

Item 1 – Cover Page

Solomon Hess SBA Management LLC

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Form ADV, Part 2; our “Disclosure Brochure” or “Brochure” as required by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 is a very important document between Clients (you, your) and Solomon Hess SBA Management LLC (us, we, our, the Manager, the Firm). This Brochure provides information about our qualifications and business practices.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Solomon Hess SBA Management LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 703.356.3333. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or by any State Securities Authority.

Additional information about Solomon Hess SBA Management LLC also is available at the SEC’s website www.adviserinfo.sec.gov (click on the link, select “investment adviser firm” and type in our firm name). Results will provide you both Part 1 and 2 of our Form ADV.

We are a registered investment adviser with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Our registration as an Investment Adviser does not imply any level of skill or training. The oral and written communications we provide to you, including this Brochure, are information you use to evaluate us (and other advisers) which are factors in your decision to hire us or to continue to maintain a mutually beneficial relationship.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Annual Update

The Material Changes section of this brochure will be updated annually, and when material changes occur since the previous release of the Firm Brochure. The following material changes have occurred since this document was last updated on January 29, 2015:

- During the course of 2015, Solomon Hess SBA Management combined two of the private funds it manages. ESI Investors III LLC was merged into the HEC Opportunity Fund LLC, effective as of January 1, 2016 and the name of the HEC Opportunity Fund LLC was changed to the Solomon Hess Opportunity Fund LLC.
- The material risk disclosures were updated in Item 8 “Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss”.
- Additional risk disclosures were added to Item 12 “Brokerage Practices”.

We may, at any time, update this Brochure and either send you a copy or offer to send you a copy (either by electronic means (email) or in hard copy form).

If you would like a copy of this Brochure, please download it from the SEC Website as indicated above or you may contact our Chief Compliance Officer, William Einstein at 703-637-8414 or Weinstein@solomonhess.com.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

Solomon Hess SBA Management LLC (Solomon Hess, the Firm or the Manager) was formed in 2004 by William E. Einstein and Anthony J. “Gino” Heilizer to act as a management entity for SBA related investment Funds. Mr. Heilizer and Mr. Einstein collectively own 100% of Solomon Hess SBA Management LLC.

Solomon Hess’ only clients are pooled investment vehicles or Funds. Solomon Hess manages six investment Funds: the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund LLC, the Solomon Hess Opportunity Fund LLC, Solomon Hess NMTC I LLC, Solomon Hess NMTC II LLC, Solomon Hess NMTC III LLC, and Solomon Hess NMTC IV LLC, (collectively, the “Funds” or “Clients” and individually a “Fund” or “Client”). Descriptions of each Fund are included below. Investing in federally guaranteed portion of Small Business Administration (SBA) and United States Department of Agriculture loans, pools (securities), excess servicing assets and other structured-fixed income securities, guaranteed or otherwise, continues to be the investment focus of Solomon Hess, although the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund and the Solomon Hess Opportunity Fund LLC both have the ability to acquire and hold other types of fixed income and equity based investments, including derivatives. Fund investors should refer to each Fund’s respective offering documents for a detailed discussion of each Fund’s investment mandate and strategy.

Solomon Hess does not tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of the Fund investor; rather, investors invest in the Funds described below, and Solomon Hess manages those Funds according to the stated objectives and strategies of the Funds. Solomon Hess does not participate in wrap fee programs. Investors may not impose restrictions on investing in certain securities or certain types of securities.

In aggregate, Solomon Hess had \$550.4 million of assets under management as of December 31, 2015, all of which are managed on a discretionary basis.

Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund LLC, Solomon Hess NMTC I LLC, Solomon Hess NMTC II LLC, Solomon Hess NMTC III LLC and Solomon Hess NMTC IV LLC

Solomon Hess formed its first investment Fund, the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund LLC (SBA Loan Fund), in 2004 to invest primarily in the federally guaranteed portion of Small Business Administration (SBA) 7(a) loans that qualify for consideration under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). The CRA is intended to encourage depository institutions to help meet the credit needs of the communities in which they operate, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with safe and sound banking operations.

In 2009, the SBA Loan Fund was awarded a \$50 million allocation of New Markets Tax Credit equity issuance authority from the Department of Treasury. The New Markets Tax Credit Program (NMTC Program) was established by Congress in 2000 to spur new or increased investments into operating businesses and real estate projects located in low-income

communities. The NMTC Program attracts investment capital to low-income communities by permitting individual and corporate investors to receive a tax credit against their Federal income tax return in exchange for making equity investments in specialized financial institutions called Community Development Entities (CDEs). The allocation, awarded to Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund and managed by Solomon Hess SBA Management LLC, was used to capitalize four separate Funds (Solomon Hess NMTC I LLC, Solomon Hess NMTC II LLC, Solomon Hess NMTC III LLC, and Solomon Hess NMTC IV LLC,) that made qualifying loans to low income community businesses.

