

REGISTERED INVESTMENT ADVISER
DANIELS & KING MANAGEMENT COMPANY, L.P.

d/b/a



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FORM ADV PART 2A - BROCHURE

This Investment Adviser Brochure (“**Brochure**”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Daniels & King Management Company, L.P. (the “**Management Company**”) and its affiliates. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at 312-360-1133. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) or by any state authority.

The Management Company is an investment adviser registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). However, such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information regarding the Management Company is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.



Investment Adviser Brochure Daniels & King Management Company, L.P.

2. MATERIAL CHANGES

We are required by the SEC to disclose material changes to our Brochure annually. We review and update our brochure at least once each year to ensure that it remains current.

This annual update to the Brochure updates the descriptions of the business practices of the Management Company and its affiliates in the Form ADV Part 2A filed in March 2014.

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4. ADVISORY BUSINESS

Daniels & King Management Company, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership and a registered investment adviser (the “Management Company,” and collectively with its affiliated investment advisory entities and other organizations, “Prairie Capital” or “Prairie”), is a private investment management firm which provides investment advisory services to investment funds that invest in certain assets and are privately offered to qualified investors in the United States and elsewhere. Prairie Capital commenced operations in July 1997 and the Management Company commenced operations in December 2003.

The following registered investment advisers are affiliated with the Management Company (collectively with the Management Company, the “Advisers”):

- Daniels & King Capital III, L.L.C. (“GP III”);
- Daniels & King Capital III SPV GP, LLC (“GP III SPV”);
- Daniels & King Capital IV, L.L.C. (“GP IV”); and
- Daniels & King Capital V, L.L.C. (“GP V,” and together with GP III, GP III SPV and GP IV, the “General Partners”).

The Advisers’ clients include the following (collectively the “Partnerships” future):

- Prairie Capital III, L.P. (“PC III LP”), a licensed Small Business Investment Company (an “SBIC”);
- Prairie Capital III QP, L.P. (“PC III QP,” and together with PC III LP, “PC III”), a licensed SBIC;
- Prairie Capital III SPV, L.P. (“PC III LP”);
- Prairie Capital III SPV QP, L.P. (“PC III SPV QP,” and together with PC III SPV LP, “PC III SPV”);
- Prairie Capital IV, L.P. (“PC IV LP”);
- Prairie Capital IV QP, L.P. (“PC IV QP,” and together with PC IV LP, “PC IV”);
- Prairie Capital V, L.P. (“PC V LP”); and
- Prairie Capital V QP, L.P. (“PC V QP,” and together with PC V LP, “PC V”).

The General Partners each serve as general partner to one or more Partnerships and have the authority to make the investment decisions for the Partnerships to which they provide advisory services. The Management Company provides the day to day advisory services for the Partnerships pursuant to a management services agreement. Each General Partner is registered under the Advisers Act pursuant to the

Management Company's registration in accordance with SEC guidance. This Brochure describes the business practices of the Advisers, which operate as a single advisory business and are under common control. References contained in this Brochure to the strategy and operations of a General Partner should be read to include the activities of the Management Company and other Prairie affiliates that collectively engage in the investment process and ongoing management of the Partnerships' portfolio companies.

The Partnerships are private equity funds and are expected to invest through negotiated transactions in operating entities, generally referred to herein as "portfolio companies." The Advisers' investment advisory services to the Partnerships consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating the terms of investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions for such investments. Although investments are made predominantly in non-public companies, investments in public companies are permitted. From time to time, where such investments consist of portfolio companies, the senior principals or other personnel of the Advisers or their affiliates may serve on a portfolio company's board of directors or otherwise act to influence control or management of portfolio companies in which the Partnerships have invested. The Advisers' advisory services for the Partnerships are further described in the applicable private placement memoranda or other offering documents (each, a "Memorandum") and limited partnership agreements or other operating agreements (each, a "Partnership Agreement"), as well as below under "Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss" and "Investment Discretion." Investors in each Partnership participate in the overall investment program of such Partnership, but may be excused from a particular investment due to legal, regulatory or other agreed-upon circumstances pursuant to the relevant Partnership Agreement. The Partnerships or the General Partners may enter into side letters or similar agreements with certain investors that have the effect of establishing rights (including rights to economic or other terms) under, or altering or supplementing the terms of the relevant Partnership Agreement with respect to such investors.

Additionally, from time to time, the Advisers may provide (or agree to provide) certain investors or other persons, including the Advisers' personnel and/or certain other persons associated with the Advisers and/or their affiliates (to the extent not prohibited by the applicable Partnership Agreement), co-investment opportunities (including the opportunity to participate in co-invest vehicles) that will invest in certain portfolio companies alongside a Partnership. Such co-investments typically involve investment and disposal of interests in the applicable portfolio company at the same time and on the same terms as the Partnership making the investment. However, from time to time, for strategic and other reasons, a co-investor or co-invest vehicle may purchase a portion of an investment from a Partnership. Any such purchase from a Partnership by a co-invest vehicle generally would occur shortly after the Partnership's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment, and in such event the co-investor or co-invest vehicle may be charged interest on the purchase to compensate the relevant Partnership for the holding period, and generally will be required to reimburse the relevant Partnership for related costs.

As of December 31, 2014, the Management Company managed approximately \$515 million in client assets on a discretionary basis. Daniels & King Management GP, LLC is the general partner of the Management Company. The Management Company is principally owned by C. Bryan Daniels and Stephen V. King.

5. FEES AND COMPENSATION

In general, the General Partners receive a management fee (the “Management Fee”) and a carried interest in connection with advisory services. The Advisers or other Prairie entities or affiliates may receive additional compensation in connection with management and other services performed for portfolio companies of the Partnerships, and such additional compensation will offset in whole or in part, the management fees otherwise payable to the General Partners. Investors in the Partnerships also bear certain fund expenses, as described in more detail below.

Management Fees

PC III

PC III is past its respective investment period and currently pays the applicable General Partner, quarterly in advance, a Management Fee equal to 1.5% of (i) the cost basis of all unrealized investments less (ii) permanent write-downs.

PC III SPV

PC III SPV is a special purpose vehicle that holds an investment in certain portfolio companies originally held by PC III. PC III [currently is] past its respective investment period and currently pays the applicable General Partner, quarterly in advance, a Management Fee equal to 1.5% of (i) the cost basis of all unrealized investments less (ii) permanent write-downs; provided that in no event will the sum of the Management Fees payable by PC III and the Management Fees payable by PC III SPV exceed the amount of Management Fees that would have been payable by PC III had PC III SPV never been formed.

PC IV

Effective January 26, 2013, PC IV is past its respective investment period and currently pays the applicable General Partner, quarterly in advance, a Management Fee equal to 2.0% of (i) the cost basis of all unrealized investments less (ii) permanent write-downs.

