

Brochure

Elm Ridge Management LLC

March 31, 2012

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Elm Ridge Management LLC (the “Adviser”), an investment adviser. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 3 W. Main Street, 2nd Floor, Irvington, New York 10533, (914) 250-1000, or at info@elmridgecap.com. This information has not been approved or verified by the SEC or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about the Adviser also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Registration with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

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Item 4. Advisory Business

The Adviser is an investment adviser with its principal place of business in Irvington, New York. The Adviser commenced operations as an investment adviser in 2006 and an affiliate of the adviser has been registered with the SEC since April 2005. Ronald E. Gutfleish is the principal owner of the Adviser.

The Adviser provides advisory services on a discretionary basis to its clients, which include pooled investment vehicles intended for sophisticated investors and institutional investors (the "Funds").

The Adviser generally limits its investment advice to listed equity securities and listed equity options.

The Adviser provides advice to the Funds based on specific investment objectives and strategies. The Adviser does not tailor advisory services to the individual needs of clients.

Clients may not impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or certain types of securities.

As of March 1, 2012, the Adviser had approximately \$1,700,000,000 in client assets under management, all on a discretionary basis.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

The Adviser charges each Fund an investment management fee of 1.5% annually based on the value of the Fund's assets under management.

Investment management fees are charged each quarter in advance based on the total market value of the assets in each Fund (including net unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and cash, cash equivalents and accrued interest) on the first day of the quarter. If an initial or additional investment is made to a Fund during a quarter, the investment management fee will be charged as of the date of such investment based on the value of such investment as of such date and will be prorated for the number of days remaining in the quarter.

The Adviser or a related person will be paid a performance-based fee or allocation, which is compensation that is based on a share of capital gains on or capital appreciation of the assets of a Fund, in an amount equal to 20% of such gains or appreciation.

The Adviser does not deduct investment management fees from the Funds. Rather, the Adviser bills the Funds.

In addition to paying investment management fees and performance-based compensation, the Funds will also be subject to other investment expenses such as custodial charges, brokerage fees, commissions and related costs; interest expenses; taxes, duties and other governmental charges; transfer and registration fees or similar expenses; costs associated with foreign exchange transactions; other portfolio expenses; and costs, expenses and fees. Fund assets are invested in a master-feeder structure. Funds that are feeder funds bear a pro rata share of the expenses associated with the related master fund. In addition, the Funds will incur brokerage and other transaction costs. Please refer to Item 12 of this brochure for a discussion of the Adviser's brokerage practices.

Item 6. Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management

The Adviser and its investment personnel provide investment management services to multiple portfolios for multiple clients. The Adviser receives performance-based compensation from the Funds. In addition, the Adviser's investment personnel are typically compensated on a basis that includes a performance-based component. When the Adviser and its investment personnel manage more than one client account, the potential exists for one client account to be favored over another client account.

The Adviser has adopted and implemented policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interest relating to the management of multiple accounts and the allocation of investment opportunities. The Adviser reviews investment decisions for the purpose of ensuring that all accounts with substantially similar investment objectives are treated equitably. The performance of similarly managed accounts is also regularly compared to determine whether there are any unexplained significant discrepancies. In addition, the Adviser's procedures relating to the allocation of investment opportunities require that similarly managed accounts participate in investment opportunities pro rata based on asset size and require that, to the extent orders are aggregated, the client orders are price-averaged. Finally, the Adviser's procedures also require the objective allocation for limited opportunities (such as initial public offerings) to ensure fair and equitable allocation among accounts. These areas are monitored by the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer.

Item 7. Types of Clients

The Adviser's clients consist of the Funds.

Any initial and additional subscription minimums are disclosed in the offering memorandum for the applicable Fund.

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

The Adviser utilizes a variety of methods and strategies to make investment decisions and recommendations. The methods of analysis include fundamental research, as well as use of technical analytical tools and approaches.

The Adviser employs the following investment strategies:

Buy and Hold. The Adviser engages in a buy and hold investment strategy wherein the Adviser buys securities and holds them for a relatively longer period of time, regardless of short-term factors such as fluctuations in the market or volatility of the stock price.

Fundamental Value. The Adviser engages in a fundamental value investment strategy wherein the Adviser attempts to invest in asset-oriented securities the Adviser believes are undervalued by the market.

