

PART 2A FORM ADV
FIRM BROCHURE
RELATING TO THE STRUCTURED EQUITY STRATEGY

Levine Leichtman Capital Partners, Inc.

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Here are a few important details before you begin.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Levine Leichtman Capital Partners, Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Steven Hartman at 310-275-5335 and/or info@llcp.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Levine Leichtman Capital Partners, Inc. also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Being a "registered investor adviser" or describing ourselves as being "registered" does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

**THIS BROCHURE IS NOT AN OFFER TO SUBSCRIBE FOR OR PURCHASE ANY
SECURITIES.**

Item 2. Material Changes

Since the date of its prior brochure, Levine Leichtman Capital Partners, Inc. (“**LLCP**”) serves as investment adviser to one additional structured equity fund.

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THIS BROCHURE RELATES SOLELY TO THE FIRM'S STRUCTURED EQUITY STRATEGY. A SEPARATE BROCHURE HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THE FIRM'S PRIVATE CAPITAL SOLUTIONS STRATEGY. PLEASE SEE ITEM 4.B FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

Item 4. Advisory Business

A. Organization and Ownership

Levine Leichtman Capital Partners, Inc. (“**LLCP**” or the “**Firm**”) is a California corporation that was organized in 1984 and has been registered with the SEC as an investment adviser since July 2006. The owners of LLCP are Arthur E. Levine and Lauren B. Leichtman.

In addition, LLCP has established various affiliated entities, including general partners or managing members of certain funds and co-investment vehicles as well as certain subsidiary advisers, that are relying on the registration of LLCP with the SEC as an investment adviser.

B. Advisory Services

LLCP currently serves as the investment adviser to private equity funds (each, a “**Fund**” and together, the “**Funds**”), as well as certain alternative investment vehicles established by the Funds to make portfolio investments on behalf of one or more investors in such Funds (the “**Alternative Investment Vehicles**”). The Funds have also established vehicles formed for the purposes of making certain co-investments with the Funds (the “**Co-Investment Vehicles**”). The Firm generally pursues two distinct strategies: (i) a structured equity strategy (described in more detail below) and (ii) a private capital solutions strategy (i.e., a value oriented strategy). This brochure describes the Firm’s structured equity strategy and the Funds (collectively, the “**Structured Equity Funds**”) that generally pursue this strategy as described in more detail in **Item 4.C** below. A separate brochure has been prepared for the private capital solutions strategy and the Funds that pursue such strategy (collectively, the “**Private Capital Solutions Funds**”).

The Firm’s primary investment focus is on middle-market companies located in the United States. On behalf of the Structured Equity Funds, the Firm makes debt and equity investments in entrepreneurially led companies, structured, in the Firm’s opinion, to provide equity returns while preserving investment capital (“**structured equity investments**”). The Structured Equity Funds will provide investment capital to portfolio companies generally through a combination of securities, including senior and subordinated notes, preferred stock and common stock. Targeted portfolio company investments generally provide capital for the following purposes: (i) growth and expansion; (ii) acquisitions; (iii) management-led corporate divestitures and (iv) equity recapitalizations. Portfolio companies in which the Structured Equity Funds invest may be involved in various industries, including, without limitation: aerospace, broadcasting, consumer products, equipment rental, food processing, manufacturing, health care, real estate services, restaurant franchising, fueling distribution, safety products and specialty finance. However, the Firm does not target investments in portfolio companies that focus primarily on high technology, biotechnology or the internet. Additionally, the Firm does not target investments in start-up companies.

In addition, the Firm may, from time to time, provide non-discretionary investment advice to various clients.

C. Tailoring of Investment Advice

LLCP tailors its investment decisions for each Structured Equity Fund in accordance with the terms of the applicable Structured Equity Fund's limited partnership agreement and investment management agreement. The Structured Equity Funds are comprised of the following.

- **Structured Equity Series Funds.** The “**Structured Equity Series Funds**” are comprised of the following:
 - Levine Leichtman Capital Partners II, L.P. (the “**LLCP II Fund**”). LLCP II Fund is not accepting new investors. The investment period for LLCP II Fund has expired and the Fund has entered its liquidation phase.
 - Levine Leichtman Capital Partners III, L.P. (“**LLCP III**”), and its parallel fund, Levine Leichtman Capital Partners III-Amicus Fund, L.P. (“**LLCP III Amicus**” and, together with LLCP III, the “**LLCP III Funds**”). The LLCP III Funds are not accepting new investors. The investment period for the LLCP III Funds has expired and has entered its liquidation phase. However one portfolio company of the LLCP III Funds invests in loan and debt obligations and participations therein of third parties. Accordingly, the LLCP III Funds, indirectly, will continue to make new investments through such portfolio company.
 - Levine Leichtman Capital Partners IV, L.P. (“**LLCP IV**”), and its parallel fund, Levine Leichtman Capital Partners IV-Amicus Fund, L.P. (“**LLCP IV Amicus**” and, together with LLCP IV, the “**LLCP IV Funds**”). The investment period for the LLCP IV Funds has expired.
 - Levine Leichtman Capital Partners V, L.P. (“**LLCP V**”), and its parallel funds, Levine Leichtman Capital Partners V Amicus Fund, L.P. (“**LLCP V Amicus**”) and Levine Leichtman Capital Partners V International Fund, L.P. (“**LLCP V International**” and, collectively with LLCP V and LLCP V Amicus, the “**LLCP V Funds**”).

Each Structured Equity Series Fund focuses primarily on investments in middle-market companies.

In addition, the Structured Equity Series Funds have established (and may in the future establish) Alternative Investment Vehicles to hold specific investments on behalf of certain investors.

- **THE SBIC Fund.** Levine Leichtman Capital Partners SBIC Fund, L.P. (the “**SBIC Fund**”) operates as a small business investment company (an “**SBIC**”) under the regulations of the U. S. Small Business Administration (the “**SBA**”). The SBIC Fund focuses on investments in companies that (i) satisfy the requirements set forth by the SBA for an SBIC, (ii) are located in the United States and (iii) have revenues of less than \$50 million at the time of investment. The SBIC Fund makes structured equity investments in these companies (and utilizes leverage provided by the SBA of up to 2 times the amount of private regulatory capital) structured, in the Firm's opinion, to

provide equity returns while preserving investment capital. The SBIC Fund is not accepting new investors.

- **The California Growth Fund.** Levine Leichtman Capital Partners California Growth Fund, L.P. (the “**California Growth Fund**”) focuses on investments in portfolio companies (i) located primarily in, (ii) incorporated and with actual business activities in, or (iii) conducting substantial operations in, the State of California, in each case with annual revenues of \$50 million or less at the time of investment. The California Growth Fund may also invest in one or more subsidiaries that directly hold or invest primarily in loan or debt obligations or participations therein of third parties (“**Collateral Warehousing Subsidiaries**”). The California Growth Fund is not accepting new investors. The investment period for California Growth Fund has expired. However, the Collateral Warehousing Subsidiaries of California Growth Fund are permitted to reinvest investment proceeds in additional loan or debt obligations or participations therein of third parties.

LLCP provides each Structured Equity Fund with portfolio management, administrative and due diligence services, including investigating, structuring and negotiating potential investments, monitoring the performance of portfolio investments and advising each Structured Equity Fund as to disposition and acquisition opportunities.

D. Wrap Fee Programs

The Firm does not participate in any wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

LLCP manages the assets of each Fund on a discretionary basis. As of December 31, 2013, the amount of assets held by the Firm’s clients was \$3,760,973,348.

Item 5. Fees and Compensation

A. Management Fees

LLCP typically receives two types of compensation for its services to the Funds. A Fund will pay LLCP an annual management fee that is a specified percentage of either the limited partners' capital commitments or the Fund's invested capital (depending upon whether the Fund is still permitted to call capital from limited partners for investment). During a Fund's investment period, management fee rates may be up to 2.0% per annum of the Fund's committed capital. After the end of a Fund's investment period, management fee rates may be up to 1.875% per annum of the Fund's invested capital.

Affiliates of the Firm are also entitled to receive from each Fund carried interest distributions as further described in **Item 6** below.