PC V

PC V pays GP V, quarterly in advance, a Management Fee equal to 2.0% on an annual basis of aggregate capital commitments (“Commitments”) until the earliest to occur of: (i) the sixth anniversary of the Effective Date; (ii) the termination of PC V’s investment period due to a “Key Man Event” (as described in more detail in the Partnership Agreements); and (iii) nine months after the date on which 85% of PC V’s Commitments have been contributed.

Thereafter, the Management Fee will equal 2.0% of (i) the cost basis of all unrealized investments less (ii) distributions constituting a return of capital and complete and permanent write-offs, provided that distributions with respect to a portfolio company shall be treated as a return of capital only to the extent the fair market value of PC V’s interest in such portfolio company at the time of such distribution is less than PC V’s aggregate investment contributions made with respect to such portfolio company.

Management Fee Offsets

With respect to PC III and PC III SPV, any commitment fees, break-up fees, litigation proceeds, closing or monitoring fees, directors' fees, advisory fees or other similar fees or compensation are used to reimburse the relevant Partnership for all costs and expenses not previously reimbursed to the extent incurred by such Partnership in connection with any consummated or unconsummated transaction. To the extent that such an offset credit would reduce the Management Fee for a given six-month period below zero, the credit will be carried forward for future application against payable Management Fees. Portfolio company related fees may also include amounts prepaid in anticipation of future services or otherwise accelerated, which will be offset against the applicable Management Fee to the extent set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreement. Although such prepaid or accelerated fees generally will be based on the anticipated level and duration of services that the Advisers believe at the time of such prepayment or acceleration are likely to be provided to the portfolio company, over time, they may be greater or less than the amount that is ultimately incurred with respect to services ultimately provided to such portfolio company. Additionally, as further described below and in the relevant Partnership Agreement of each Partnership, it is the Advisers' practice to retain certain consultants to provide services to (or with respect to) certain portfolio companies in which one or more Partnerships invest. Such consultants receive compensation, including, but not limited to transaction fees, and other items, detailed herein, and such compensation will not result in additional offsets to the Management Fee.

For PC IV and PC V, the Management Fee will be reduced by (a) 50% with respect to PC IV and 100% with respect to PC V of any monitoring fees, consulting fees, directors' fees and other similar fees earned by the General Partner in respect of any Partnership investment, in each case after reimbursement of expenses and (b) 100% of any transaction fees and/or break-up fees from transactions that are not completed that are paid to the General Partner, in each case after reimbursement of expenses (such fees described in (a) and (b), "Supplemental Fees"). To the extent that such an offset credit would reduce the Management Fee for a given three-month period below zero, the credit will be carried forward for future application against payable Management Fees. To the extent any such excess remains unapplied upon dissolution of the relevant Partnership, each partner of such Partnership will receive its share of such unapplied excess, unless such partner elects not to receive its share. To the extent that any other Partnership or any other entity or individual co-invests alongside a Partnership in any portfolio company investment, any offset credit will be allocated *pro rata* among such Partnership and the co-investors in proportion to the cost of the investment in the portfolio company borne by each.

The Management Fee will be paid out of a given Partnership's current income and disposition proceeds (to the extent available) and, at the applicable General Partner's discretion, from drawdowns that will reduce unfunded Commitments.

As permitted under the Partnership Agreements, a General Partner may waive or agree to reduce the Management Fee. Certain waived portions of the Management Fee are treated by the applicable Partnership Agreements as a deemed capital contribution by the relevant General Partner, which is effectively invested in the relevant Partnership on such General Partner's behalf, and operates to reduce the amount of capital the relevant General Partner would otherwise be required to contribute to the applicable Partnership. Although generally not required in practice, pursuant to the applicable Partnership Agreements, the limited partners of a given Partnership may be required to make a *pro rata* contribution according to their respective Commitments

to fund any contribution that would otherwise be required of the applicable General Partner in connection with any such waiver or reduction as described above and, as a result, the exercise of such waiver may result in an acceleration (or delay) of investor capital contributions. **Waived or reduced Management Fees are not subject to the Management Fee offsets described above, and the amount of such waived or reduced Management Fees may be significant.**

Carried Interest

The General Partner of each Partnership will receive a carried interest with respect to the Partnership equal to 20% of certain realized profits in excess of an 8% per annum preferred return (compounded annually with respect to PC V), subject to a General Partner catch-up as more fully described in applicable Partnership Agreements. Certain principals and current or former employees of the Management Company may receive a portion of the carried interest received by the General Partners or their affiliates.

All distributions by a Partnership are subject to limitations placed on such distributions by any applicable credit facilities of such Partnership. The carried interest distributed to a General Partner is subject to a potential giveback at the end of the life of the applicable Partnership if such General Partner has received excess cumulative distributions.

Expenses

In addition to the Management Fee and carried interest payable to each General Partner, each Partnership bears certain expenses. As set forth more fully in the applicable Partnership Agreement of each Partnership, a Partnership will pay all costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations relating to the Partnership's activities, investments and business that are not reimbursed by a portfolio company or applied to reduce transaction fees (the "Partnership Expenses"), including, but not limited to:

- (i) all costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations attributable to or associated with identifying, structuring, organizing, acquiring, managing, operating, holding, valuing, winding up, liquidating, dissolving and disposing of the Partnership's investments (including, but not limited to, interest on outstanding credit facilities, registration expenses and brokerage, finders', custodial, travel and other fees and expenses);
- (ii) all legal, filing, accounting, auditing, consulting, financing, printing, reporting, depository, limited partner meetings and other fees and expenses and insurance;
- (iii) all expenses of the Partnership's advisory board incurred in accordance with the Partnership Agreements;
- (iv) all extraordinary expenses of the Partnership including, but not limited to, insurance, litigation and indemnification costs and expenses, judgments and settlements;
- (v) all costs, fees, liabilities, obligations and expenses incurred by the Partnership and the General Partner (without duplication) relating to investment and disposition opportunities for the Partnership not consummated;

- (vii) all taxes, fees and other governmental charges levied against the Partnership;
- (viii) all fees, costs, expenses, liabilities and obligations incurred in connection with obtaining credit facilities; and
- (ix) all costs and expenses (excluding any portion of any compensation of the employees or managers of a General Partner) incurred in connection with the organization and equity funding of the Partnership and the applicable General Partner, subject to certain limitations (including an expense cap) contained in the Partnership Agreements.

If an alternative investment structure is used for tax purposes in PC IV or PC V, all costs and expenses related to the alternative investment structure shall be borne solely by the investors investing through such structure.

