

Fort Hoosac Management, LLC

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Fort Hoosac Management, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 212-452-9119 or jmusher@arbiterpartners.net.

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, nor does the registration with the SEC imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about us is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Material Changes

The material changes since last year are a revised method of analysis, an updated address, and the changed relationship with Cadogan Management, LLC. Future updates of this brochure will be provided at least annually.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Material Changes | 1 |
| Table of Contents | 2 |
| Advisory Business | 3 |
| Fees and Compensation | 3 |
| Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management..... | 4 |
| Types of Clients | 4 |
| Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss | 4 |
| Disciplinary Information..... | 5 |
| Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations..... | 6 |
| Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading..... | 6 |
| Code of Ethics..... | 6 |
| Personal Trading and Other Trading Rules..... | 6 |
| Sales Interest in Client Transactions | 8 |
| Brokerage Practices | 8 |
| Review of Accounts..... | 9 |
| Client Referrals and Other Compensation | 9 |
| Custody | 9 |
| Investment Discretion | 9 |
| Voting Client Securities | 10 |
| Financial Information..... | 10 |
| Requirements for State-Registered Advisers | 10 |

Advisory Business

Paul J. Isaac is the founder, majority principal, and portfolio manager of Fort Hoosac Management, LLC. Fort Hoosac was formed in January 2007 and is the investment manager for two investment partnerships operated under the Arbiter name.

These two partnerships are opportunistic funds, investing primarily in equities, fixed income, and derivatives using a variety of long / short strategies. The goal is to maximize long term capital appreciation. Our investments are global in scope and across the range of instruments, including ETFs, closed end mutual funds, and the occasional private placement. As of January 1, 2012, Arbiter had approximately \$330 million under management.

Fort Hoosac also provides certain services on a no-advisory fee basis as to various accounts controlled by Mr. Isaac, his family or trusts related to his family (the "Isaac Accounts"). These accounts have considerable overlap in strategies as the Arbiter partnerships, except that they are generally long-only, use few derivatives, and are willing to accept greater illiquidity, country, and interim price risk.

Except to the extent that the Isaac Accounts may be deemed to be separate account clients, Fort Hoosac does not accept separately management accounts and does not provide tailored advisory services.

Fees and Compensation

The two funds we manage have management fees and performance allocations. The management fee is 1% per annum of the net assets of each fund, paid monthly in arrears directly from the fund. We have three classes of interests with differing performance allocations and lock-up periods. We are offering only Class C interests to new investors.

Class C interests have a 20% performance allocation on profits above a high water mark. Class C interests have a 1-year hard lock, during which capital generally may not be withdrawn, followed by a 2-year soft lock, during which withdrawals generally are subject to a penalty paid into the fund (not to the management company) to compensate the remaining investors for the liquidity demands imposed by the short term trading of the early redeeming investor.

Class A and B interests, which we offer on a limited basis to prior investors but no longer offer to new investors, have a 15% and 20% performance allocation, respectively, over a specific annual hurdle.

All performance allocations are made at the end of an investor's hard lock-up period and then annually at the close of the fund's fiscal year. Payments of fees and allocations from the funds to Fort Hoosac are made by the fund's third-party administrator based on calculations performed by this administrator.

The management fee and the following other expenses are paid regardless of whether the respective fund produces positive investment returns. The funds bear their normal operating costs, which include various administrative professional expenses including those of the fund's administrator, auditors and attorneys, tax preparation, custody and brokerage fees, and soft-dollar expenses under the Section 28(e) safe harbor. These fees and expenses are further described in our materials specific to the partnerships, which may be made available to qualified investors upon request.

There are no sales charges on our fund offerings, and our principals and employees are not compensated for the sale of securities or other investment products.

Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

With respect to the funds managed by us, we have a conflict of interest between our duty to maximize profits and hence maximize any performance allocation, and our possible desire to avoid taking risks that might reduce the assets of the funds and consequently reduce the management fee payable to us. Conversely, the prospect of receiving a performance allocation may create an incentive for us to make investments that are riskier than would be the case in the absence of a performance allocation. We believe the latter risk is reduced by our principals maintaining a material portion of their personal net worth directly invested in the fund. Because the performance allocation will be based on increases in the net assets of a fund, we may receive compensation based upon unrealized appreciation as well as realized appreciation.