The specifics of each fee arrangement are negotiated for each Fund and are fully described in the limited partnership agreement related to the specific Fund.

B. Payment of Management Fees

On a semi-annual basis the Firm calls capital from each investor in each Fund, except for the SBIC Fund, for which the Firm calls capital from its investors on a quarterly basis, for the pre-payment of management fees. Management fees are then paid by the applicable Fund to affiliates of the Firm. A percentage of the Transaction and Monitoring Fees for each Fund as further described in **Item 5.D** below will be credited towards an offset of the Fund's management fee.

C. Other Fees

In addition to the fees described in **Item 5.A** above and the carried interest distributions described in **Item 6** below, each Fund will pay costs, expenses and liabilities associated with its organization and operations, including, without limitation (i) organizational and offering expenses (other than any excess organizational expenses to be paid by the Firm or its affiliates); (ii) the fees and expenses relating to consummated portfolio company investments, unconsummated investments, indebtedness or guarantees (including interest) and temporary investments, including the evaluation, acquisition, holding and disposition thereof, to the extent that such fees and expenses are not reimbursed by a portfolio company or other third Person; (iii) to the extent permitted, premiums for insurance protecting the Fund and any covered persons from liabilities in connection with Fund affairs and any indemnification obligations; (iv) legal, custodial and accounting expenses, including expenses associated with the preparation of the Fund's financial statements, tax returns and Schedule K-1s and the representation of the Fund or its partners by the tax matters partner, including expenses paid or incurred in connection therewith; (v) auditing, accounting, banking and consulting expenses; (vi) appraisal expenses; (vii) expenses related to organizing persons through or in which portfolio company investments may be made; (viii) reasonable expenses of the Fund's advisory committee; (ix) reasonable expenses of the Investment Committee (excluding the SBIC Fund); (x) costs and expenses that are classified as extraordinary expenses under

generally accepted accounting principles; (xi) except as otherwise specified in the limited partnership agreement, taxes and other governmental charges, fees and duties payable by the Fund; (xii) damages; (xiii) costs of reporting to the partners and of any annual meeting; and (xiv) costs of winding up and liquidating the Fund.

Further, as described in **Item 10.C** and **Item 11.B** the portfolio companies in which a Fund invests may pay directors' fees, transaction fees, investment banking fees, advisory fees, monitoring fees, break-up fees and other fees ("**Transaction and Monitoring Fees**") to the Firm, the general partner of the Fund or any of their respective employees in connection with the consummation, holding or disposition of a portfolio company investment or the termination of an unconsummated investment by the Fund. Any such Transaction and Monitoring Fees received by the general partner of a Fund or any of their respective employees are required to be immediately remitted to the Firm. As noted in **Item 5.B** above, in general and subject to applicable exceptions set forth in a Fund's partnership agreement, a percentage of such fees received by the Firm, the general partner of the Fund or any of their respective employees (after a deduction for applicable expenses) will be credited toward an offset of the management fee. The remainder will be retained by the Firm.

D. Fees Payable in Advance

All management fees are payable semi-annually, except for the SBIC Fund which is payable quarterly, in advance.

LLCP is generally under no obligation to refund management fees upon the early termination of a Fund's management agreement.

E. Compensation for the Sale of Securities

Neither the Firm nor any of its supervised persons accepts any compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products, including interests in the Funds.

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

Performance-Based Profits Allocations

As noted in **Item 5.A** above, affiliates of LLCPS are entitled to receive distributions of carried interest from each Fund, generally equal to 20% of the applicable profits after capital contributions have been returned to investors in the Fund and the Fund's investors have received their applicable preferred return, if any, each as further described in the applicable Fund's limited partnership agreement.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

A potential conflict of interest arises where the financial or other benefits available to an investment adviser differ among its clients. The fact that the compensation of affiliates of the Firm is based on the performance of the applicable Fund may create an incentive for LLCPS to make investments on behalf of the Funds that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of a performance-based carried interest distribution.

Item 7. Types of Clients

Each Fund is a client of LLC. As further described in **Item 4** above, LLC provides advice to the Funds, as well as certain Alternative Investment Vehicles, Co-Investment Vehicles and certain Underlying Vehicles (as defined in **Item 10.C** below), and as such makes investment decisions on behalf of those entities according to the stated investment objectives set forth in the respective Fund documentation.

The Funds only accept potential investors who are "accredited investors" as defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**"). Investors in each Structured Equity Fund (other than LLC II Fund, LLC III Amicus, LLC IV Amicus and LLC V Amicus) must also generally be "qualified purchasers" as that term is defined in Section 2(a)(51) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Investment Company Act**"). Investors in LLC III Amicus, LLC IV Amicus and LLC V Amicus must be "qualified clients" as that term is defined under Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Advisers Act**").

The minimum initial investment in a Structured Equity Fund is generally \$10 million, subject to waiver. The minimum investment in a parallel fund or co-investment vehicle is determined on a case-by-case basis. The Firm (or its affiliates) is permitted to waive these minimum investment amounts at any time for any prospective investor.

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

A. Investment Strategies and Process

The significant investment strategies and investment process utilized by the Firm on behalf of each Structured Equity Fund are set forth below. Investments in the Structured Equity Funds are not guaranteed. The instruments in which the Structured Equity Funds invest may lose value. An investment in a Structured Equity Fund involves a risk of loss that an investor in such Fund should be prepared to bear.

Investment Strategies.

The principal components of the Firm's investment strategy with respect to the Structured Equity Funds include:

- Focus on U.S. Small and/or Middle-Market Companies.
 - The Structured Equity Series Funds primarily target investments in entrepreneurially led middle-market companies in the United States, a rapidly growing market place where the Firm has an established presence. Each Structured Equity Series Fund defines its target market in part as businesses with predictable revenues at the time of investment.
 - The SBIC Fund targets investments in entrepreneurially led companies in the United States, a rapidly growing market place where the Firm has an established presence. The SBIC Fund defines its target market as businesses with revenues of less than \$50 million at the time of investment and otherwise satisfy the SBA regulations governing SBIC investments.
 - The California Growth Fund is focused on investments in entrepreneurially led companies (i) located primarily in, (ii) incorporated and with actual business activities in, or (iii) conducting substantial operations in, the State of California, in each case with annual revenues of \$50 million or less at the time of investment (the "**Target Companies**"). In addition, the California Growth Fund also invested in one Collateral Warehousing Subsidiary that directly holds and invests primarily in loan or debt obligations or participations therein of third parties.
- Investment in Entrepreneurially Led, Established and Growing Small and/or Middle-Market Companies. Each Structured Equity Series Fund targets structured equity investments with experienced entrepreneurs who hold significant equity stakes in their companies. In addition to control transactions, the Structured Equity Series Funds often consummate investments with entrepreneurs who are not interested in selling control of their businesses. Accordingly, entrepreneurs who have founded and built established businesses generally continue to manage a Structured Equity Series Fund's portfolio companies. LLCP considers a strong, experienced and entrepreneurial management team to be a critical factor for a successful investment. The Firm

seeks high-caliber entrepreneurs, with a vision and passion for their businesses and structures its investments such that operating management teams retain significant equity interests in their companies.

- Utilize a Structured Equity Investment Approach. Many entrepreneurs will not sell control of their businesses to a private equity group, but still require significant investment capital for their ongoing business needs. LLCP has developed a tailored structured equity investment approach to meet the investment needs of these entrepreneurs. This approach involves investing at low leverage multiples using a combination of securities such as senior and subordinated notes, preferred stock and common stock. Entrepreneurs who are seeking less dilutive forms of capital than traditional private equity may find this approach very compelling as they can retain equity control of their companies while receiving the support of LLCP as a financial sponsor. LLCP intends to structure the Structured Equity Funds' investments to align the interests of the applicable Fund and operating management through (i) understanding and supporting management's overall strategic vision and objectives and (ii) ensuring that management shares meaningfully in the future equity value of the portfolio company.
- Provide Value-Added Expertise. LLCP is integrally involved with each Structured Equity Fund's portfolio company investment from the initial investment through the full realization of its invested capital. The Firm intends to add value during the investment period by offering management teams sophisticated financial and strategic advice, while respecting their operating autonomy. During the due diligence process, LLCP identifies and defines the critical success factors that drive the performance of each of a Structured Equity Fund's portfolio companies. During the documentation process, LLCP sets financial and operating covenants that measure the performance of each portfolio company's critical success factors. The identification and creation of covenants for critical success factors allows for the early detection and addressing of problems. LLCP monitors the critical success factors of its investments on a daily/weekly basis and meets monthly with senior management of its portfolio companies, in an operating committee environment, to discuss the respective companies' strategic, financial and operating performance. LLCP makes significant contributions to the success of its portfolio companies and assists senior management in the following areas: strategic direction and planning, introductions to new business contacts, follow-on growth and acquisition capital, refinancings and recapitalizations and public offerings of debt and equity capital. LLCP's proactive assistance to its portfolio companies protects each Fund's investments, while helping to create substantial returns for its investors.
- (For the SBIC Fund only) Utilize SBA Leverage to Enhance Investment Returns. The SBIC Fund expects to enhance its investment returns by obtaining inexpensive and flexible leverage under the SBA program. The SBA leverage is low-cost, 10-year interest only debentures.