If a Partnership incurs any liability that it has insufficient funds to pay (after calling any unpaid capital contributions and without regard to the expiration of any applicable investment period or Commitment period), the applicable General Partner may require each of the relevant Partnership's investors to contribute to such Partnership its pro rata share of such liability, subject to certain limitations within the Partnership Agreements.

The Management Company will pay all ordinary administrative and overhead expenses incurred in connection with managing, originating and monitoring investments, including compensation for employees' salaries, rent, utilities, etc., and will be reimbursed by the General Partners for the payment of such expenses.

The Management Company and/or its affiliates generally have discretion over whether to charge transaction fees, monitoring fees or other compensation to a portfolio company and, if so, the rate, timing and/or amount of such compensation. The receipt of such compensation may give rise to conflicts of interest between the Partnerships, on the one hand, and the Management Company and/or its affiliates on the other hand.

Consultants

As further described herein and in the applicable Partnership Agreement of each Partnership, it is the Advisers' practice to retain certain consultants to provide services to (or with respect to) one or more Partnerships or certain current or prospective portfolio companies in which one or more Partnerships invest. Such consultants generally may provide services in relation to the identification, acquisition, holding, improvement and disposition of portfolio companies, including operational aspects of such companies. These services may also include serving in management or policy-making positions for portfolio companies. Consultants may receive compensation, including, but not limited to, transaction fees, a profits or equity interest in a portfolio company, profits or other compensation, which may be determined according to one or more methods, including the value of the time (including an allocation for overhead and other fixed costs) of such consultants, a percentage of the value of the portfolio company, the invested capital exposed to such portfolio company, amounts charged by other providers for comparable services and/or a percentage of cash flows from such company. No such compensation will offset the Management Fee. The use of consultants subjects the Advisers to conflicts of interest, as discussed under "Conflicts of Interest," below.

Other Information

The Partnerships generally invest on a long-term basis. Accordingly, investment advisory and other fees are expected to be paid, except as otherwise described in the Partnership Agreements, over the term of the relevant Partnership and limited partners generally are not permitted to withdraw or redeem interests in the Partnerships.

Brokerage fees may be incurred in accordance with the practices set forth in “Brokerage Practices.”

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

As described under “Fees and Compensation,” the General Partners may receive a carried interest allocation on certain profits in the Partnerships. The Advisers do not currently advise any Partnerships that are not subject to a carried interest.

7. TYPES OF CLIENTS

The Advisers provide investment advice to the Partnerships, which are investment partnerships or other investment entities formed under domestic or foreign laws and operated as exempt investment pools under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment Company Act”). The investors participating in the Partnerships may include individuals, banks or thrift institutions, other investment entities, university endowments, sovereign wealth funds, family offices, pension and profit-sharing plans, trusts, estates or charitable organizations or other corporations or business entities and may include, directly or indirectly, principals or other employees of the Advisers and their affiliates and members of their families, consultants or other service providers retained by the Advisers.

PC III, PC III SPV and PC IV generally have a minimum investment amount of \$500,000 for third-party investors. PC V generally has a minimum investment amount of \$500,000 for investors that have previously invested in the Partnerships and \$1,000,000 for other third-party investors. With respect to each Partnership, such minimum investment amounts may be waived by the applicable General Partner. In most circumstances, investors in the Partnerships must meet certain suitability and net worth qualifications prior to making an investment. Generally, investors in PC III QP, PC III SPV QP, PC IV QP, and PC V QP must be (i) “accredited investors” as defined under Regulation D of the Securities act of 1933, as amended and (ii) either “qualified purchasers” or “knowledgeable employees” as defined under the Investment Company Act. Interests in PC III LP, PC III SPV LP, PC IV LP, and PC V LP are offered and sold solely to certain qualified investors that are also accredited investors.

Investors may be permitted to co-invest directly in a particular portfolio company or in a holdings company which holds the equity in the portfolio company directly. The Advisers will select which investors are permitted to participate in such co-invest opportunities based on various factors, including the sophistication of the investor, the ability of the investor to fund and complete the investment on a timely basis and for strategic or other reasons as more fully described in the applicable Partnership’s Partnership Agreement.

The Advisers are not obligated to make co-investment opportunities available to any particular investors or limited partners.

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

General

Prairie Capital is a private investment firm focused on lower middle-market companies located generally throughout the United States, and generally targeting investments in established, profitable companies holding attractive market positions that are typically undergoing ownership changes or making strategic acquisitions. The Partnerships invest in several types of transactions, including management and leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, and organic and inorganic growth equity. The Advisers structure the investments of the Partnerships (whether preferred or common equity, mezzanine or other debt, or otherwise) according to the specific requirements of each particular transaction.

Investment advisory services consist of identifying and evaluating investment opportunities, negotiating investments, managing and monitoring investments and achieving dispositions for investments. Investments are predominantly of non-public companies although investments in public companies are permitted. The Partnerships generally target companies with \$4 million to \$10 million of EBITDA and \$20 million to \$100 million in revenues, with a focus on making equity and/or mezzanine debt investments of \$10 million to \$30 million, although the required capital may be greater or less than such amounts.

PC III is a licensed as an SBIC with the Small Business Administration. An SBIC may only invest in companies that are “small business concerns,” which are generally defined to be entities with a net worth of less than \$18 million and average after-tax earnings for the prior two years of less than \$6 million. An SBIC may not invest more than 20% of its committed capital in a single company without prior approval. Generally, an SBIC may retain its investment in and make additional investments in a company even if the company grows and no longer qualifies as a “small business concern” so long as the company is not a public company. An SBIC generally may not control a portfolio company (whether by ownership or voting securities, voting arrangements, or management agreements).

Once an investment opportunity has been acquired, the Advisers seek to implement an effective operating strategy to improve the performance of the acquired company by (i) developing operating and restructuring plans, (ii) building the management team, and (iii) providing significant resources to portfolio companies.

The following is a summary of the investment strategies and methods of analysis generally employed by the Advisers on behalf of the Partnerships. More detailed descriptions of the Partnerships’ investment strategies and methods of analysis are included in the applicable Memorandum and Partnership Agreement for each Partnership. *There can be no assurance that the Advisers will achieve the investment objectives of the Partnerships, and a loss of investment is possible.*

Investment and Operating Strategy

Deal Sourcing and Due Diligence. The Advisers' investment professionals have spent significant time developing relationships in the lower middle market. The sources of deals include management introductions, existing and former portfolio companies, limited partner referrals, middle market intermediaries and service providers, and highly selective auction participation. Once a potential investment is identified, the Advisers develop an investment thesis and, through a detailed due diligence process, seek to verify such thesis and investigate the major business risks. As part of their diligence process, the Advisers complete a detailed analysis of an industry including contacting a target company's customers and vendors, trade organizations, the Advisers' contact network and, in certain instances, industry consultants.