Leverage. The Adviser's investment program at times utilizes leverage which involves the borrowing of funds from brokerage firms, banks and other institutions in order to be able to increase the amount of capital available for marketable securities investments.

Option Trading. The Adviser engages in various option trading investment strategies. Options are investments whose ultimate value is determined from the value of the underlying investment. The Adviser engages in the following types of option trading strategies: (i) buying put options on individual equity securities; buying call options on individual equity securities; buying index put options; buying index call options.

Relative Value. The Adviser pursues relative value strategies by taking long positions in securities believed to be undervalued and short positions in securities believed to be overvalued.

Short Selling. The Adviser engages in short selling strategies. In a short sale transaction, the Adviser sells a security it does not own in anticipation that the market price of that security will decline. The Adviser makes short sales (i) as a form of hedging to offset potential declines in long positions in similar securities, (ii) in order to maintain flexibility and, (iii) for profit.

These methods, strategies and investments involve risk of loss to clients and clients must be prepared to bear the loss of their entire investment.

Material risks (including significant or unusual risks) relating to the Adviser's investment strategies include:

Issuer-Specific Changes. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic or political conditions that affect a particular type of security or issuer, and changes in general economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or instrument's value. The value of securities of smaller, less well-known issuers can be more volatile than that of larger issuers. Smaller issuers can have more limited product lines, markets, or financial resources.

Hedging. There can be no assurances that a particular hedge is appropriate, or that certain risk is measured properly. Further, while the Adviser may enter into hedging transactions to seek to reduce risk, such transactions may result in poorer overall performance and increased (rather than reduced) risk for the Adviser's investment portfolios than if the Adviser did not engage in any such hedging transactions.

Lack of Diversification. Client accounts will not be diversified among a wide range of types of securities, countries or industry sectors. Accordingly, client portfolios are subject to more rapid change in value than would be the case if the Adviser were required to maintain a wider diversification among types of securities and other instruments.

Leverage. Performance may be more volatile if a client's account employs leverage.

Relative Value Risk. In the event that the perceived mispricings underlying the Adviser's relative value trading positions were to fail to converge toward, or were to diverge further from, relationships expected by the Adviser, client accounts may incur a loss.

Short Selling Risk. The Adviser's investment program includes a significant amount of short selling. Short selling transactions expose the Adviser to the risk of loss in an amount greater than the initial investment, and such losses can increase rapidly and without effective limit. There is the risk that the securities borrowed by the Adviser in connection with a short sale would need to be returned to the securities lender on short notice. If such request for return of securities occurs at a time when other short sellers of the subject security are receiving similar requests, a "short squeeze" can occur, wherein the Adviser might be compelled, at the most disadvantageous time, to replace the borrowed securities previously sold short with purchases on the open market, possibly at prices significantly in excess of the proceeds received earlier.

The Adviser's primary strategy uses frequent trading which results in significantly higher commissions and charges to client accounts due to increased brokerage, which will offset client profits.

Risks associated with types of securities that are primarily recommended (including significant or unusual risks) include:

Equity Securities. The value of equity securities fluctuates in response to issuer, political, market, and economic developments. Fluctuations can be dramatic over the short as well as long term, and different parts of the market and different types of equity securities can react differently to these developments. For example, large cap stocks can react differently from small cap stocks, and "growth" stocks can react differently from "value" stocks. Issuer, political, or economic developments can affect a single issuer, issuers within an industry or economic sector or geographic region, or the market as a whole. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer can impact the market as a whole. Terrorism and related geopolitical risks have led, and may in the future lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on world economies and markets generally.

Illiquid Instruments. Reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on market price and the Adviser's ability to sell particular securities when necessary to meet liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as the deterioration of creditworthiness of an issuer. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market for certain securities may also make it more difficult for the Adviser to obtain market quotations based on actual trades for the purpose of valuing a fund's portfolio.

REITs. REITs in which the Adviser invests (or takes a short position with respect to) client accounts are affected by underlying real estate values, which may have an exaggerated effect to the extent that REITs in which the Adviser invests concentrate investments in particular geographic regions or property types. Investments in REITs are also subject to the risk of interest rate volatility. Further, falling interest rates could cause investors in REITs to demand a lower annual yield from future distributions, which will in turn increase market prices for equity securities issued by REITs. REITs are subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects because they are dependent upon specialized management skills, and have limited diversification.