The Structured Equity Funds invest in portfolio companies which require financing for one of the following purposes: (i) growth and expansion; (ii) acquisitions; (iii) management-led corporate divestitures and (iv) equity recapitalizations.

- Growth and Expansion Financings. Established companies need access to capital to take advantage of market opportunities, during all economic cycles. Many companies in the United States experience rapid growth and require significant capital to accomplish their objectives. Historically, entrepreneurs of established companies have turned to the high yield debt and public equity markets and commercial banks to finance their long-term capital requirements. These traditional financing sources are difficult for middle-market companies to access. LLCP has substantial experience in providing companies with growth and expansion capital. By providing long-term capital structures that are less dilutive than common equity, LLCP is able to address the primary concerns of companies and their entrepreneurial owners.
- Acquisition and Merger Financings. LLCP has significant experience in working with entrepreneurs to build their businesses through acquisitions and mergers. LLCP works with operating management teams to develop the business plans for the combined companies' post-investment activities and provide advice and capital to complete their growth plans. In order to facilitate an acquisition, a Structured Equity Fund often provides investment capital and assists a portfolio company in negotiating the credit facilities necessary to complete the transaction.
- Management-led Corporate Divestitures. LLCP has invested with entrepreneurial management teams in connection with the divestiture of non-core subsidiaries of larger companies. The complementary operating and financial experience of LLCP's investment professionals has allowed the firm to target these opportunities.
- Equity Recapitalizations. LLCP's reputation as a partner to entrepreneurs and management teams often provides the firm with investment opportunities that involve equity recapitalizations. LLCP's capital is used to recapitalize the equity holdings of middle market companies often involving the cashing out of passive equity investors resulting in LLCP clients and the company's management teams having significant equity positions.

Investment Process.

LLCP maintains consistent discipline to make thorough, informed decisions throughout all phases of the investment process including transaction screening, analysis, structuring, monitoring and exiting.

- Screening Investments. LLCP has developed specific, detailed criteria that are used to screen potential investment opportunities for each Fund. Each Structured Equity Fund's general partner will ensure that an investment meets a majority of

these initial requirements prior to committing time or capital to pursue an opportunity:

- United States based companies;
 - Experienced management team owning a significant equity stake;
 - Market-leading industry position;
 - Predictable revenues;
 - Strong consistent cash flow;
 - Pro-forma capitalization adequate to meet fixed obligations and growth requirements;
 - A diversified customer base;
 - The ability to withstand cyclical downturns; and
 - High equity growth potential.
- Analyzing Investments. Before making an investment, the Firm conducts an extensive due diligence investigation focused on understanding the critical success factors and major risks associated with an investment opportunity such as:
 - Detailed analysis of management including on-site interviews, management and corporate questionnaires and background checks;
 - Extensive reference checks of board members, customers, suppliers and service providers;
 - Critical success factors analysis including developing operating covenants to measure performance;
 - Due diligence of financial statements, conditions and prospects, including analysis and review of historical revenues, margins and earnings, working capital, capital spending requirements, projections and related sensitivities and accounting working papers;
 - Industry segmentation analysis including competition, positioning, trends and opportunities and, if necessary, consultation with industry experts or operating executives with relevant expertise; and
 - Legal due diligence including corporate formalities, contract review, litigation, employment matters, insurance and environmental reviews.
 - Structuring Investments. Each Structured Equity Fund makes structured equity investments through a combination of senior and subordinated notes, preferred

stock and common stock. These structured equity investments are typically secured, and in large part, are senior in right of payment to the equity owned by the company's management team. LLCP structures each investment in order to minimize equity dilution to the entrepreneur and properly match the company's pro-forma capitalization to its business plan. Each Fund seeks to invest at low leverage multiples.

- Investment Approval Process and Purchase of Investment. The Firm's investment professionals present their written analytical findings in the form of an investment memorandum to the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee approves all investments and dispositions of the Private Capital Solutions Funds' investments. The Investment Committee is comprised of Arthur E. Levine, Lauren B. Leichtman, Stephen J. Hogan, Steven E. Hartman, Robert A. Poletti, Kimberly L. Pollack and Aaron M. Perlmutter. The Investment Committee holds discussions regarding the potential investments and may request additional information from the Firm's investment professionals concerning specific topics that require follow-up information.
- Monitoring Investments. LLCP is integrally involved with each Structured Equity Fund's portfolio companies from the initial investment through full realization of its invested capital. The Firm adds value during the investment period by offering management teams sophisticated financial and strategic advice while respecting their operating autonomy. LLCP monitors the critical success factors of its investments on a daily/weekly basis and meets monthly with senior management of its portfolio companies, in an operating committee environment, to discuss the respective companies' strategic, financial and operating performance. LLCP's proactive assistance to these portfolio companies is designed to protect each Structured Equity Fund's investments, while creating substantial returns. LLCP makes significant contributions to the success of its portfolio companies and has assisted senior management in the following areas: (i) strategic direction and planning; (ii) introduction to acquisition opportunities and new business contacts; (iii) follow-on growth and acquisition capital; (iv) capital market strategies and execution; and (v) optimization of working capital.
- Exiting Investments. The Firm intends to exit portfolio company investments through public and private sales of securities, private company sales and refinancings. The Firm endeavors to maximize value in these capital markets transactions due to: (i) the expertise of its investment professionals, (ii) its detailed knowledge of management and the portfolio companies obtained through active post-investment monitoring and (iii) its extensive investment banking and sell side broker networks. Each Structured Equity Fund's structured equity investments typically contain fixed maturity dates for its invested capital and equity rights that permit a timely exit including public registration, put and co-sale rights. Typically, a Structured Equity Fund exits an investment within five years from the date of its initial investment.

B. Investments and Risk

Certain Investment Considerations.

Following is a description of various investment risks that could affect the portfolio of the Structured Equity Funds. Investors should note that the following does not summarize all of the risks that apply to an investment in a Structured Equity Fund, and should carefully read such Fund's private placement memorandum before making any decision to invest.

Illiquid Investments. Many of investments recommended by LLCP will be highly illiquid, and there can be no assurance that a client will be able to realize such investments at attractive prices or in a timely manner. This illiquidity may result from the lack of an established market for investments or from various legal, contractual, or other restraints on resale. Consequently, dispositions of such investments may require a lengthy time period or may result in distributions in kind.

Small and Middle-Market Companies. Investments in small and middle-market companies such as those that each Structured Equity Fund intends to invest in, while often presenting greater opportunities for growth, may also entail larger risks than are customarily associated with investments in large companies. Smaller companies may have more limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may be dependent on a smaller management group. As a result, such companies may be more vulnerable to general economic trends and to specific changes in markets and technology. In addition, future growth may be dependent on additional financing, which may not be available on acceptable terms when required. Further, there is ordinarily a more limited marketplace for the sale of interests in smaller companies, which may make realizations of gains more difficult.