Develop Operating Plans. Senior members of the professional and operating staff of the Advisers and their affiliates develop operating plans prior to the close of each transaction focusing on the target's strengths, weaknesses, competitive position, industry trends and other relevant factors.

Build Management Team. The Advisers may supplement or replace the management team at a new portfolio company or advise the existing management team on methods to improve performance. The Advisers routinely search for highly qualified senior managers and often identify qualified candidates prior to making the next investment. In certain instances, operating professionals of the Advisers will fill key management roles (including chief executive officer or chief financial officer) on an interim or indefinite basis immediately following closing until a professional management team can be assembled.

Professionalize and Maintain Active Involvement in Portfolio Companies. The Advisers aim to act decisively with respect to newly acquired portfolio companies and typically makes significant changes to the company within the first three to six months after acquisition. The Advisers seek to professionalize the business through human capital investment in key operating positions, enhanced financial reporting and performance tracking, and implementation of formal governance processes. Thereafter, the Advisers stay actively involved in the management of the portfolio companies by, among other things, requiring disciplined and timely financial reporting and scheduling frequent meetings with the senior staff to focus on operations, competition, new products and personnel.

Internal Growth and Add-on Acquisitions. The Advisers will often seek to utilize the portfolio company's cash flow, embedded equity value and borrowing capacity to accelerate growth through new product and market opportunities and add-on acquisitions.

Exit Strategy. The Advisers will consider appropriate exit strategies, including the sale to a strategic or financial buyer (which may from time to time include investors or co-investors), an initial or secondary public offering or a recapitalization. Factors considered include potential conflicts of interest, the company size, company growth rate, industry and competitive dynamics, banking market conditions and capital market conditions.

Risks of Investment

A Partnership and its investors bear the risk of loss that the applicable Advisers' investment strategy entails. The risks involved with the Advisers' investment strategy and an investment in a Partnership are detailed in the Partnership's Memorandum. In general, the risks applicable to each Partnership and the activities of its related General Partner and the Management Company include, but are not limited to:

Future and Past Performance. The performance of the prior investments of Prairie is not necessarily indicative of a Partnership's future results. While the Advisers intend for the Partnerships to make investments that have estimated returns commensurate with the risks undertaken, there can be no assurances that positive returns will be achieved. On any given investment, loss of principal is possible.

Passive Investment; Reliance on the Management Company. Investors will not have the opportunity to personally evaluate the business and financial information used by the Management Company in the selection of investments. Accordingly, investors will be relying on the Management Company for properly evaluating, structuring, monitoring, and disposing of investments. The Partnerships are entirely dependent on the Management Company. Control over the operation of a Partnership will be vested entirely with the Management Company, and such Partnership's future profitability will depend largely upon the business and investment acumen of the Management Company and its affiliates. Although the Management Company will monitor the performance of each Partnership investment, it will primarily be the responsibility of each portfolio company's management team to operate the portfolio company on a day to day basis. Although the Partnerships generally intend to invest in companies with strong management or recruit strong management to such companies, there can be no assurance that the management of such companies will operate such companies successfully.

Leverage. Each Partnership intends to obtain leverage that may be secured by the Partnership's assets, the Commitments and the capital accounts, as applicable, of the investors in the Partnership. While this leverage is intended to increase overall returns to investors, it will also increase the risk associated with such Partnership. Investor returns will be junior to repayment of borrowings and a Partnership's lenders will have certain rights to enforce the Commitments in the event of a default under such Partnership's facility. The cost and availability of leverage is highly dependent on the state of the broader credit markets. It may be difficult to obtain or maintain the desired degree of leverage depending on the liquidity in the credit markets. Leverage generally magnifies both a Partnership's opportunities for gain and its risk of loss from a particular investment. The use of leverage will also result in interest expense and other costs to a Partnership that may not be covered by distributions made to such Partnership or appreciation of its investments. Leverage often imposes restrictive financial and operating covenants on a company, in addition to the burden of debt service, and may impair its ability to operate its business as desired and/or finance future operations and capital needs.

In addition, the leveraged capital structure of portfolio companies will increase the exposure of a Partnership's investments to any deterioration in a company's condition or industry, competitive pressures, an adverse economic environment, or rising interest rates (which recently have been at or near historic lows) and could accelerate and magnify declines in the value of such Partnership's investments in the leveraged portfolio companies in a down market. In the event any portfolio company cannot generate adequate cash flow to meet its debt service, a Partnership may suffer a partial or total loss of capital invested in the portfolio company, which could adversely affect the returns of such Partnership. Furthermore, if credit it becomes difficult to

obtain at the time a Partnership decides that it is desirable to sell all or a part of a portfolio company, such Partnership may not achieve an exit multiple or enterprise valuation consistent within its forecasts. Moreover, the companies in which a Partnership invests generally will not be rated by a credit rating agency. Certain Partnerships may also borrow money or guaranty indebtedness (such as a guaranty of a portfolio company's debt). The use of leverage by a Partnership also will result in interest expense and other costs to such Partnership that may not be covered by distributions made to such Partnership or appreciation of its investments. In addition, to the extent a Partnership incurs leverage (or provides such guaranties), such amounts may be secured by Commitments made by such Partnership's investors and such investors' contributions may be required to be made directly to the lenders instead of such Partnership.

Capital contributed to a Partnership by investors will be subordinated to any amounts borrowed by such Partnership.

Restricted Nature of Investment Positions. Generally, there will be no readily available market for a substantial number of each Partnership's investments and hence, most of a Partnership's investments will be difficult to value. Certain investments may be distributed in kind to the limited partners of the relevant Partnership and it may be difficult to liquidate the securities received at a price or within a time period that is determined to be ideal by such limited partners. After a distribution of securities is made to the limited partners, many limited partners may decide to liquidate such securities within a short period of time, which could have an adverse impact on the price of such securities. The price at which such securities may be sold by such partners may be lower than the value of such securities determined pursuant to the relevant Partnership Agreement, including the value used to determine the amount of carried interest available to the Adviser with respect to such investment.

Junior Securities. The securities in which a Partnership invests may be among the most junior in a portfolio company's capital structure and thus subject to the greatest risk of loss.

Public Company and Regulated Investments. A Partnership's investment portfolio may contain debt and/or equity securities issued by publicly held companies and/or otherwise regulated companies. Such investments may subject a Partnership to risks that differ in type or degree from those involved with investments in privately held or non-regulated companies. Such risks include, without limitation, greater volatility in the valuation of such companies, increased obligations to disclose information regarding such companies, such Partnership and/or its direct or indirect partners, limitations on the ability of such Partnership to take certain actions, increased likelihood of shareholder litigation and insider trading allegations against such companies' executives and board members, including employees and affiliates of the Management Company, and increased costs associated with each of the aforementioned risks.