Derivatives. Swaps, and certain options and other custom derivative or synthetic instruments are subject to the risk of nonperformance by the counterparty to such instrument, including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty. In addition, investments in derivative instruments require a high degree of leverage, meaning the overall contract value (and, accordingly, the

potential for profits or losses in that value) is much greater than the modest deposit used to buy the position in the derivative contract. Derivative securities can also be highly volatile. The prices of derivative instruments and the investments underlying the derivative instruments may fluctuate rapidly and over wide ranges and may reflect unforeseeable events or changes in conditions, none of which can be controlled by the client or the Adviser. Further, transactions in derivative instruments are not undertaken on recognized exchanges, and will expose the client's account to greater risks than regulated exchange transactions that provide greater liquidity and more accurate valuation of securities.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

This Item is inapplicable.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Each of the Funds for which the Adviser or its related person serves as general partner or investment manager has and may in the future enter into agreements, or “side letters,” with certain prospective or existing limited partners or shareholders whereby such limited partners or shareholders may be subject to terms and conditions that are more advantageous than those set forth in the offering memorandum for the Fund. For example, such terms and conditions may provide for special rights to make future investments in the Fund, other investment vehicles or managed accounts; special withdrawal or redemption rights, rights relating to frequency or notice; rights to receive reports from the Fund on a more frequent basis or that include information not provided to other limited partners or shareholders (including, without limitation, more detailed information regarding portfolio positions) and such other rights as may be negotiated by the Fund and such limited partners or shareholders. The modifications are solely at the discretion of the Fund.

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

The Adviser has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that obligates the Adviser and its related persons to put the interests of the Adviser’s clients before their own interests and to act honestly and fairly in all respects in their dealings with clients. All of the Adviser’s personnel are also required to comply with applicable federal securities laws. Clients or prospective clients may obtain a copy of the Code by contacting Steve Cohen (Chief Compliance Officer) by email at scohen@elmridgecap.com, or by telephone at (914) 250-1015. See below for further provisions of the Code as they relate to the preclearing and reporting of securities transactions by related persons.

The Adviser, in the course of its investment management activities, may come into possession of confidential or material nonpublic information about issuers, including issuers in which the Adviser or its related persons have invested or seek to invest on behalf of clients. The Adviser is prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for its own benefit or for the benefit of any other person, regardless of whether such other person is a client. The Adviser maintains and enforces written policies and procedures that prohibit the communication of such information to persons who do not have a legitimate need to know such information and to assure that the Adviser is meeting its obligations to clients and remains in compliance with applicable law. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may possess certain confidential or material, nonpublic information that, if disclosed, might be material to a decision to buy, sell or hold a security, but the Adviser will be prohibited from communicating such information to the client or using such information for the client’s benefit. In such circumstances, the Adviser will have no responsibility or liability to the client for not using such information for the client’s benefit, as a result of following the Adviser’s policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurances that it is complying with applicable law.

In addition, the Adviser or its related persons may invest in the same securities that the Adviser or a related person recommends to clients. Such practices present a conflict where, because of the information an Adviser has, the Adviser or its related person are in a position to trade in a manner that could adversely affect clients (e.g., place their own trades before or after client trades are executed in order to benefit from any price movements due to the clients’ trades). In addition to affecting the Adviser’s or its related person’s objectivity, these practices by the Adviser or its related persons may also harm clients by adversely affecting the price at which the clients’ trades are executed. The Adviser requires its related persons to preclear all transactions in their personal accounts with the Chief Compliance Officer, who may deny permission to execute the transaction if such transaction will have any adverse economic impact on one of its clients.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

The Adviser considers a number of factors in selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation. Such factors include net price, reputation, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution and error resolution, offering to the Adviser on-line access to trade resolution and/or computerized data regarding a client's accounts. In selecting a broker-dealer to execute transactions (or series of transactions) and determining the reasonableness of the broker-dealer's compensation, the Adviser need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. It is not the Adviser's practice to negotiate "execution only" commission rates, thus a client may be deemed to be paying for research, brokerage or other services provided by a broker-dealer which are included in the commission rate. The Adviser's Brokerage Committee meets periodically to evaluate the broker-dealers used by the Adviser to execute client trades using the foregoing factors.