Because we advise the administrator of the partnerships in determining the fair value of positions whenever quoted values are not available or are deemed not to be representative of the market values, we have a conflict of interest between our responsibility to provide fair valuation advice to the respective fund, and our interest in maximizing the management fee and performance allocation payable from it. We believe, however, that on the whole our performance allocation arrangements benefit investors by providing us as the manager with a greater incentive to manage assets well.

Types of Clients

Our only clients are the two partnerships managed by us and mentioned above. The investors in these funds are primarily high net worth individuals or family offices. These funds also have a limited number of institutional investors, including fund-of-funds and insurance companies. Our minimum initial investor account is \$1 million, subject to limited waivers in our discretion.

Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

The Arbiter partnership was founded in 2001. We usually invest with a long-term horizon, looking 2-4 years out for many positions across likely economic, industry, and investment fashion cycles. We accept mark-to-market volatility as an unfortunate inevitability if we are to reach our return goals.

We primarily apply bottom-up criteria in considering the risk-return characteristics of specific instruments although these may take place within a broader industry or cyclical thesis. Consequently we may consider instruments anywhere within a capital structure as we visualize it, use derivatives, accept “basis risk” versus analogous investments and/or be creative in our inclusion of non-traditional exposures when we believe these are available at a sufficient discount to other possible means of taking on a desired risk factor. Our perspective on risk emphasizes downside valuation, especially where we feel there is a “margin of safety” with limited long-term potential for permanent capital loss, although there may be considerable risks of near-term price volatility. We make selective exceptions for “binary” outcome commitments with what we consider extraordinary risk/reward characteristics. We will often invest without specific knowledge of the particular catalyst that might trigger a marked appreciation relative to current trading prices, in part because we believe the absence of such a catalyst may materially depress the current trading price. Our view on specific investments, and our willingness to bear these risks, is influenced by our macroeconomic perspective, which may also alter our aggregate portfolio positioning. These factors generally will cause us to have greater volatility and basis risk than many of our peers, and require us to have longer lock-ups and redemption cycles than may be typical.

The funds may engage in short selling, hedging, option and derivatives trading, leveraging (including, but not limited to, margin trading and investing in derivatives) and other strategies from time to time in seeking to achieve the funds' investment objective of maximum capital appreciation. These strategies present incremental risks, as discussed below. The funds will at times invest in securities with relatively low prices, which have historically been subject to greater percentage price fluctuations than higher-priced securities. Notwithstanding the existence of a public market for particular portfolio investments, certain U.S. and non-U.S. portfolio investments may be thinly traded, may be subject to substantial variation in market value, or may cease to be traded at any time.

All securities investing presents the risk of loss of capital, and the funds are no exception. A fund investor should be prepared to accept losses.

Short Selling. To make a short sale, the funds must borrow the securities being sold short. A short sale will result in a gain if the price of the securities sold short declines between the date of the short sale and the date on which securities are purchased to replace those borrowed. A short sale will result in a loss if the price of the securities sold short increases. If the price of securities sold short increases, the funds may be required to provide additional collateral or to liquidate other investments to maintain short positions, which may not be at favorable prices. Short selling is often viewed as a speculative investment strategy that requires specialized skills and presents heightened risks of losses.

Hedging. Hedging strategies in general are intended to limit or reduce a portfolio's exposure to market risk, but, if improperly effected, may increase volatility and/or risk. Any such strategies that the funds employ may be expected to increase the funds' transactions costs, interest expense and other costs and expenses.

Options Trading. Stock or index options that may be purchased or sold by the funds include options not traded on a securities exchange. Options not traded on an exchange are not issued by the Options Clearing Corporation. The risk of nonperformance by the obligor of such an option may be greater and the ease with which the funds can dispose of such an option may be less than in the case of an exchange traded option issued by the Options Clearing Corporation. The funds may sell both put and "naked" call options as part of its strategy regarding individual positions. Options add incremental volatility risk to the portfolio.

Leveraging. Margin trading requires the pledge of certain assets as collateral, and margin calls may result in the funds being required to pledge additional collateral or to liquidate portfolio investments, which may result in selling portfolio investments at substantial losses that otherwise would not have been realized. The funds may also invest in derivatives. An investment in derivatives may expose the funds not only to market risk but also to the risk of default by the issuer. Both short selling and options strategies carry "implicit" leverage or "build up" and the use of leverage, whether explicit or implicit, increases volatility.