Non-Controlling Investments. The Partnership may hold meaningful minority stakes in companies. As is the case with minority holdings in general, such minority stakes that the Partnership may hold will have neither the control characteristics of majority stakes nor the valuation premiums accorded majority or controlling stakes.

Business Risks. A Partnership's investment portfolio will consist primarily of securities issued by privately-held companies, and operating results in a specified period will be difficult to predict. Such

investments involve a high degree of business and financial risk, as well as risks related to general market conditions, which can result in substantial losses.

Concentration of Investments. Each Partnership participates in a limited number of investments and may make several investments in one industry or one industry segment or within a short period of time. As a result, a Partnership's investment portfolio could become highly concentrated, and the performance of a few holdings may substantially affect its aggregate return.

Lack of Sufficient Investment Opportunities. It is possible that a Partnership will never be fully invested if sufficiently attractive investments are not identified. The business of identifying, structuring and completing private equity and/or mezzanine transactions is highly competitive and involves a high degree of uncertainty. However, the limited partners will be required to bear annual management fees through such Partnership during the applicable period (as described in more detail previously) based on the entire amount of their investments or Commitments, as applicable, to such Partnership (as described in more detail under "Fees and Compensation—Management Fees" above) and other expenses as set forth in the relevant Partnership Agreement.

Dynamic Investment Strategy. While the Advisers generally intend to seek attractive returns for a Partnership through the investment strategy and methods described herein, the relevant Adviser may pursue additional investment strategies and may modify or depart from its initial investment strategy, investment process or investment techniques to the extent it determines such modification or departure to be appropriate and consistent with the relevant Partnership Agreements. An Adviser may pursue investments outside of the industries and sectors in which such Adviser has previously made investments or has internal operational experience.

Need for Follow-On Investments. Following its initial investment in a given portfolio company, an Adviser may decide to provide additional funds to such portfolio company or may have the opportunity to increase its investment in a portfolio company, whether for opportunistic reasons, to fund the needs of the business, as an equity cure under applicable debt documents or for other reasons. There is no assurance that any Partnership will make follow-on investments or that any Partnership will have sufficient funds to make all or any of such investments. Any decision by a Partnership not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make such investments may have a substantial negative effect on a portfolio company in need of such an investment (including an event of default under applicable debt documents in the event an equity cure cannot be made) or may result in a lost opportunity for such Partnership to increase its participation in a successful operation.

Projections. Projected operating results of a company in which a Partnership invests normally will be based primarily on financial projections prepared by such company's management, with adjustments to such projections made by the relevant Adviser in its discretion. In all cases, projections are only estimates of future results that are based upon information received from the company and third parties and assumptions made at the time the projections are developed. There can be no assurance that the results set forth in the projections will be attained, and actual results may be significantly different from the projections. Also, general economic factors, which are not predictable, can have a material effect on the reliability of projections.

Non-U.S. Investments. A Partnership may invest in portfolio companies that are organized and/or have substantial sales or operations outside of the United States, its territories and possessions. Such investments

may be subject to certain additional risks due to, among other things, potentially unsettled points of applicable governing law, the risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates, capital repatriation regulations (as such regulations may be given effect during the term of a Partnership) and the application of complex U.S. and non-U.S. tax rules to cross border investments, possible imposition of non-U.S. taxes on a Partnership and/or the investors with respect to such Partnership's income, and possible non-U.S. tax return filing requirements for such Partnership and/or the investors. Additional risks include: (a) risks of economic dislocations in the host country; (b) less publicly available information; (c) less well-developed regulatory institutions; and (d) greater difficulty of enforcing legal rights in a non-U.S. jurisdiction. Moreover, non-U.S. companies may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those that apply to U.S. companies.

Uncertain Economic and Political Environment. Consumer, corporate and financial confidence may be adversely affected by current or future tensions around the world, fear of terrorist activity and/or military conflicts, localized or global financial crises or other sources of political, social or economic unrest. Such erosion of confidence may lead to or extend a localized or global economic downturn. A climate of uncertainty may reduce the availability of potential investment opportunities, and increases the difficulty of modeling market conditions and may reduce the accuracy of any projections. In addition, limited availability of credit for consumers, homeowners and businesses, including credit used to acquire businesses, in an uncertain environment or economic downturn may have an adverse effect on the economy generally and on the ability of a Partnership and its portfolio companies to execute their respective strategies and to receive an attractive multiple of earnings on the disposition of businesses. This may slow the rate of future investments by such Partnership and result in longer holding periods for investments. Furthermore, such uncertainty or general economic downturn may have an adverse effect upon such Partnership's portfolio companies.

The current political environment could also create additional regulatory burdens applicable to the Partnerships, the Advisers and portfolio companies. A high level of government involvement in the financial markets and in companies in the financial and related industries has created additional uncertainty, risk and volatility, as high levels of government spending create inflation-related and other market risks and high levels of government regulation may discourage market participants from making investments. These could have an adverse effect on the Advisers, Partnerships and portfolio companies in which the Partnerships invest.

Conflicts of Interest

The Advisers engage in a broad range of advisory and non-advisory activities, including investment activities for their own account, and providing transaction-related, investment advisory, management and other services to portfolio companies. In the ordinary course of an Adviser conducting its activities, the interests of a Partnership may conflict with the interests of its Adviser, one or more other investment vehicles, portfolio companies or their respective affiliates. Certain of these conflicts of interest are discussed herein.

During the investment period of a given Partnership, all appropriate investment opportunities will be pursued by the Advisers through such Partnership, subject to certain limited exceptions. Without limitation, the Advisers and their affiliates currently, and may in the future, manage several other investments similar to those in which a Partnership will be investing, or will have investments in portfolio companies in the form of securities or other investments that are not the principal focus of a Partnership, and may direct certain relevant investment opportunities to those other investments. The Advisers' principals and investment staff will

continue to manage and monitor the investments of such investments until their realization. Such other investments that the Advisers' principals may control or manage may potentially compete with companies acquired by a given Partnership. Following the investment period of a Partnership, the relevant Adviser's principals may and likely will focus their investment activities on other opportunities and areas unrelated to such Partnership's investments while continuing to monitor such Partnership's investments with an eye towards increasing value and seeking realization.

From time to time, the Advisers will be presented with investment opportunities that would be suitable not only for a Partnership, but also for other Partnerships and any other investment vehicles operated by the Advisers. In determining which Partnership should participate in such investment opportunities, the Advisers are subject to conflicts of interest among the investors in such investment vehicles. Investments by more than one Partnership in a portfolio company may also raise the risk of using assets of such Partnership to support positions taken by Partnerships. When and to the extent that employees and related persons of the Advisers make capital investments in or alongside a Partnership, the Advisers are subject to conflicting interests in connection with these investments. There can be no assurance that a Partnership's return from a transaction would be equal to and not less than another Partnership participating in the same transaction or that it would have been as favorable as it would have been had such conflict not existed.