The Adviser, receives research or other products or services other than execution from a broker-dealer and/or a third party in connection with client securities transactions. This is known as a "soft dollar" relationship. The Adviser will limit the use of "soft dollars" to obtain research and brokerage services to services that constitute research and brokerage within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Section 28(e)"). Research services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, research reports (including market research); certain financial newsletters and trade journals; software providing analysis of securities portfolios; corporate governance research and rating services; attendance at certain seminars and conferences; discussions with research analysts; meetings with corporate executives; consultants' advice on portfolio strategy; data services (including services providing market data, company financial data and economic data); advice from broker-dealers on order execution; and certain proxy services. Brokerage services within Section 28(e) may include, but are not limited to, services related to the execution, clearing and settlement of securities transactions and functions incidental thereto (i.e., connectivity services between an adviser and a broker-dealer and other relevant parties such as custodians); trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders; software that provides trade analytics and trading strategies; software used to transmit orders; clearance and settlement in connection with a trade; electronic communication of allocation instructions; routing settlement instructions; post trade matching of trade information; and services required by the SEC or a self regulatory organization such as comparison services, electronic confirms or trade affirmations.

When the Adviser uses client commissions to obtain Section 28(e) eligible research and brokerage products and services, the Adviser's Brokerage Committee meets periodically to review and evaluate its soft dollar practices and to determine in good faith whether, with respect to any research or other products or services received from a broker-dealer, the commissions used to obtain those products and services were reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage, research or other products or services provided by the broker-dealer. This determination will be viewed in terms of either the specific transaction or the Adviser's overall responsibilities to the accounts or portfolios over which the Adviser exercises investment discretion.

The use of client commissions to obtain research and brokerage products and services raises conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser will not have to pay for the products and services itself. This creates an incentive for the Adviser to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on its interest in receiving those products and services.

The Adviser may cause clients to pay commissions higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits (known as paying-up), resulting in higher transaction costs for clients.

Research and brokerage services obtained by the use of commissions arising from a client's portfolio transactions will only be used by the Adviser for the benefit of that client's account.

During the Adviser's last fiscal year, as a result of client brokerage commissions, the Adviser and/or its related persons acquired (including both internally generated items (such as proprietary research reports prepared by employees of the broker-dealer), as well as items acquired by the broker-dealer from third parties (such as outside research prepared by third-party research firms)): written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; specialized financial publications; news, quotation, statistics and pricing services, as well as discussions with research personnel.

The Adviser has entered into "client commission arrangements" pursuant to which the Adviser may execute transactions through a broker-dealer and request that the broker-dealer allocate a portion of the commissions or commission credits to another firm that provides research and other products to the Adviser. The Adviser excludes from use under these arrangements those products and services that are not eligible under Section 28(e) and applicable regulatory interpretations.

From time to time the Adviser may participate in capital introduction programs arranged by broker-dealers, including firms that serve as prime brokers to a private fund managed by the Adviser or recommend these private funds as an investment to clients. The Adviser may place client portfolio transactions with firms who have made such recommendations or provided capital introduction opportunities, if the Adviser determines that it is otherwise consistent with seeking best execution. In no event will the Adviser select a broker-dealer as a means of remuneration for recommending the Adviser or any other product managed by the Adviser (or an affiliate) or affording the Adviser with the opportunity to participate in capital introduction programs.

The Adviser often purchases or sells the same security for its two clients contemporaneously and using the same executing broker. It is the Adviser's practice, where possible, to aggregate client orders for the purchase or sale of the same security submitted contemporaneously for execution using the same executing broker. The Adviser will also aggregate in the same transaction the same securities for accounts where the Adviser has brokerage discretion. Such aggregation may enable the Adviser to obtain for clients a more favorable price or a better commission rate based upon the volume of a particular transaction. When an aggregated order is completely filled, the Adviser allocates the securities purchased or proceeds of sale pro rata among the participating accounts, based on the purchase or sale order. Adjustments or changes may be made under certain circumstances, such as to avoid odd lots or excessively small allocations. If the order at a particular broker is filled at several different prices, through multiple trades, generally all such participating accounts will receive the average price and pay the average commission, subject to odd lots, rounding, and market practice. If an aggregated order is only partially filled, the Adviser's procedures provide that the securities or proceeds are to be allocated in a manner deemed fair and equitable to clients. Depending on the investment strategy pursued and the type of security, this may result in a pro rata allocation to all participating clients.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

Each Fund's portfolio is reviewed by the portfolio manager of the Adviser on a regular basis to determine whether securities positions should be maintained in view of current market conditions. Matters reviewed include specific securities held, portfolio and sector exposures, overall risks, adherence to investment guidelines and the performance of each Fund.