The foregoing is only a select listing of certain significant investment strategies and risks. More complete strategy and risk information is set out in the material specific to our funds, which may be made available to qualified investors upon request.

Disciplinary Information

The firm and principals of Fort Hoosac Management have not been involved in any material legal or disciplinary events.

Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Paul J. Isaac, our founder, majority principal, and portfolio manager, until recently was the Chief Investment Officer and second largest shareholder of Cadogan Management, LLC (“Cadogan”), a fund-of-hedge funds manager. Cadogan’s team and management of most of its investment products were consensually transferred in late 2011 to Cantor Fitzgerald Investment Alternatives. Mr. Isaac is currently an unpaid consultant to Cantor Fitzgerald Investment Alternatives.

As already suggested, we and/or our principals may sponsor, manage or participate in other investment activities and projects unrelated to the funds’ business without presenting such opportunities to the Arbiter funds. We and/or our principals also may raise capital or act as consultant for, or have other interests in, private or public companies in which the funds may invest. To the extent that we and/or our principals engage in such activities, we and/or they may receive compensation in the form of cash, securities, warrants and similar interests from these activities.

Mr. Isaac continues to act as trustee or manager of various family accounts described above. Many of these accounts materially pre-date the founding of Arbiter. Neither Mr. Isaac, nor Fort Hoosac is compensated for his activities managing such accounts. In certain of these accounts Mr. Isaac has an economic or a contingent economic interest. The investments of such accounts may have overlaps with holdings of Arbiter.

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

Code of Ethics

All of our employees and principals must annually affirm and sign our Code of Ethics, which affirms our fiduciary duty to our clients. The form to be completed annually by our employees includes a listing of accounts that can hold reportable securities under SEC rule 204A-1, and we require direct duplicate statements by the employees’ custodians and brokers to our Compliance Officer for reporting and tracking purposes.

Subject to appropriate pre-clearance, we may allow personal trading of reportable securities in which we are not actively trading or expecting to trade at the time of the request. We expect that securities underlying any personal trades are first reviewed for inclusion into the broader portfolio of our client base. However, there are various reasons why a trade might not be included in the broader portfolio, including insufficient liquidity, high or low risk, portfolio concentration or construction, unlikelihood to meet the portfolio’s return hurdle, or in the eyes of the portfolio manager, an insufficient expected return for the risk. In the event that preclearance has been granted, the firm reserves the right to cancel the preclearance and engage in the security. In this event, any trades already executed may remain. We also generally require a 90-day holding period. The Isaac Accounts, which historically have had only modest portfolio turnover, are not subject to these pre-clearance and holding period rules, but are governed by the trading rules below.

We will provide a copy of our Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Personal Trading and Other Trading Rules

Besides the Arbiter partnerships, Mr. Isaac directly manages the Isaac Accounts in which the principals have direct or indirect interest, or where they are trustees for the accounts. This may create actual or potential conflicts of interest, as Mr. Isaac may have greater incentive with respect to the performance of

the Isaac Accounts than that of the Arbiter funds. We therefore have adopted policies and procedures that address such conflict of interest summarized below.

While there can be significant overlap of investments, the Isaac Accounts generally have different investment objectives than the Arbiter funds, and so will typically hold different portfolio compositions. For example, as noted above, the Isaac Accounts are generally long-only, able to take greater market and liquidity risk, and generally do not use derivatives. When trading in the same names, however, trades for Arbiter have priority ahead of the Isaac Accounts (unless “bunching” is an option as described below).

Various factors may be considered for determining the daily trading and expected ending allocations, including overall portfolio construction and risk factors, ability to hedge, ability to hold the position, current and expected liquidity in the portfolio, availability and liquidity of the security, price, and trading volume. As a result, when trading over multiple days, the average price achieved for one account may be different from the average price realized for another account. When there are overlapping positions, we trade according to one or more of the following processes (as further described below). As we tend to be fairly price sensitive and context dependent, we will typically make decisions and allocations on a day-by-day basis. Another factor is the availability of liquidity on specific days, as certain of our clients’ positions are traded infrequently or at small size. Not all orders are filled.