Investment opportunities may be appropriate for multiple Partnerships at the same, different or overlapping levels of a portfolio company's capital structure. Conflicts may arise in determining the terms of each such investment, particularly where certain Partnerships are intended to invest in different types of securities in a single portfolio company. Questions may arise subsequently as to whether payment obligations and covenants should be enforced, modified or waived, or whether debt should be refinanced or restructured. In troubled situations, decisions including whether to enforce claims, or whether to advocate or initiate a restructuring or liquidation inside or outside of bankruptcy, and the terms of any workout or restructuring may raise conflicts of interest, particularly with respect to Partnerships that have invested in different securities within the same portfolio company.

As a result of the Partnerships' controlling interests in portfolio companies, the Advisers and/or their affiliates typically have the right to appoint portfolio company board members, or to influence their appointment, and to determine or influence a determination of their compensation. From time to time, portfolio company board members approve compensation and/or other amounts payable to the Advisers and/or their affiliates. Such amounts will be in addition to any Management Fees or carried interest paid by a Partnership to its Adviser.

Additionally, a portfolio company typically will reimburse an Adviser or service providers retained at such Adviser's discretion for expenses (including without limitation travel expenses) incurred by such Adviser or such service providers in connection with its performance of services for such portfolio company. This subjects the Advisers and their affiliates to conflicts of interest because the Partnerships generally do not have an interest or share in these reimbursements, and the amount of such reimbursements may be substantial. Each Adviser determines the amount of these reimbursements for such services in its own discretion, subject to its internal reimbursement policies and practices. Although the amount of individual reimbursements typically is not disclosed to investors in any Partnership, their effect is reflected in each Partnership's audited financial statements, and any fee paid or expense reimbursed to an Adviser or such service providers generally is subject to: agreements with sellers, buyers and management teams; the review and supervision of the board of directors

of or lenders to portfolio companies; and/or third party co-investors in its transactions. These factors help to mitigate related conflicts of interest.

Each Adviser generally exercises its discretion to recommend to a Partnership or to a portfolio company thereof that it contract for services with (i) such Adviser or a related person of such Adviser (which may include a portfolio company of such Partnership) or (ii) an entity with which such Adviser or its affiliates or current or former members of their personnel has a relationship or from which such Adviser or its affiliates or their personnel otherwise derives financial or other benefit. This subjects an Adviser to conflicts of interest, because although the Adviser selects service providers that it believes are aligned with its operational strategies and will enhance portfolio company performance and, relatedly, returns of the relevant Partnership, the Adviser may have an incentive to recommend the related or other person because of its financial or other business interest. There is a possibility that an Adviser, because of such belief or for other reasons, may favor such retention or continuation even if a better price and/or quality of service could be obtained from another person. Whether or not an Adviser has a relationship or receives financial or other benefit from recommending a particular service provider, there can be no assurance that no other service provider is more qualified to provide the applicable services or could provide such services at lesser cost.

An Adviser and/or its affiliates may also, from time to time, employ personnel with pre-existing ownership interests in portfolio companies owned by the Partnerships or other investment vehicles advised by the such Adviser and/or its affiliates; conversely, former personnel or executives of an Adviser and/or its affiliates may serve in significant management roles at portfolio companies or service providers recommended by such Adviser. Similarly, an Adviser, its affiliates and/or personnel maintain relationships with (or may invest in) financial institutions, service providers and other market participants, including managers of private funds, banks and brokers. Certain of these persons or entities will invest (or will be affiliated with an investor) in, engage in transactions with and/or provide services (including services at reduced rates) to, such Adviser and/or its affiliates, and/or the Partnerships or other investment vehicles they advise. An Adviser may have a conflict of interest with a Partnership in recommending the retention or continuation of a third-party service provider to such Partnership or a portfolio company if such recommendation, for example, is motivated by a belief that the service provider or its affiliate(s) will continue to invest in one or more Partnerships, will provide such Adviser information about markets and industries in which the Adviser operates (or is contemplating operations) or will provide other services that are beneficial to the Adviser. An Adviser may have a conflict of interest in making such recommendations, in that such Adviser has an incentive to maintain goodwill between it and the existing and prospective portfolio companies for a Partnership, while the products or services recommended may not necessarily be the best available to the portfolio companies held by a Partnership.

The Advisers, their respective affiliates, principals and employees may buy or sell securities or other instruments that they have recommended to a Partnership. In addition, such persons may buy securities in transactions offered to but rejected by a Partnership. Such transactions are subject to the policies and procedures set forth in the Advisers' Code of Ethics. The investment policies, fee arrangements and other circumstances of these investments may vary from those of any Partnership.

Because certain expenses are paid for by a Partnership and/or its portfolio companies or, if incurred by an Adviser, are reimbursed by a Partnership and/or its portfolio companies, the Adviser may not necessarily seek out the lowest cost options when incurring (or causing a Partnership or its portfolio companies to incur) such expenses.

In addition, as described above, portfolio companies may from time to time pay certain fees to third party consultants (including consultants introduced or arranged by the Adviser and/or its affiliates that may regularly provide services to one or more portfolio companies), and such fees will not offset the Management Fee as described herein. Although the use of consultants and the allocation of compensation paid to them by an Adviser, its affiliates and/or the portfolio companies may subject such Adviser and/or its affiliates to potential conflicts of interest, the Advisers believe that such potential conflicts may be reduced by the anticipated cost savings to portfolio companies (which is expected to be to the benefit of the applicable Partnerships) that will result if the cost of the consultant is lower than market rates for the services provided and/or if the quality of the services of the consultant make a greater contribution to the success of the portfolio company. Although each Adviser seeks to retain consultants with a view to reducing costs to portfolio companies and, ultimately, the Partnerships, a number of factors may result in limited or no cost savings from such retention. Each Adviser also seeks to reduce potential conflicts of interest resulting from such arrangements by structuring compensation packages for such persons in a manner that it believes will align such persons' interests with those of the Partnerships' limited partners.

Because the General Partners' carried interest is based on a percentage of net realized profits, it may create an incentive for the Advisers to cause the Partnerships to make riskier or more speculative investments than would otherwise be the case. Also, because there is a fixed investment period after which capital from investors in a Partnership may only be drawn down in limited circumstances and because Management Fees are, at certain times during the life of a Partnership, based upon capital invested by such Partnership, this fee structure may create an incentive to deploy capital when an Adviser may not otherwise have done so. Since in certain cases, certain of the General Partners are permitted to retain certain Supplemental Fees (as described under "Fees and Compensation") in connection with Partnership investments, the Advisers could have a conflict of interest in connection with approving transactions and receiving such compensation. The General Partners attempt to resolve such conflict by offsetting the Management Fee by a specified percentage of such Supplemental Fees.