Significant market events affecting the price of one or more securities in a Fund's portfolio may trigger reviews of the Fund's portfolio on other than a periodic basis.

Investors in each Fund receive reports from the relevant Fund pursuant to the terms of such Fund's offering memorandum.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser receives certain research or other products or services from broker-dealers through “soft-dollar” arrangements. These “soft-dollar” arrangements create an incentive for the Adviser to select or recommend broker-dealers based on the Adviser’s interest in receiving the research or other products or services and may result in the selection of a broker-dealer on the basis of considerations that are not limited to the lowest commission rates and may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable by the Adviser on behalf of its clients. Please see Item 12 for further information on the Adviser’s “soft-dollar” practices, including the Adviser’s procedures for addressing conflicts of interest that arise from such practices.

Item 15. Custody

This Item is inapplicable.

The Adviser provides investment advisory services on a discretionary basis to clients.

Prior to assuming full discretion in managing a client's assets, the Adviser enters into an investment management agreement or other agreement that sets forth the scope of the Adviser's discretion.

The Adviser has the authority to determine (i) the securities to be purchased and sold for the client account (subject to restrictions on its activities set forth in the applicable investment management agreement and any written investment guidelines) (ii) the amount of securities to be purchased or sold for the client account. Because of the differences in client tax status and other criteria, there may be differences among clients in invested positions and securities held. The Adviser may consider the following factors, among others, in allocating securities among clients: (i) client investment objectives and strategies; (ii) client risk profiles; (iii) tax status and restrictions placed on a client's portfolio by the client or by applicable law; (iv) size of the client account; (v) nature and liquidity of the security to be allocated; (vi) size of available position; (vii) current market conditions; and (viii) account liquidity, account requirements for liquidity and timing of cash flows. Although it is the Adviser's policy to allocate investment opportunities to eligible client accounts on a pro rata basis (based on the value of the assets of each participating account relative to value of the assets of all participating accounts), these factors may lead the Adviser to allocate securities to client accounts in varying amounts. Even client accounts that are typically managed on a pari passu basis may from time to time receive differing allocations of securities based on total assets of each account eligible to invest in the particular investment type (e.g., equities) divided by the total assets of all accounts eligible to invest in the particular investment.

Allocations will be made among client accounts eligible to participate in initial public offerings (IPOs) and secondary offerings on a pro rata basis, except when the Adviser determines in its discretion that a pro rata allocation is not appropriate, which may include a client's status as a "restricted person" or "covered person" under applicable regulations.

If it appears that a trade error has occurred, the Adviser will review the relevant facts and circumstances to determine an appropriate course of action. The Adviser is not obligated to absorb losses or costs of correction stemming therefrom, but may do so in its sole discretion, in appropriate circumstances. This involves a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its clients.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

To the extent the Adviser has been delegated proxy voting authority on behalf of its clients, the Adviser complies with its proxy voting policies and procedures that are designed to ensure that in cases where the Adviser votes proxies with respect to client securities, such proxies are voted in the best interests of its clients.

In voting proxies, the Adviser utilizes the services of a third-party proxy agent that researches and analyzes each proposal and make a recommends a vote based upon what it believes is in the best interest of shareholders. The Adviser regularly follows that recommendation except in cases where it believes the best interests of the shareholders would not be promoted by following such recommendation.

If a material conflict of interest between the Adviser and a client exists, the Adviser will determine whether voting in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the proxy voting policies and procedures is in the best interests of the client or take some other appropriate action. The Adviser does not make any qualitative judgment regarding its client's investments.

Clients may obtain a copy of the Adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures and information about how the Adviser voted a client's proxies by contacting Steve Cohen (Chief Compliance Officer) by email at scohen@elmridgecap.com or by telephone at (914)-250-1015.

Item 18. Financial Information

This Item is inapplicable.