Competitive Nature of the Firm's Business. The business of the Firm is highly competitive. LLCP and its affiliates will be competing for investment opportunities against other groups, including other investment firms, private equity firms, merchant banks and industrial groups, and LLCP and its affiliates may be unable to identify a sufficient number of attractive investment opportunities for a Structured Equity Fund to meet its investment objectives. Other investors may make competing offers for investment opportunities that are identified, and even after an agreement in principle has been reached with the owners of an acquisition target, consummating the transaction is subject to a myriad of uncertainties, only some of which are foreseeable or within the control of LLCP or its affiliates. No assurance can be given that a Structured Equity Fund will be successful in obtaining suitable investments, or that if such investments are made, the objectives of the Structured Equity Fund will be achieved.

General Economic Conditions. General economic conditions may affect a Structured Equity Fund's activities. Each Structured Equity Fund will be investing in securities and assets that carry a significant amount of risk as a result of financial, business or legal uncertainties. Interest rates, economic and political developments, the price of securities and participation by other investors in the financial markets may affect the value and number of investments made by the Structured Equity Fund or considered for prospective investment.

Projections. Each Structured Equity Fund may rely upon projections developed by its general partner or a portfolio company concerning the portfolio company's future performance and cash flow. Projections are inherently subject to uncertainty and factors beyond the control of the Firm, its affiliates and the portfolio company. The inaccuracy of certain assumptions, the failure to satisfy certain financial requirements and the occurrence of other unforeseen events could impair the ability of a portfolio company to realize projected values and cash flow.

Follow-On Investments. The Structured Equity Funds may be called upon to provide follow-on funding for its portfolio companies or may have the opportunity to increase its investment in such portfolio companies. There can be no assurance that a Structured Equity Fund will make follow-on investments or that it will have sufficient funds to do so. Any decision by a Structured Equity Fund not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make them may have a substantial negative impact on a portfolio company in need of such an investment or may diminish a Structured Equity Fund's ability to influence the portfolio company's future development.

Risk of Reliance on Management by Third Parties. Each Structured Equity Fund may hold non-controlling interests in issuers in the form of debt, debt-related or equity securities. Each Structured Equity Fund will have limited ability to manage the activities of portfolio companies. Although LLCP will monitor the performance of each investment, each Structured Equity Fund will rely upon management to operate the portfolio companies.

Default Risk. While prospective portfolio investments will be subject to the Structured Equity Fund's underwriting standards, portfolio companies could experience adverse business conditions that could result in a default on all or part of their obligations to the Structured Equity Fund. A portfolio company's ability to satisfy its obligations to a Structured Equity Fund could be impacted by market or industry conditions, national or international economic or political factors or other developments beyond the company's control. The conduct of management and employees of companies in which investments are made will be outside the Structured Equity Fund's general partner's ability to control, and may adversely affect the Structured Equity Fund's performance. Defaults could ultimately result in the loss of investment principal. Each Structured Equity Fund's general partner will seek to manage default risk through disciplined due diligence and monitoring, but there can be no absolute protection against defaults or losses of investment principal.

Risk of a Limited Number of Investments. Each Fund has its own concentration limit permitting between 10% to 30% of the Fund's total capital commitments to be invested in securities of a single portfolio company or group of companies at any time. As a consequence, the aggregate return on an investor's investment in a Fund may be substantially adversely affected by the unfavorable performance of a single portfolio investment.

Co-Investment with Third Parties. Subject to applicable law, each Structured Equity Fund may co-invest with third parties through joint ventures or other entities. Such

investments may involve risks in connection with such third-party involvement, including the possibility that a third-party co-venturer may have financial difficulties, resulting in a negative impact on such investment, may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with those of a Structured Equity Fund, or may be in a position to take (or block) action in a manner contrary to the Structured Equity Fund's investment objectives. In those circumstances where such third parties involve a management group, such third parties may receive compensation arrangements relating to such investments, including incentive compensation arrangements.

Additional Investment Considerations Relating to the SBIC Fund Only.

The following are additional risks relating to investments by the SBIC Fund:

Ongoing Availability of SBA Leverage. Becoming licensed as an SBIC does not automatically assure that the SBIC Fund will receive debenture funding. Receipt of SBA leverage funding is dependent upon the SBIC Fund continuing to be in compliance with SBA regulations and policies and there being funding available. The amount of SBA leverage funding available to SBICs is dependent upon annual Congressional authorizations and in the future, may be subject to annual Congressional appropriations. There can be no assurance that there will be sufficient debenture funding available at the times desired by the SBIC Fund.

Regulation by SBA. The SBIC Fund will be subject to SBA regulations and policies which may change during the life of the SBIC Fund in ways that might require the SBIC Fund to alter its business activities. Current SBA regulations provide the SBA with certain rights and remedies if the SBIC Fund violates their terms. A key regulatory metric for the SBA is the extent of "Capital Impairment", which is the extent of realized (and, in certain circumstances, net unrealized) losses compared with the SBIC Fund's private capital commitments. Interest payments, management fees, organization and other expenses are included in determining "realized losses". The SBA regulations preclude the full amount of "unrealized appreciation" from portfolio companies from being considered when calculating Capital Impairment in certain circumstances. Remedies for regulatory violations are graduated in severity depending on the seriousness of Capital Impairment or other regulatory violation. For minor regulatory infractions, warnings are given. For serious infractions, the use of debentures may be limited or prohibited, outstanding Debentures can be declared to be immediately due and payable, restrictions on distributions and making new investments may be imposed, management fees may be required to be reduced and investors may be required to pay their unfunded capital commitments to the SBIC Fund. In severe cases, the SBA may require the SBIC Fund's investors to remove the SBIC Fund's general partner or its officers, directors, managers or partners, or the SBA may obtain appointment of a receiver for the SBIC Fund.

Use of SBA Debenture Leverage. The use of SBA leverage will magnify the potential for both gains and losses with respect to investments made by the SBIC Fund. As a result of the commitment fees, repayment obligations and semi-annual interest payments to which the SBA is entitled, the SBIC Fund's investors may realize a lower return than they otherwise would have realized if they had made an investment in a fund

that did not use SBA leverage, and may realize no return when they would have realized a positive return if they had made their investment in such a fund. There can be no assurance that the SBIC Fund will generate returns that exceed the crossover point for return enhancement attributable to SBA leverage. The payments to which the SBA is entitled may reduce or entirely eliminate returns to the SBIC Fund's investors if the SBIC Fund does not generate sufficient returns in excess of such payments.

Limits on Distributions. Pursuant to SBA regulations, an SBIC with outstanding debentures may distribute cumulative realized profits (less unrealized losses on investments) to its investors, but it may not reduce the SBIC's private capital by more than 2% in any fiscal year without SBA's prior approval. Historically, SBA has permitted repayments in excess of 2% only pursuant to an approved "wind-up" plan filed by an SBIC pursuant to which the SBA determines that repayment of the outstanding Debentures is adequately assured. These limits on distributions may result in investors in the SBIC receiving "phantom income".

Interest and Prepayment Risk. Assuming the issuance of debentures by the SBIC Fund to the SBA, the SBIC Fund's income will depend to a significant extent on the "spread" between the rate at which it obtains funds from the SBA pursuant to the debentures and the rate at which it loans to or invests those funds in portfolio companies. The SBIC Fund expects that any debentures will have terms of five to ten years, at fixed rates of interest. If interest rates decline, the SBIC Fund may experience significant prepayments which along with scheduled repayments, might have to be reinvested at lower rates. The SBIC Fund will attempt to protect against interest rate risk by making loans having an interest rate sufficiently greater than the rate on the debentures.

Federal Regulation. The SBIC Fund is subject to extensive regulation by the SBA regarding its operations and the type and terms of its investments and these regulations may be subject to changes which may negatively impact investor returns. The SBIC Fund will be permitted to invest only in small businesses, and its ability to invest in passive real estate and certain other types of investments will be limited. The SBIC Fund's loans generally must be for a term of at least five years, and the interest rates it can charge will be limited by federal law. Furthermore, SBA regulations restrict the size of the investments that an SBIC may invest in any single business or group of affiliated businesses (the "**Overline Limit**"). Stimulus legislation enacted in 2009 changed the Overline Limit from 20% of private capital to 10% of the sum of private capital multiplied by the leverage ratio approved at the time of licensing (i.e. 30% of private capital if private capital is fully leveraged with two tiers of leverage). This restriction could prevent the SBIC Fund from investing in future rounds of financings for a small business that needs capital, which in return could result in dilution of the SBIC Fund's ownership in such small business. The SBIC Fund will be required to file certain reports with the SBA on a regular basis and it will be subject to periodic SBA examinations. If the SBIC Fund should fail to comply with any applicable SBA regulation, it could forfeit its license as an SBIC, face acceleration of all debentures previously issued, and be placed in receivership and/or liquidated at the direction of the SBA.