Each Adviser may enter into side letter arrangements with certain investors in a Partnership providing such investors with different or preferential rights or terms, including but not limited to different fee structures, information rights, co-investment rights, and liquidity or transfer rights.

Any of these situations subjects the Advisers and/or their affiliates to potential conflicts of interest. Each Adviser attempts to resolve such conflicts of interest in light of its obligations to investors in the Partnerships and the obligations owed by the Advisers to investors in other investment vehicles managed by them, and attempts to allocate investment opportunities among a Partnership, other Partnerships and such investment vehicles in a fair and equitable manner. To the extent that an investment or relationship raises particular conflicts of interest, the Advisers will review the circumstances of such investment or relationship with a view to addressing and reducing the potential for conflict. When necessary, the Advisers consult and receive consent to conflicts from an advisory committee consisting of limited partners of the applicable Partnership.

9. DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

The Management Company and its management persons have not been subject to any material legal or disciplinary events required to be discussed in this Brochure.

10. OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

The Management Company is affiliated with each of the General Partners, which are registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act pursuant to the Management Company's registration in accordance with SEC guidance. The Management Company provides advisory services to the General Partners and other Prairie Capital entities pursuant to management agreements. These affiliated investment advisers operate as a single advisory business together with the Management Company and serve as managers or general partners of the Partnerships and other pooled vehicles and may share common owners, officers, partners, employees, consultants or persons occupying similar positions.

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

The Advisers have adopted the Prairie Capital Code of Ethics and Securities Trading Policy (the "Code"), which sets forth standards of conduct that are expected of the Advisers' Principals and employees and addresses conflicts that arise from personal trading. The Code requires the Advisers' personnel to:

- (i) report their personal securities transactions;
- (ii) pre-clear any proposed purchase of any initial public offering or limited offering; and
- (iii) comply with the policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of, or trading upon, material non-public information.

A copy of the Code will be provided to any limited partner or prospective limited partner upon request to Prairie's Chief Compliance Officer at 312-360-1133. Personal securities transactions by employees who manage the Partnerships are required to be conducted in a manner that prioritizes the Partnerships' interest in appropriate investments.

The Advisers and their affiliated persons may come into possession from time to time of material nonpublic or other confidential information about public companies which, if disclosed, might affect a decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Under applicable law, the Advisers and their affiliated persons would be prohibited from improperly disclosing or using such information for their personal benefit or for the benefit of any person, regardless of whether such person is a Partnership or a limited partner thereof. Accordingly, should the Advisers or any of their affiliated persons come into possession of material nonpublic or other confidential information with respect to any public company, the Advisers would be prohibited from communicating such information, and the Advisers will have no responsibility or liability for failing to disclose such information to the Partnerships or any limited partner thereof as a result of following their policies and procedures designed to comply with applicable law. Similar restrictions may be applicable as a result of Prairie personnel serving as directors of public companies and may restrict trading on behalf of a Partnership.

Principals and employees of the Advisers and their affiliates may directly or indirectly own an interest in the Partnerships (including co-investment vehicles) or, as may be permitted by the terms of the Partnership Agreements. To the extent that co-investment vehicles exist, such vehicles may invest in one or more of the same portfolio companies as a Partnership. The Advisers believe that such interests do not create a conflict of

interest and instead operate to align the interests of principals and employees of the Advisers with the Partnerships.

As discussed above, from time to time, the Advisers may provide (or agree to provide) certain investors or other persons the opportunity to participate in co-invest vehicles that will invest in certain portfolio companies alongside a Partnership. For strategic and other reasons, in certain instances, a co-invest vehicle may purchase a portion of an investment from a Partnership. The co-invest buy-down typically occurs shortly after the Partnership's completion of the investment to avoid any changes in valuation of the investment. The co-invest vehicle is generally not charged interest on its buy-downs.

The Partnerships may invest together in the manner set forth in the Partnership Agreement. The Advisers will determine the allocation of investment opportunity in a manner that they believe is fair and equitable to the Partnerships and their limited partners consistent with the Advisers' obligations and may take into consideration factors such as the following: the Partnerships' investment restrictions and objectives (including those set forth in the relevant client's governing documents, where applicable), strategy, risk profile, time horizon, tax sensitivity, tolerance for turnover, asset composition and cash level and applicable regulatory restrictions. In the case of co-investments, the Advisers may grant certain third-party investors the opportunity to evaluate specified amounts of prospective co-investments in Partnership portfolio companies or otherwise to have priority in co-investment opportunities.

The Advisers and their affiliates, principals and employees may carry on investment activities for their own account and for family members, friends or others who do not invest in the Partnerships, and may give advice and recommend securities to vehicles which may differ from advice given to, or securities recommended or bought for, the Partnerships, even though their investment objectives may be the same or similar. The operative documents and investment programs of certain investment vehicles sponsored by Prairie ("Reference Funds") may restrict, limit or prohibit, in whole or subject to certain procedural requirements, investments of certain other vehicles in issuers held by such Reference Funds or may give priority with respect to investments to such Reference Funds. Some of these restrictions could be waived by the limited partners (or their representatives) in such Reference Funds.

Personnel of Prairie, the Advisers or any affiliate of the Advisers may not invest in any securities of any company in which the Partnerships either are actively considering making an investment or have an investment (other than a short-term investments such as commercial paper, money market instruments and similar obligations and securities) or in any securities of any company which, in the good faith determination of the Advisers, meet the Partnerships' investment criteria without the prior approval of the board of advisers of Partnerships' limited partners, subject to certain limitations contained in the Partnership Agreements.

Although historically, the Advisers have not engaged in this practice, pursuant to the applicable Partnership Agreement, the General Partners may borrow funds on behalf of a Partnership and contribute such borrowed amounts to the relevant Partnership as a special capital contribution for investment, to be redeemed at a later date. Interest in connection with such borrowing is borne by the relevant Partnership as a Partnership expense, consistent with the applicable Partnership Agreement (or other governing document) and the expense policy described under "Fees and Compensation." In borrowing on behalf of a Partnership, the General Partners are subject to conflicts of interest between repaying their obligations and retaining such borrowed amounts for the benefit of the Partnership. The General Partners will effect such borrowings in a manner that

they believe to be fair and equitable to the Partnerships and consistent with the General Partners' obligations to the Partnerships and the relevant Partnership Agreements (or other governing document).

12. BROKERAGE PRACTICES

The Advisers focus on private company security transactions and generally purchase and sell such companies through privately-negotiated transactions in which the services of an investment banker or broker-dealer may be retained. The Advisers may also distribute securities to limited partners in a Partnership or sell such securities, using a broker-dealer, if a public trading market exists.

