also updated Item 6 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 wrap fee program brochure.

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

Table of Contents - Item 3

Cover Page – Item 1	1
Material Changes - Item 2.....	2
Table of Contents - Item 3	3
Services, Fees, and Compensation - Item 4	4
Account Requirements and Types of Clients - Item 5	11
Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation - Item 6	11
Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers - Item 7	19
Client Contact with Portfolio Managers - Item 8	19
Additional Information - Item 9	19
Requirements for State-Registered Advisers - Item 10	22

Services, Fees, and Compensation - Item 4

Boyle Capital Management, L.L.C. doing business as Boyle Capital, is a registered investment adviser based in West Des Moines, Iowa. The company is owned by BFB Holdings, LLC, an Arizona holding company, and it is organized as a limited liability company under the laws of the State of Iowa. We have 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.

Client Investment Process

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 that includes portfolio management services, custodial services, and transaction/commission 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.

The Program provides discretionary and non-discretionary asset management services to our clients. 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. Once the portfolio is constructed, we periodically rebalance the portfolio as changes in market conditions and your circumstances may require. 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.

Fees and Expenses of the Program

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.

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.

On an annualized basis, our Program fees are as follows:

Account Value	Quarterly Fee	Annualized Fee
\$0 - \$1,999,999	0.375%	1.50%
\$2,000,000 - \$4,999,999	0.2250%	0.90%
\$5,000,000 - \$24,999,999	0.0875%	0.35%
Over \$25,000,000	0.0625%	0.25%

Our annual Program fee is billed and payable quarterly in advance based on the value of your account on the last day of the previous quarter. If the advisory agreement is executed at any time other than the first day of a calendar quarter, our fees will apply on a pro rata basis, which means that the advisory fee is payable in proportion to the number of days in the quarter for which you are a client. Our advisory fee is negotiable, depending on individual client circumstances.

At our discretion, we may combine the account values of family members living in the same household to determine the applicable advisory fee. For example, we may combine account values for you and your minor children, joint accounts with your spouse, and other types of related accounts. Combining account values may increase the asset total, which may result in your paying a reduced advisory fee based on the available breakpoints in our fee schedule stated above.

The firm treats cash and cash equivalents as an asset class. Accordingly, unless otherwise agreed in writing, all cash and cash equivalent positions (e.g., money market funds, etc.) are included as part of assets under management for purposes of calculating the firm's advisory fee. At any specific point in time, depending upon perceived or anticipated market conditions/events (there is no guarantee that such anticipated market conditions/events will occur), the firm may maintain cash and/or cash equivalent positions for defensive, liquidity, or other purposes. While assets are maintained in cash or cash equivalents, such amounts could miss market advances and, depending upon current yields, at any point in time, the firm's advisory fee could exceed the interest paid by the client's cash or cash equivalent positions.

Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the gross amount of assets in the client's account, including margin balances, are included as part of assets under management for purposes of calculating the firm's advisory fee. Clients should note that this practice will increase total assets under management used to calculate advisory fees that will in turn increase the amount of fees collected by our firm. This practice creates a conflict of interest in that our firm has an incentive to use margin in order to increase the amount of billable assets. At all times, the firm and its Associated Persons strive to uphold their fiduciary duty of fair dealing with clients. Clients are free to restrict the use of margin by our firm. However, clients should note that any restriction on the use of margin might negatively impact an account's performance in a rising market.

The firm has a fiduciary duty to provide services consistent with the client's best interest. As part of its investment advisory services, the firm will review client portfolios on an ongoing basis to determine if any changes are necessary based upon various factors, including but not limited to investment performance, fund manager tenure, style drift, account additions/withdrawals, the client's financial circumstances, and changes in the client's investment objectives. Based upon these and other factors, there may be extended periods of time when the firm determines that changes to a client's portfolio are neither necessary nor prudent. Notwithstanding, unless otherwise agreed in writing, the firm's annual investment advisory fee will continue to apply during these periods, and there can be no assurance that investment decisions made by the firm will be profitable or equal any specific performance level(s).

Typically, transactions for your account will be executed by an unaffiliated securities broker-dealer, such as TD AMERITRADE, Inc. ("TD AMERITRADE"), an unaffiliated securities broker-dealer and member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC).

We will deduct our fee directly from your account through the qualified custodian holding your funds and securities. We will deduct our advisory fee only when you have given our firm written authorization in accordance with the investment advisory agreement you sign with us that permits the fees to be paid directly from your account. Further, the qualified custodian will deliver an account statement to you at least quarterly. These account statements will show all disbursements from your account. You should review all statements for accuracy. We will also receive a duplicate copy of your account statements. Under certain circumstances, you may request to be billed directly for our fees instead of having them debited from your account.

Either you or the firm may terminate the advisory agreement within five days from the date of acceptance without penalty to you. After the five-day period, either you or the firm may terminate the advisory agreement upon 30-days' written notice to the other party. You will incur a pro rata charge for services rendered prior to the termination of the advisory agreement, which means you will incur advisory fees only in proportion to the number of days in the quarter for which you are a client. If you have pre-paid advisory fees that we have not yet earned, you will receive a prorated refund of those fees.

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.

Computing Market Value

Typically, the value of the Account will be based on the value reported by the Custodian on its monthly or quarterly statements (or on the Custodian's internal electronic system, if any, for values calculated other than at the end of a month or quarter); provided, we may, in the exercise of our fiduciary obligations, determine the value an Account or any asset in an Account in such manner as it shall determine in good faith to reflect its fair value.