Additional Investment Considerations Relating to the California Growth Fund and the LLC III Funds.

Investments in High Yield Debt Securities. With respect to the California Growth Fund, the Collateral Warehousing Subsidiaries are expected to invest primarily in non-investment grade loans or participation interests in non-investment grade loans and high-yield debt securities (collectively, “**High Yield Securities**”) which are subject to liquidity, market value, interest rate, reinvestment and certain other risks. As discussed in **Item 4.B** above, the LLC III Funds may also indirectly make investments in High Yield Securities. High Yield Securities generally will be subject to greater risk than investment grade obligations. These risks could be exacerbated to the extent that the portfolio is concentrated.

Underlying Collateral Warehousing Subsidiaries may hold or invest in companies that may have significant leverage thus increasing the exposure of the underlying companies to adverse economic factors such as rising interest rates, downturns in the economy or deterioration in the condition of such companies or their industries.

C. Risks Associated with Particular Types of Securities

Please see the discussion in **Item 8.B** above.

Item 9. Disciplinary Information

Neither LLCP nor any of its management persons has been subject to any legal or disciplinary events that, in LLCP's opinion, are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of the Firm's advisory business or the integrity of its management.

Item 10. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

A. Affiliated Broker-Dealers

Neither the Firm nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

B. Affiliated Commodity Advisors

Neither the Firm nor any of its management persons are registered, or have an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or an associated person of the foregoing entities.

C. Other Affiliations and Conflicts of Interest

The Funds' General Partners. The Funds' general partners are affiliates of LLC, subject to LLC's supervision and control and operate under the same compliance policies and procedures as LLC. Each general partner is relying on LLC's registration with the SEC as an investment adviser. The Funds' general partners are:

- (i) LLC California Equity Partners II, L.P., general partner of the LLC II Fund;
- (ii) LLC Partners III, LLC, general partner of the LLC III Funds;
- (iii) LLC Partners IV GP, LLC, general partner to the LLC IV Funds;
- (iv) LLC SBIC GP, LLC, general partner to the SBIC Fund;
- (v) LLC California Growth GP, LLC, general partner to the California Growth Fund;
- (vi) LLC Deep Value GP, LLC, general partner to Levine Leichtman Capital Partners Deep Value Fund, L.P. and Levine Leichtman Capital Partners Deep Value Amicus Fund, L.P.;
- (vii) LLC PCS GP, LLC (formerly known as LLC Deep Value GP II, LLC), general partner to Levine Leichtman Capital Partners Private Capital Solutions, L.P. (formerly known as Levine Leichtman Capital Partners Deep Value Fund II, L.P.) and Levine Leichtman Capital Partners Private Capital Solutions Parallel Fund, L.L.C. (formerly known as Levine Leichtman Capital Partners Deep Value II Parallel Fund, L.L.C.); and
- (viii) LLC Partners V GP, LLC, general partner to the LLC V Funds.

As discussed in **Item 6** above, the general partner to each Fund is entitled to receive performance-based carried interest distributions from the applicable Fund. In addition, as discussed in **Item 5.C** such general partner or its employees may receive Transaction and

Monitoring Fees. The payment of Transaction and Monitoring Fees may create a conflict of interest, as the Firm may be incented to cause a portfolio company to increase such fees. Any such Transaction and Monitoring Fees received by the general partner of a Fund or any of their respective employees are required to be immediately remitted to the Firm. A percentage of such Transaction and Monitoring Fees (generally in the range of 50%-100%) are used to offset each Fund's management fee.

LLCP SBIC Manager, LLC. LLCP SBIC Manager, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and is an investment adviser affiliated with the Firm. LLCP SBIC Manager, LLC is engaged solely in the business of serving as the Investment Adviser/Manager (as that term is defined under the regulations of the SBA) to the SBIC Fund, for the purpose of operating the SBIC Fund as an SBIC in accordance with SBA regulations. As the business of LLCP SBIC Manager, LLC shall be conducted under the management of the Firm, and the Firm will be responsible for the management of LLCP SBIC Manager, LLC's business and affairs, the Firm does not believe that the activities of LLCP SBIC Manager, LLC will conflict with the activities of the Firm. LLCP SBIC Manager, LLC is relying on LLCP's registration with the SEC as an investment adviser and is subject to the Firm's compliance policies and procedures.

LLCP Advisors LLC. LLCP Advisors LLC is a Delaware limited liability company and is an investment adviser affiliated with the Firm. LLCP Advisors LLC is engaged solely in the business of serving as the collateral manager of a CLO (which has been liquidated), as well as providing investment advice in connection with a total return swap and a separate proprietary account. As the business of LLCP Advisors LLC shall be conducted under the management of the Firm, and the Firm will be responsible for the management of LLCP Advisors LLC's business and affairs, the Firm does not believe that the activities of LLCP Advisors LLC will conflict with the activities of the Firm. LLCP Advisors LLC is relying on LLCP's registration with the SEC as an investment adviser and is subject to the Firm's compliance policies and procedures.

LLCP MENA, Inc. LLCP MENA, Inc. ("LLCP MENA") is a Delaware corporation and is a wholly-owned investment adviser affiliated with the Firm. LLCP MENA provides advisory and consulting services to LLCP, with a focus on the middle east. As the business of LLCP MENA will be conducted under the management of the Firm, and the Firm will be responsible for the management of LLCP MENA's business and affairs, the Firm does not believe that the activities of LLCP MENA will conflict with the activities of the Firm. LLCP MENA is relying on LLCP's registration with the SEC as an investment adviser and is subject to the Firm's compliance policies and procedures.

LLCP Europe, LLP and Levine Leichtman Capital Partners Ltd. LLCP Europe, LLP ("LLCP Europe"), is a limited liability partnership incorporated under the laws of England affiliated with the Firm. It is engaged in the business of sourcing foreign investments for the Firm. As the business of LLCP Europe is conducted under the management of Levine Leichtman Capital Partners Ltd. ("LLCP Ltd."), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Firm, the Firm does not believe that the activities of LLCP Europe will conflict with the activities of the Firm. LLCP Europe and LLCP Ltd. are each relying on

the Firm's registration with the SEC as an investment adviser and are subject to the Firm's compliance policies and procedures.

Parallel Funds, Alternative Investment Vehicles and Co-Investment Vehicles. LLCP has in the past and may in the future organize a parallel fund with similar investment policies as a particular Fund. To the extent that any such parallel fund participates in the investments made by a Fund, such parallel fund and the Fund will co-invest pro rata on the basis of available capital for each and, generally, on the same terms and conditions.

LLCP has in the past and may in the future also form Alternative Investment Vehicles for a Fund making certain investments on behalf of one or more investors in such Fund and Co-Investment Vehicles for the purpose of making certain co-investments with a Fund. The Firm may offer investment opportunities to Alternative Investment Vehicles and Co-Investment Vehicles on a case by case basis, generally on the same terms and conditions applicable to the Fund, and subject to the terms and conditions of the limited partnership agreement and management agreement related to the specific Fund.

For these reasons, the Firm does not believe that the activities of the parallel funds, the Alternative Investment Vehicles or the Co-Investment Vehicles will conflict with the activities of the Firm.

Each of LLCP-A GP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, LLCP-A Alt Managing Member, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, LLCP-A Cayman GP, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, is a general partner or managing member of a group of Co-Investment Vehicles organized by LLCP. Each entity is a direct or indirect subsidiary of LLCP, subject to LLCP's supervision and control, and operates under the same compliance policies and procedures as LLCP. Each of these entities is relying on LLCP's registration with the SEC as an investment adviser.