As discussed below, we do not always “bunch” or aggregate trading for the funds with that of the Isaac Accounts. As a result of the priority for Arbiter funds and the various factors described above, there may be periodic “catch-up” trading, in which an Isaac Account trades in a particular security without a nearby trade for Arbiter funds, despite similar interest in the trades. In all such cases, we consider whether the trade should be first allocated to the Arbiter funds within the context of the various factors.

When there is overlap on particular securities, trades are always placed with a priority on Arbiter partnership positions ahead of the Isaac Accounts. Trades are generally placed in three stages: First, trades are placed exclusively for the Arbiter partnerships; second trades are placed for the Arbiter partnerships and the Isaac Accounts with predefined allocations; and third, there is a catch-up stage with trading primarily or only for the Isaac Accounts. Depending on the expected liquidity of the securities, the first stage may be omitted. During the second stage, when trades are placed on the same day, the same broker (i.e., bunching) is used whenever possible, and we average price the trades across the accounts. When separate brokers are used, pricing may differ across the accounts. Also during the second stage, trades are typically allocated across the accounts with rough priority for the Arbiter partnerships. One example of the latter is if only a small quantity is traded, it may be completely allocated to the Arbiter partnerships. Another example is a disproportionately high allocation for the Arbiter partnerships in early trading, and a disproportionately low allocation in later trading over a multi-day period. This latter is a “smoothed” version of the three stages mentioned earlier. Price changes and availability of the securities may interrupt the buying or selling of specific securities, which will affect the average prices paid or received for a security. In some instances, an investment meeting the Isaac Accounts criteria evolves to meet the Arbiter partnerships’ criteria. For example, the underlying liquidity of the security may be greater than initially expected, and so then would be appropriate for the Arbiter partnerships, in which case the change is documented and trading follows the procedures above.

While the impact of any set of allocation and trading rules typically cannot be known with certainty ahead of time, we generally believe that the foregoing practices will operate over time more for the benefit of the Arbiter partnerships than for the Isaac Accounts, although we can offer no assurance of that result.

The Isaac Accounts can be said to benefit from the greater institutional scale and experience realized by Mr. Isaac from his management of the Arbiter funds.

Sales Interest in Client Transactions

While not currently contemplated, there may be times where it may be in the interest of the Arbiter funds to enter into transactions with the Isaac Accounts. Should we decide that such cross transactions are appropriate, we will obtain any required client consent and trade only on the basis of readily available market pricing.

Other affiliate transactions may be present in our business, including instances when we organize a special purpose vehicle to facilitate a particular investment. For example, we may choose to hold the interests of our clients in certain types of private placements through such an SPV formed for that purpose. If so, we or our related persons typically would serve as directors, trustees, general partners, managing members or other control persons for the vehicle. In addition, the customary master-feeder structure under which the Arbiter funds operates can be viewed to inherently involve an affiliate transaction, that being the ongoing sale and redemption of the master fund shares by the master fund for the benefit of the feeder fund.

Brokerage Practices

We allocate trades to obtain the best overall qualitative execution for client transactions in the particular circumstances, i.e., not exclusively the lowest commission cost. A substantial portion of our trades are conducted electronically at lower commissions relative to these charged by “full service” broker-dealers. However, we often engage external traders for a number of reasons, including access to international markets, broader research platforms, liquidity, and overflow capacity.

We use research, research-related products and other brokerage services on a “soft dollar” commission basis. These products and services are paid using either explicit soft dollars collected through our prime broker’s soft-dollar program, or through trading commissions with other brokers for the research and execution service that they provide directly. Conflicts of interest may arise to the extent that we use brokers for access to research or soft dollars as we would otherwise incur expenses to assemble the information ourselves.

To mitigate this risk we only enter into a soft dollar arrangement if we determine in good faith that the commission paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the execution and research services provided and provides lawful and appropriate assistance to the investment manager in performance of its investment decision-making responsibilities. We believe that we are able to negotiate costs on client transactions that are competitive and consistent with our policy to seek best execution. In all cases, only those research services eligible under the Section 28(e) safe harbor, i.e., that are allowed under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, are paid using soft dollars. All of our soft dollar expenses are reviewed by our prime broker’s soft dollar program to ensure compliance under third party review. Non eligible expenses are paid by the firm. For any mixed-use products or services, we will maintain appropriate records of our good faith determinations of reasonable allocations.