In the Advisers' private company securities transactions on behalf of the Partnerships, the Advisers may retain one or more investment banks or broker-dealers, the costs of which will be borne by the relevant Partnership and/or its portfolio companies. In determining to retain such parties, an Adviser may consider a variety of factors, including: (i) capabilities with respect to the type of transaction being contemplated; (ii) commissions or fees charged; (iii) reputation of the firm being considered; and (iv) responsiveness to requests for information. As a result, although the Advisers generally will seek reasonable rates for such services, the market for such services involves more subjective evaluations than public securities brokerage transactions, and the Advisers may not pay the lowest commission or fee for such services.

Although the Advisers do not intend to regularly engage in public securities transactions on behalf of a Partnership, to the extent they do so, they will follow the brokerage practices described below. If the Advisers sell publicly traded securities for a Partnership they are:

- (i) responsible for directing orders to broker-dealers to effect securities transactions for accounts managed by the Advisers and;
- (ii) responsible to select brokers on the basis of best price and execution capability.

The Advisers will endeavor to be aware of the current commission rates of eligible brokers and to reduce the expenses incurred for effecting transactions where possible in the best interests of the Partnerships and their limited partners. The Advisers generally seek competitive commission rates, but have no duty or obligation to pay the lowest commission or commission equivalent as certain brokerage transactions may involve specialized services on the part of the broker involved, and thereby entail higher commissions.

If the Advisers engage in any such transactions, orders placed first will be executed first. To the extent that orders for the Partnerships are completed independently, the Advisers may also purchase or sell the same securities or instruments for several Partnerships simultaneously, but are not obligated to do so. The Advisers may combine or "batch" orders to facilitate obtaining best execution and/or to reduce brokerage commissions or other costs with the intent to ensure that no participating Partnership of the Advisers is favored over any other Partnership. If orders are not batched, it may have the effect of increasing brokerage commissions or other costs. When an aggregated order is filled in its entirety, each participating Partnership generally will receive the average price obtained on all such purchases or sales made during such trading day, and for partially completed orders on a *pro-rata basis*.

Brokerage commissions on Partnership transactions may be directed to brokers in recognition of research furnished by them, although the Advisers generally do not make use of such services and have not made use of such services since their inception.

13. REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The investments made by the Partnerships are generally private, illiquid and long-term in nature. Accordingly, the review process is not directed toward a short-term decision to dispose of securities. However, the Advisers closely monitor companies in which the Partnerships invest, and the Prairie Chief Compliance Officer periodically checks to confirm that each Partnerships is maintained in accordance with its stated objectives.

Each Partnership generally will provide to its limited partners (i) audited financial statements annually commencing with the first year in which such Partnership makes an investment, (ii) unaudited financial statements for the first three quarters of each fiscal year, (iii) annual tax information necessary for each investor's U.S. tax returns and (iv) descriptive investment information for each portfolio company. There will also be an annual meeting of investors to review and discuss each Partnership's activities.

14. CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

The Advisers and/or their affiliates may provide certain business or consulting services to companies in a given Partnership's portfolio and may receive compensation from these companies in connection with such services. As described in the relevant Partnership Agreement, this compensation may offset a portion of the Management Fees paid by such Partnership. In other cases (*e.g.*, reimbursements for out of pocket expenses directly related to a portfolio company), these fees may be in addition to Management Fees.

From time to time, the Advisers may enter into solicitation arrangements pursuant to which they compensates third parties for referrals that result in a potential new investor becoming a limited partner in a Partnership. GP V has entered into a solicitation arrangement with FPG Partners LLC ("FPG"), pursuant to which it compensated FPG in connection with referrals that resulted in a potential investor becoming a limited partner in PC V. Any fees payable to FPG or any other placement agents retained by the Advisers will be borne by the Advisers directly, although related expenses incurred pursuant to the relevant placement agent or similar agreement, including but not limited to placement agent travel, meal and entertainment expenses, typically are borne by the relevant Partnership.

15. CUSTODY

The Management Company maintains custody of assets held in the name of one or more Partnerships with the following qualified custodians: Private Bank, Chicago, Illinois, MB Financial Bank, N.A., Chicago, Illinois, and Computershare Trust Company N.A., Canton, Massachusetts.

16. INVESTMENT DISCRETION

The Advisers have discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of the applicable Partnership. As a general policy, the Advisers do not allow limited partners to place limitations on this authority,

provided that the Partnership Agreement of a Partnership may impose certain restrictions on investing in certain types of securities. Pursuant to the terms of the relevant Partnership Agreement, however, an Adviser may enter into “side letter” arrangements with certain limited partners whereby the terms applicable to such limited partner’s investment in the Partnership may be altered or varied, including, in some cases, the right to opt-out of certain investments for legal, tax, regulatory or other similar reasons. The Advisers assume this discretionary authority pursuant to the terms of (i) the relevant Partnership Agreement, (ii) the investment management agreement between each Partnership, the applicable General Partner and the Management Company and (iii) powers of attorney executed by the limited partners of such Partnership.

17. VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES (PROXY VOTING)

The Advisers have adopted the Prairie Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (the “Proxy Policy”) to address how they will vote proxies, as applicable, for the Partnerships’ portfolio investments. The majority of “proxies” received by the Advisers will be written shareholder consents (or similar instruments) for private companies, although the Advisers may also receive traditional proxies from public companies from time to time.

The Proxy Policy seeks to ensure that the Advisers vote proxies (or similar instruments) in the best interest of the Partnerships, including where there may be material conflicts of interest in voting proxies. The Advisers generally believe their interests are aligned with those of the each Partnership’s investors, for example, through the principals’ beneficial ownership interests in such Partnership and therefore will not seek investor approval or direction when voting proxies. In the event that there is or may be a conflict of interest in voting proxies, the Proxy Policy provides that the Advisers may address the conflict using several alternatives, including by seeking the approval or concurrence of the board of advisers to a Partnership’s limited partners, on the proposed proxy vote, or through other alternatives set forth in the Proxy Policy. The Advisers do not consider service on portfolio company boards by Prairie personnel or the Advisers’ receipt of management or other fees from portfolio companies to create a material conflict of interest in voting proxies with respect to such companies. The Proxy Policy sets forth certain specific proxy voting guidelines followed by the Advisers when voting proxies on behalf of a Partnership.

If you would like a copy of Prairie’s complete Proxy Policy or information regarding how the Advisers voted proxies for particular portfolio companies, please contact Prairie’s Chief Compliance Officer at 312-360-1133, and it will be provided to you at no charge.

18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Management Company does not require prepayment of Management Fees more than six months in advance or have any other events requiring disclosure under this item of the Brochure.