Other Funds Advised by LLCP. In addition, LLCP may establish one or more additional Funds with investment objectives substantially similar to, or different from, those of an existing Fund. Allocation of available investment opportunities among the Funds could give rise to conflicts of interest. In such an eventuality, LLCP recognizes that it must allocate such investment opportunities in a manner that is fair to each of the Funds, in light of the facts and circumstances of each situation. Such allocation procedures may take into account the amount of capital that a Fund has available to make the investment as well as the relative size of each Fund. If there is insufficient supply of an investment for each Fund to make such an investment, LLCP may institute "rotation" procedures that will provide a Fund that could not previously make the investment because of insufficient supply with a priority allocation in future investments. The Firm has adopted the following general procedures to reduce potential conflicts of interests between its various funds. In order to mitigate potential conflicts of interest between its various Funds, LLCP may establish advisory committees, consisting of representatives of the investors in a Fund whom are not affiliated with LLCP. The advisory committees will meet as required to consult with LLCP as to potential conflicts of interest.

The unaffiliated investors of a Fund are expected to include persons or entities organized in various jurisdictions, which may have conflicting investment, tax and other interests in

respect of their investments in the Fund. The conflicting interests of individual investors may relate to or arise from, among other things, the nature of investments made by a Fund, the structuring of the acquisition of portfolio investments, the purchase by the Fund of assets from a portfolio company where certain investors did not participate in the portfolio investment in such portfolio company, and the timing of disposition of investments. Such structuring of portfolio investments and other factors may result in different returns being realized by different investors in the same Fund. As a consequence, conflicts of interest may arise in connection with decisions made by LLC, including in respect of the nature or structuring of investments, that may be more beneficial for one investor than for another investor, especially in respect of investors' individual tax situation.

Conflicts of Interest Among Portfolio Companies Held by the Funds

The Funds may invest in portfolio companies that have competing business interests. Further, certain portfolio companies or subsidiaries in which a Fund invests may be actively engaged in the business of investing in securities (collectively, the “**Underlying Vehicles**”). Accordingly, the Firm may have conflicts of interests in allocating potential securities investments among the Underlying Vehicles. In order to mitigate these conflicts, the Firm has adopted the allocation policy described below.

LLC, directly or through an affiliate, allocates investments on behalf of such Underlying Vehicles in accordance with the stated investment objectives for each such Underlying Vehicle. Purchases of securities are generally made with respect to each such Underlying Vehicle individually by the applicable Fund. At times, however, LLC may allocate the same security in an aggregate amount, for allocation to one or more of such Underlying Vehicles, based upon their relative levels of liquidity, subject to certain minimums for investment and such other considerations as LLC determines to be equitable in light of the circumstances.

Conflicts of Interest Between the Structured Equity Funds and the Private Capital Solutions Funds

LLC has invested in, and is managing, the Structured Equity Funds and the Private Capital Solutions Funds. Conflicts of interest situations may arise as a result of such dual roles and the right of the Structured Equity Funds to invest in securities eligible for purchase by the Private Capital Solutions Funds. Additionally, conflicts of interest may arise as a result of investment decisions concerning the allocation or purchase of securities eligible for purchase among the various investment vehicles held by the Structured Equity Funds or the Private Capital Solutions Funds. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of the Private Capital Solutions Funds (and its affiliated investment vehicles) compared to those of the Structured Equity Funds (and its affiliated investment vehicles) may create situations in which the principals of the Firm have an economic incentive to make a decision that favors the Structured Equity Funds above the Private Capital Solutions Funds, or vice versa or a particular investment vehicle of a Fund in favor of another investment vehicle of the same Fund or another Fund.

The investment objectives of the Structured Equity Funds and the Private Capital Solutions Funds partially overlap. Even though the Structured Equity Funds seek investment opportunities in the same marketplace as the Private Capital Solutions Funds and may from time to time analyze the same or similar companies, the conflicts are lessened since the Structured Equity Funds will analyze investment opportunities from a different investment perspective than the Private Capital Solutions Funds. However, conflicts of interest relating to allocation of investment opportunities among the Structured Equity Funds and the Private Capital Solutions Funds may still exist as both the Structured Equity Funds and the Private Capital Solutions Funds may make direct investments in portfolio companies.

LLCP has adopted the following procedures to mitigate any potential conflicts of interests between the Private Capital Solutions Funds and the Structured Equity Funds.

- Each of the Private Capital Solutions Funds and the Structured Equity Funds has a separate group of professionals who shall devote substantially all of their business time to the investment activities of their respective Funds. The professionals of the Private Capital Solutions Funds will be supervised by an investment committee consisting of the principals of both the Structured Equity Funds and the Private Capital Solutions Funds.
- Although the Private Capital Solutions Funds and the Structured Equity Funds may analyze investment opportunities from different investment perspectives, in limited circumstances the Private Capital Solutions Funds may be restricted from considering and may cease considering an investment opportunity within a six month period in which any Structured Equity Fund has signed a confidentiality agreement with respect to that investment opportunity. Conversely, in certain circumstances the Structured Equity Funds may not consider and may cease considering an investment opportunity within a six month period in which a Private Capital Solutions Fund has signed a confidentiality agreement with respect to that investment opportunity.
- A Private Capital Solutions Fund will not purchase securities within six months of such securities having been offered to a Structured Equity Fund and that the Structured Equity Fund has declined to purchase and vice versa.

Conflicts of Interest Among the Structured Equity Funds

LLCP and its affiliates have invested in, and are managing, the Structured Equity Series Fund and the SBIC Fund. Conflicts of interest situations may arise as a result of such multiple roles. LLCP believes that the investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of each of the Structured Equity Funds have been structured such that situations in which the Firm and its affiliates have an economic incentive to make a decision that favors one Structured Equity Fund over the other Structured Equity Funds have been minimized. However situations could arise whereby the Firm or its affiliates

have an economic incentive to make a decision that favors one Structured Equity Fund above the other Structured Equity Funds.

The governing documents of the Structured Equity Series Funds require that such Funds get priority to any investment opportunities falling within such Funds' investment objectives. The investment criteria of the Structured Equity Series Funds and the SBIC Fund are different. Even though the Structured Equity Series Funds may be seeking investment opportunities in the same marketplace as the SBIC Fund, the potential conflict is mitigated since the Structured Equity Series Funds that are still in the investment period target companies with revenues in excess of \$50 million at the time of investment as compared to the SBIC Fund which targets companies with revenues of less than \$50 million at the time of investment. Thus, the investment opportunities that will be suitable for the SBIC Fund, in most cases, will not be suitable for the Structured Series Equity Funds. The investment period for California Growth Fund has expired. For this reason, the Firm does not believe that the activities of the California Growth Fund will conflict with the SBIC Fund or the Structured Equity Series Funds.

Conflicts of Interest Presented by Investments on Behalf of a Proprietary Account

LLCP Advisors LLC selects the underlying debt instruments that are subject to a total return swap issued by a counterparty to the Private Capital Solutions Funds. LLCP Advisors LLC also manages a proprietary account that may purchase such debt instruments subject to certain established investment criteria. Accordingly, these transactions may present a conflict of interest, as an allocation to the proprietary account will generally impact the total return swap by reducing the ultimate exposure to such security included in the total return swap. In order to mitigate this conflict, the Firm has adopted policies and procedures relating to such allocations.

Principal and Cross Transactions

Principal transactions generally include transactions in which an investment adviser directly, or through an affiliate, is acting as principal for its own account and buys securities from, or sells them to, an advisory client. To the extent that the Firm engages in principal transactions, it will do so in accordance with Section 206(3) of the Advisers Act.

Agency cross transactions generally involve sales between clients and/or certain subsidiaries of clients. The clients of the Firm, including the Funds, Alternative Investment Vehicles, Co-Investment Vehicles and Underlying Vehicles, may buy securities from, or sell securities to, each other or to certain subsidiaries of a client. These transactions may present a conflict of interest to the Firm as it will need to act in the best interests of the clients on both sides of the transaction. These potential conflicts of interest may be more prevalent, for example, if the cross transaction involves highly illiquid or privately placed securities as, in such cases, the Firm may have difficulty obtaining an accurate valuation for such securities. To the extent that the Firm engages in such cross transactions, the Firm will not be compensated in connection with the underlying purchase or sale of the security.