Some examples of products and services paid using soft dollars include access to ISI Research, Capital Economics research, Standard & Poor’s Credit Panel, and SNL Financial. The first two provide regular macro and micro analyses that we incorporate into our analyses, while the latter two provide specific analyses on industries and specific companies that we cover and invest in.

We do not select brokers based on client referrals. Nor do we allow clients (either direct or indirect) to direct trades to specific brokerage houses.

Whenever possible, we bunch or aggregate trades across the accounts that we manage on a day-by-day basis. This can be more efficient generally, improve the quality of execution for all participants and more readily allow average pricing across accounts. There are times, however, that we are not able to aggregate trades, most typically if there is not a common broker linked to the underlying custodian of the securities involved. In these cases, trades are conducted with different brokers either sequentially on the same day or on different days. When trades are executed sequentially, those for Arbiter funds generally are executed prior to trades for other accounts. Sequential execution can be expected to result in different net prices across the accounts, however, it is not known in advance, nor is it adjusted after completion, which execution will be at a higher (or lower) net price.

It is our policy to resolve trading errors as soon after discovery as reasonably practical in a manner that we have determined is in the best interest of its investors. Once a potential error has been reviewed and accepted as an error, a Trade Error Report is completed. We view most types of trading errors as “ordinary course” and not compensatory (so that a client should expect reimbursements relating to them). But all trading errors are reviewed and appropriate corrective responses, which may include a client reimbursement, are considered.

Review of Accounts

The Chief Investment Officer or another senior portfolio manager reviews each client account on an at least daily basis.

Fund investors receive monthly account statements, as well as the fund’s annual audited financial report (normally delivered within three months after the end of the fund’s fiscal year). Throughout the year, investor letters on performance and investments are sent generally on a bi-monthly basis.

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

We do not pay any third parties to refer fund investors or clients to us. Nor are we compensated for our investment advice from a service other than the management fees and performance allocations described above, except to the extent that the “soft dollar” arrangements we have described may be deemed compensation to us.

Custody

The partnerships’ prime brokers, which are generally broker-dealers of national or global prominence, custody all of the publicly traded securities, as well as select private placements held by the funds, while custodial banks hold our bank debt. Goldman Sachs Administration Services (GSAS), our administrator, receives position reports directly from the underlying custodian, which then forms the basis of the monthly statements sent out directly from them. GSAS monitors cash flows into and out of the fund.

On an annual basis, each partnership’s auditor independently confirms year end positions as part of our audit process.

Investment Discretion

Our clients are invested with our full discretion and over the range of strategies described in more detail above and in our material specific for the specific partnerships. This authority is granted in the respective Limited Partnership Agreement through our Subscription Agreements. Investors who do not wish to grant us this authority should not subscribe to the partnership. We do not accept investor limitations on our authority beyond our Limited Partnership Agreements and retain the ultimate discretion over the investments.

Mr. Isaac sets the terms for each relationship he maintains with the Isaac Accounts, which are also managed on a fully discretionary basis.

Voting Client Securities

We do not accept client or fund investor limitations on our voting authority. Nor are we aware of conflicts of interest presented by our proxy voting policies.

We vote the securities that the funds hold (Mr. Isaac likewise votes for the Isaac Accounts). As we do not follow an activist strategy, most of our votes tend to be with management. We consider proposals on a case-by-case basis, voting in what we believe are the best long-term interests of our clients.

Generally, we vote for management's directors and the approval of the auditors. We tend to review in more detail compensation plans, and will vote against those if we feel they are overly generous to management. We tend to vote in favor of being acquired, as this usually provides an upside catalyst to the stock and is in the best interests of our shareholders. Votes to acquire another company are considered on a case-by-case basis. Shareholder and other proposals are also reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Financial Information

All client fees owed us are paid in arrears. Under relevant SEC rules, this means that we are not required to disclose information about our firm's financial position or balance sheets. Nonetheless, we confirm that we believe that there is no financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet our contractual commitments to clients.

Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

We do not believe we are required to register our firm with any state securities authorities and have not done so.