Changes in Your Financial Circumstances

All recommendations made by our firm are based on your financial situation at the time we present recommendations to you, and on the financial information you provide to our firm. You must promptly notify our firm if your financial situation, goals, objectives, or needs change.

Wrap Fee Program Disclosures

- Our firm offers the services provided under the Program separately. The benefits under a wrap fee program depend, in part, upon the size of the account, the management fee charged and the number of transactions likely to be generated in the account. For example, a wrap fee program may not be suitable for accounts with little trading activity. In order to evaluate whether a wrap fee program is suitable for you, you should compare the Program fee and any other costs of the Program with the amounts that would be charged if you elected to invest outside the wrap fee program or the fees charged by other advisers, broker-dealers, and custodians, for advisory fees, brokerage, and other execution costs, and custodial services comparable to those provided under the Program.
- In considering the investment programs described in this brochure, you should be aware that participating in a wrap fee program might cost more or less than the cost of purchasing advisory, brokerage, and custodial services separately from other advisers or broker-dealers.

- Our firm and our Investment Adviser Representatives (“IARs”) receive compensation as a result of your participation in the Program. This compensation may be more than the amount our firm or your IAR would receive if you paid separately for investment advice, brokerage, and other services. Accordingly, a conflict of interest exists because our firm and your IAR have a financial incentive to recommend the Program.
- Similar advisory services may be available from other registered investment advisers for lower fees.

Additional Fees And Expenses

The 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:

1. 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.
 - a. Employer retirement plans generally have a more limited investment menu than IRAs.
 - b. Employer retirement plans may have unique investment options not available to the public such as employer securities, or previously closed funds.
2. Your current plan may have lower fees than our fees.
 - a. If you are interested in investing only in mutual funds, you should understand the cost structure of the share classes available in your employer's retirement plan and how the costs of those share classes compare with those available in an IRA.
 - b. You should understand the various products and services you might take advantage of at an IRA provider and the potential costs of those products and services.
3. Our strategy may have a higher risk than the option(s) provided to you in your plan.
4. Your current plan may also offer financial advice.
5. If you keep your assets titled in a 401k or retirement account, you could potentially delay your required minimum distribution.

6. Your 401k may offer more liability protection than a rollover IRA; each state may vary.
 - a. Generally, federal law protects assets in qualified plans from creditors. 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.
7. You may be able to take out a loan on your 401k, but not from an IRA.
8. 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.
9. If you own company stock in your plan, you may be able to liquidate those shares at a lower capital gains tax rate.
10. 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.

Investment or Brokerage Discretion

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.

Brokerage Practices

Custodians

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.

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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.

Account Requirements and Types of Clients - Item 5

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.

Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation - Item 6

We are both the sponsor and portfolio manager of the wrap fee program.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

In limited circumstances, we charge performance-based fees to "qualified clients" with whom we have agreed to this payment arrangement. Such clients must have a net worth greater than \$2,200,000 or for whom we manage at least \$1,100,000 immediately after entering an agreement for our services. Performance-based fees are fees based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of a client's account. The performance fee is generally equal to a maximum of 10% of the annual net gain. Fees will be adjusted for deposits and withdrawals made

during the relevant 12-month period. In the event the client makes a complete withdrawal from the account on a date other than year-end, fees will be due at the time of withdrawal.

We manage accounts that are charged performance-based fees while at the same time managing accounts (perhaps with similar objectives) that are not charged performance-based fees ("side-by-side management"). Performance-based fees and side-by-side management create conflicts of interest, which we have identified and described in the following paragraphs.

Performance-based fees create an incentive for our firm to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case absent a performance fee arrangement. In order to address this potential conflict of interest, a senior officer of our firm periodically reviews client accounts to ensure that investments are suitable and that the account is being managed according to the client's investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Performance-based fees may also create an incentive for our firm to overvalue investments, which lack a market quotation. In order to address such conflict, we have adopted policies and procedures that require our firm to "fairly value" any investments, which do not have a readily ascertainable value.

Side-by-side management might provide an incentive for our firm to favor accounts for which we receive a performance-based fee. For example, we may have an incentive to allocate limited investment opportunities, such as initial public offerings, to clients who are charged performance-based fees over clients who are charged asset-based fees only. To address this conflict of interest, we have instituted policies and procedures that require our firm to allocate investment opportunities (if they are suitable) in an effort to avoid favoritism among our clients, regardless of whether the client is charged performance fees.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

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.

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.

Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers - Item 7

In order to provide the Program services, we will share your private information with your account custodian TD Ameritrade. We may also provide your private information to mutual fund companies and/or private managers as needed. We will only share the information necessary in order to carry out our obligations to you in servicing your account. We share your personal account data in accordance with our privacy policy as described below.

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.

Client Contact with Portfolio Managers - Item 8

Without restriction, you should contact our firm or your advisory representative directly with any questions regarding your Program account. You should contact your advisory representative with respect to changes in your investment objectives, risk tolerance, or requested restrictions placed on the management of your Program assets.

Additional Information - Item 9

Disciplinary Information

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

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

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.

Code of Ethics

We strive to comply with applicable laws and regulations governing our practices. Therefore, our Code of Ethics includes guidelines for professional standards of conduct for persons associated with our firm. Our goal is to 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.

Review of Accounts

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).

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

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.

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.

Financial Information

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

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.

Class Action Lawsuits

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.

Questions

Brian Boyle, Managing Member and Chief Compliance Officer, and Ryan O'Hare, Chief Operating Officer, are available to address any questions that you may have regarding the information contained in this brochure. You may contact Mr. Boyle and Mr. O'Hare at (515) 327-1870.

Requirements for State-Registered Advisers - Item 10

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