D. Recommendation of Other Investment Advisors

The Firm does not recommend or select other investment advisers for its clients.

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

A. Code of Ethics

LLCP has adopted a Code of Ethics (“**Code**”) pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act which imposes ethical standards and duties on the principals, partners, directors, employees and other persons subject to LLCP’s control and supervision (collectively referred to herein as “**Supervised Persons**”). The Code is grounded on the principle that LLCP and its Supervised Persons owe a fiduciary duty to LLCP’s clients and that the interests of the Funds must always be placed above the business, financial and personal interests of LLCP and any Supervised Persons.

The Code sets forth standards of conduct expected of the Firm’s personnel and it requires the Firm’s personnel to comply with applicable federal securities laws. All employees are expected to be familiar with the Code and adhere to its provisions. LLCP may address violations of the Code by imposing sanctions it deems appropriate including, but not limited to, penalties, the disgorgement of trading gains and termination of employment. The Code also requires any employee of the Firm to report potential violations of the Code promptly to the CCO. The Firm provides each employee with a copy of the Code and any amendments thereto, and employees are required to provide a written acknowledgement that they have received the Code, as amended from time to time. The Firm keeps records of reports and other information that access persons are required to provide under the Code.

The Code addresses conflicts that could arise from personal securities trading by the Firm’s “access persons” – i.e., the officers, directors and employees of the Firm:

- who have access to nonpublic information regarding any client’s purchase or sale of securities, or nonpublic information regarding the portfolio holdings of any Fund, or
- who are involved in making securities recommendations to clients or have access to such recommendations that are nonpublic.

The Code imposes trading restrictions upon the Firm’s Access Persons and uses three main features to protect the Funds. First, it prohibits certain activities by Supervised Persons that involve the potential for conflicts of interest.

Second, in order to avoid conflicts of interest between personal securities transactions and investment transactions that LLCP is considering or making on behalf of any Fund, the Code prohibits or restricts certain kinds of trading by Access Persons. Generally, and subject to specific exceptions, the principals and other Access Persons are prohibited from purchasing, selling or holding in any account in which they have a beneficial interest, any Firm specific securities or derivative thereof, including any security held by the Funds, any security subject to a Firm-wide restriction or that is the subject of LLCP’s investment decision making process, and securities sold in initial public offerings and private placements in which a Fund is participating.

In accordance with LLC's conflict of interest policies and procedures, certain proprietary accounts managed by LLC Advisors LLC may own interests in various debt instruments that are subject to a total return swap issued to Private Capital Solutions Funds.

Third, the Code requires all Supervised Persons to pre-clear all securities trades with LLC's compliance department, and to make timely filings of quarterly reports of transactions and annual reports of securities holdings so that they may be checked for compliance with the Code.

The Code is administered and enforced by LLC's Compliance Officer. In rare instances, the Compliance Officer may grant requests for relief from those Code provisions not mandated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

LLC will provide copies of its Code to the Funds, investors in the Funds and other prospective clients upon request, at no charge.

B. Purchases and Sales of Securities in which the Firm has Material Financial Interest

Although the Firm's principals, employees and officers may buy and sell securities for their own account or the account of others, they may not, without the written consent of the Fund's Advisory Committee, buy securities from or sell securities to the Funds.

As discussed in **Item 5.C** and **Item 10.C**, the Firm, a Fund's general partner or their respective employees may receive Transaction and Monitoring Fees in connection with the making of a portfolio company investment and may retain a portion of those fees. As a result, the Firm, the general partner and/or such employees may be considered to have a material financial interest in the consummation of the portfolio company investment.

C. Purchases and Sales of Securities by Clients and the Firm and/or its Affiliates

As discussed above, without the written consent of the Firm, the principals and other Access Persons are prohibited from purchasing, selling or holding in any account in which they have a beneficial interest, any security held by the Funds. Any sales of securities acquired by a principal or other Access Person in accordance with the prior sentence are subject to pre-clearance.

D. Purchases and Sales of Securities by Clients and the Firm and/or its Affiliates at the Same Time

See **Item 11.C**.

Item 12. Brokerage Practices

A. Brokerage

LLCP's objective in selecting brokers and dealers and in effecting the purchase and sale of securities is to obtain the best combination of price and execution on transactions effected for each Fund. The best net price, giving effect to brokerage commissions, spreads and other costs, is normally an important factor in this decision, but a number of other judgmental factors will be considered as they are deemed relevant. These factors include but are not limited to LLCP's knowledge of negotiated commission rates and spreads currently available; the nature of the security or instrument being traded; the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security or instrument to be purchased or sold; the desired timing of the trade; the activity existing and expected in the market for the particular security or instrument; confidentiality; the execution, clearance, and settlement capabilities as well as the reputation and perceived soundness of the broker or dealer selected and other brokers or dealers considered; LLCP's knowledge of actual or apparent operational problems of any broker or dealer; the broker's or dealer's execution services rendered on a continuing basis and in other transactions; the reasonableness of spreads or commissions; and the research services and products furnished by the broker or dealer, if any.

In seeking to obtain best execution, LLCP generally will not seek in advance competitive bidding for the most favorable commission rate or spread applicable to any particular portfolio transaction or to select any broker or dealer on the basis of its purported or "posted" commission rate. LLCP will endeavor to be aware of the current level of the charges of eligible brokers or dealers and to minimize the expense incurred for effecting portfolio transactions to the extent consistent with the interests and policies of its accounts. Although LLCP generally seeks competitive commission rates and dealer spreads, it will not necessarily pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent. Transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker or dealer involved and would thereby entail higher commissions or their equivalents than would be the case with other transactions requiring more routine services.

Transactions in publicly traded securities are to be executed only with brokers on the approved broker list (the "**Approved List**"). The Compliance Officer will review the request and supporting documents to determine whether a new broker meets the necessary criteria to be added to the Approved List. The Approved List is reviewed semi-annually by the portfolio managers, traders and research analysts to evaluate the services provided by each broker utilized by the Firm. Each counterparty is evaluated/reviewed with consideration given to certain factors, including but not limited to, execution capabilities, research and related services, the value of services provided and financial stability.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits. LLCP has not entered into any soft dollar arrangements. However, consistent with obtaining best execution, brokerage commissions (including dealer spreads paid on certain securities transactions in accordance with SEC interpretations) on each Fund's portfolio transactions may be

directed by LLCPP to a broker or dealer in recognition of research services furnished by the broker or dealer or a designated third party, as well as for services rendered in the execution of orders by such broker or dealer. LLCPP may maintain an internal allocation procedure to identify those broker dealers who have provided it with research services and may endeavor to place sufficient transactions with them to ensure the continued receipt of research services LLCPP believes are useful to each Fund. LLCPP does not attempt to put a specific dollar value on the services rendered or to allocate the relative costs or benefits of those services among clients, believing that the research received is, in the aggregate, of assistance to LLCPP in fulfilling its overall duty to its clients. However, each and every research service may not be used to service each and every account managed by LLCPP and LLCPP may use research services to service accounts that did not pay commissions to the broker dealers providing such research services. Moreover, LLCPP may benefit from these services, as it may not have to pay for such research services and products out of its own resources.

Certain brokers also provide investment banking services to LLCPP. The provision of such services is not taken into account in allocating client brokerage to such firm.

The receipt of investment research and information and related services permits LLCPP to supplement its own research and analysis and makes available to LLCPP the views and information of individuals and research staffs of other firms. The views and information include written materials on certain companies, industries, areas of the economy or market factors and other areas which might affect the economy or securities prices. Research services may also include statistical information, accounting and tax law interpretations, political developments, legal developments affecting portfolio securities, technical market actions, pricing and appraisal services, credit risk measurement and performance analysis, analysis of corporation responsibility issues, portfolio strategy, analytic computer software and account performance services. They may also include advice from broker dealers as to the value of securities, availability of securities, availability of buyers and availability of sellers. In addition, they include recommendations as to the purchase and sale of individual securities and timing of transactions.

These research services may be received through on-line information services provided by the broker dealers or a designated third party. Due to the receipt of various research materials through on-line services, products may include computer hardware and software in connection with gaining access to the information and may be considered a mixed-use item, having both research and non-research functions. When the products or services received are used for both research and other purposes, a good faith allocation is made between the research and non-research functions. The non-research portion will be paid in cash by LLCPP, while the portion attributable to research will be paid through brokerage commissions. Broker dealers selected by LLCPP may be paid commissions for effecting transactions for a Fund in excess of the amounts other brokers or dealers would have charged for effecting these transactions if LLCPP determines in good faith that such amounts are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided by those brokers or dealers, viewed either in terms of a particular transaction or LLCPP's overall duty to its discretionary accounts.

Brokerage for Client Referrals. The Firm does not consider client referrals in selecting or recommending broker-dealers.

Directed Brokerage. As a general matter, the Firm does not enter into direct brokerage arrangements and the Firm does not anticipate that any of its clients will request directed brokerage arrangements.

B. Trade Aggregation

The Firm makes investments on behalf of each Fund in accordance with the stated investment objectives for the Fund. Purchases of securities are generally made with respect to each Fund individually. At times, however, the Firm may purchase the same security in an aggregate amount, for allocation to one or more Funds, based upon their relative levels of liquidity and subject to certain minimums for investment.

If the Firm is not able to purchase the entire allotment required to satisfy the orders on behalf of all Funds for which it wished to allocate securities, the Firm will allocate such security pro rata based on available commitments of each Fund, unless the Firm determines another method of allocation is more equitable under the circumstances.

The Firm recognizes that it must allocate securities among its clients in a fair and equitable manner, depending on the facts and circumstances of each situation. The Firm recognizes that the principles set forth above are fair and equitable as a general matter, but may not be so in every instance. Any deviation from the allocation procedures set forth above shall be approved by the Compliance Officer, appropriately documented and retained as part of the Firm's records. In all instances, however, the Firm shall determine and effect the allocation beforehand or promptly after the transaction.

Item 13. Review of Accounts

A. Account Review

LLCP considers the active and ongoing investment monitoring of its portfolio companies to be an essential element in its investment process. Once a week the Firm holds a meeting of all investment professionals to review the performance of its portfolio companies and investments against projected benchmarks. Moreover, LLCP closely monitors the operations and results of its portfolio companies and investments and receives and analyzes material information relating to the portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. LLCP analyzes each portfolio company's critical success factors which are drivers of equity value creation. LLCP has established these procedures to better respond to growth opportunities and to anticipate financial difficulties or additional capital requirements of its portfolio companies.

The reviews are conducted by the Investment Committee which consists of each of the principals of the Firm. The members of the Committee are assigned to all accounts and perform reviews on a weekly basis and as needed.

B. Factors that Trigger an Account Review

Not applicable.

C. Account Statements

Investors in the Funds receive quarterly unaudited financial statements within 60 days of quarter end and an audited annual report (including audited financial statements) within 90 days of fiscal year end. Moreover, investors in the Funds may receive certain additional information upon request, as set forth in the applicable Fund's limited partnership agreement.

Item 14. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Benefits from Others for Providing Investment Advice

The Firm does not receive any economic benefits from non-clients for providing investment advice or other advisory services to the Funds.

B. Client Referrals

The Firm is subject to a public pension fund code of conduct relating to the use of placement agents. The Firm generally does not directly or indirectly compensate any person for client referrals, however, the Firm may pay certain of the Fund's placement agents for investor referrals, such as a percentage sales charge (based upon the amount invested in a Fund) or a percentage of the management fee and/or carried interest generated by an investor's investment in a Fund as permitted by the public pension fund code of conduct.

Item 15. Custody

The Firm is considered to have custody of certain of the assets of the Funds. The Structured Equity Funds' qualified custodian is Citibank.

To the extent required by law, certificated investment securities are held by a qualified custodian on behalf of an applicable Fund. The Firm does not use the qualified custodian to send quarterly account statements directly to the investors in the Funds. The Firm does require each Fund to distribute their annual audited financial statements to their investors within 90 days of the Fund's fiscal year-end.

Item 16. Investment Discretion

LLCP has discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of each Fund, subject to the investment objectives, strategies and policies set forth in the applicable Fund's limited partnership agreement.

Item 17. Voting Client Securities

A. Proxy Voting Authority

The Firm has authority to vote proxies on behalf of its clients and, in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act, has adopted Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures to address how LLCP will vote proxies on behalf of each Fund. The policy is designed to ensure that proxies are voted to achieve maximum value in the best interest of each Fund and its investors, including when there may be material conflicts in voting proxies.

The principals of the Firm will have the responsibility of reviewing, evaluating and voting proxies received by the Firm on behalf of the Funds. The Firm will use reasonable efforts to acquire information sufficient to allow for an informed and timely vote. For each proxy proposal received, the Firm will analyze the issues connected with that proxy, determine the probable impact on corporate operations and vote the proxy in what it views to be in the best interests of its clients. In accordance with Rule 204-2, the Firm will document the basis for its voting decisions.

The Firm may choose not to vote proxies in certain situations or for certain clients, such as (i) where the Firm deems the cost of voting would exceed any anticipated benefit to the client, or (ii) where a proxy is received by the Firm for a security it no longer manages on behalf of a client.

Material Conflicts of Interest. The Firm may occasionally be subject to material conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies due to business or personal relationships it maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes. The Firm and/or its employees may also occasionally have business or personal relationships with the proponents of proxy proposals, participants in proxy contests, corporate directors and officers, or candidates for directorships.

If at any time, the Firm becomes aware of a material conflict of interest relating to a particular proxy proposal, the Firm will handle the proposal by requiring the proposal to be reviewed by a proxy voting committee (the “**Proxy Voting Committee**”) consisting of qualified employees and other affiliated persons with no real or apparent conflict of interest in casting a vote. The Proxy Voting Committee will determine how to vote the proxy in a manner consistent with the clients’ best interest and document its determination (including its consideration of the conflict of interest). This documentation shall be maintained in the Firm’s books and records.

A client may obtain a copy of LLCP’s proxy voting policies and procedures and information about how LLCP voted proxies by calling LLCP at (310) 275-5335, by directing requests in writing to its place of business, 335 N. Maple Drive, Suite 240, Beverly Hills, CA, 90266, Attn: Compliance Officer, or by emailing requests to info@llcp.com.

B. Limits on Proxy Voting Authority

Not applicable

Item 18. Financial Information

A. Prepayment of Fees

As noted in **Item 5.D** above, all management fees are payable semi-annually in advance. The Firm's unaudited draft balance sheet is included as Appendix A to this brochure. Upon completion of the 2013 fiscal year audit Appendix A will be updated to include the audited balance sheet of the Firm.

B. Financial Impairment

The Firm is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients.

B. Bankruptcy Petition

The Firm has not been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.

Item 19. Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Not applicable.

Levine Leichtman Capital Partners, Inc.
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2013

DRAFT

AssetsCurrent assets

Cash	\$ 212,796
Accounts receivable	762,325
Receivables - other	1,100,891
	<hr/>
Total current assets	2,076,012

Fixed assets

Furniture & fixtures	2,250,791
Office equipment	779,635
Airplane	19,483,856
Vehicles	262,412
Leasehold improvements	2,157,671
	<hr/>
	24,934,365
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(16,275,088)
	<hr/>
Total fixed assets, net	8,659,277

Other assets

Deposit	365,600
Fund investments	6,018,281
Other Assets	143,829
	<hr/>
Total other assets	6,527,710

Total assets	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 17,262,999
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Liabilities and stockholder's equityCurrent liabilities

Accounts payable	\$ 923,595
Retirement contributions payable	132,369
Current portion of notes payable - aircraft	180,420
Current portion of rent credit/rebate	154,331
Due to affiliate	750,000
Income taxes payable	70,005

	<u>2,210,720</u>
<u>Long-term liabilities</u>	
Long-term portion of notes payable - aircraft	12,048,495
Rent credit/rebate	<u>115,749</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>14,374,964</u>
<u>Stockholders' Equity</u>	
Common stock, no par, 25,000 shares authorized, 1,000 issued and outstanding	1,000
Additional paid-in capital	661,412
Retained earnings	<u>2,225,623</u>
Total stockholder's equity	<u>2,888,035</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 17,262,999</u>