Solomon Hess Opportunity Fund LLC

In 2009, Solomon Hess established the HEC Opportunity Fund LLC primarily to purchase and hold the federally guaranteed portion of SBA 7(a) loans and pools, SBA 504 loan pools and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) loans and interest only strips created off of these same assets on a leveraged and outright basis. This Fund was closed to new investors in 2011. At the end of 2015, the HEC Opportunity Fund LLC was renamed the Solomon Hess Opportunity Fund LLC and the fund was converted to an open-ended structure.

In addition to the investment strategies briefly mentioned above, Solomon Hess may also invest in other securities on behalf of the Funds it manages according to the investment mandate of each fund. These other securities include, but are not limited to, other fixed income securities, equity securities and derivatives instruments. For a more detailed description of the risks involved in these types of investments, please see Item 8 of this brochure.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

Solomon Hess establishes its compensation for the management of the Funds through its Operating or Investment Advisory Agreements with the Funds and Investor Members; the fees described in this section are not negotiable. The fee structures for each Fund are described below:

Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund

Solomon Hess is paid a fee by the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund of up to 60 basis points (.60%) annually on total, or gross, assets within this Fund, calculated on a GAAP basis. This fee is paid quarterly, in arrears, and is subordinate to a specified preferred return (the “Preferred Return”). For example, if the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund underperforms in any given quarter, the management fee (60 bps) earned by Solomon Hess can be reduced potentially down to zero. Any amount of the management fee not collected as a result of underperformance of the Fund is not accrued but permanently waived.

Solomon Hess also charges Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund investors a 10 basis point (.10%) annual fee on invested capital if an investor requests targeted CRA credit. This 10 basis point fee on invested capital is not subordinate to the investors’ Preferred Return. As of December

31, 2015, 99% of the investors in the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund had requested targeted CRA credit. Solomon Hess earns no other fees associated with the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund. The above fees are paid quarterly, in arrears, via deduction from the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund's accounts.

New Markets Tax Credit projects (managed on behalf of the SBA Loan Fund)

On the New Markets Tax Credit projects that Solomon Hess is managing on behalf of the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund, Solomon Hess earns an annual management fee of 50 basis points (.50%) and a one-time initial fee generally in the 1-2% range of net assets. These fees are paid quarterly in arrears via deduction from the Funds' accounts.

The Solomon Hess Opportunity Fund LLC:

On this Fund, Solomon Hess earns a 2% fee on net assets under management. The asset based management fee is calculated as 2% on net assets and is paid quarterly in arrears. The 2% asset management fee is deducted directly from the Funds' accounts each quarter.

The fees described above in this section are not negotiable.

Other Fees

Assets owned by the Funds described above are held by qualified custodians, and fees for custodian services are charged to the Funds. In addition, certain other costs and expenses are incurred by the Funds including audit and accounting fees, administrative service fees, legal fees, and miscellaneous other costs involved in operating the Funds. These costs are charged directly to the Funds and will affect the overall performance of the Funds.

Neither Solomon Hess nor any of its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

Performance Based Fees

Solomon Hess does not charge a performance fee on the SBA Loan Fund or the New Markets' Funds.

Solomon Hess or its related party, Solomon Hess LLC, charges a performance fee to the Solomon Hess Opportunity Fund LLC in the form of a "carried interest".

Allocation of Investments between Funds

Solomon Hess currently manages two investment Funds that purchase similar types of assets. These assets include SBA 7(a) loans, USDA Loans, and interest only strips created off of these same assets. Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of these Funds investing in similar assets, while only one Fund pays performance based fees. Solomon Hess may have an economic incentive to favor the Fund from which it receives a performance based fee versus the Fund in which it only receives an asset management fee. In order to address these

conflicts of interest, Solomon Hess adheres to a detailed asset allocation policy which is detailed in the Firm's Compliance Policies and Procedures; the Firm's Policies and Procedures are provided to fund investors upon request. For further discussion and risk disclosures about the Firm's investment allocation process and policies, please see "Item 12 – Brokerage Practices".

Item 7 – Types of Clients

Solomon Hess provides investment advice to pooled investment vehicles (the Funds or Clients) that Solomon Hess has established. These vehicles are capitalized by both US based depository institutions and individual accredited investors and qualified clients (collectively, "investors"). As Solomon Hess is the sponsor of the Funds we create, we do not have minimum account sizes for these Funds. All investors in the Funds are considered "qualified clients" and "accredited investors".

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

Solomon Hess seeks to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns for its Clients (the "Funds") by investing primarily in fixed income securities and whole loans that carry an explicit or implicit guarantee of the United States Government (i.e. Agency MBS, Agency CMBS, SBA 7(a) loans, USDA loans, etc.) and other structured fixed-income securities both on an outright and leveraged basis. Solomon Hess may also invest in other securities on behalf of the Funds it manages according to the investment mandate of each fund. These other securities include, but are not limited to, other fixed income securities, equity securities and derivatives instruments.

The investment strategy employed by the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund LLC is primarily based on owning a portfolio of adjustable rate, federally guaranteed loans and securities. The Fund also attempts to provide certain investors with targeted Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") credit, specifically Community Development Investment or Lending Test credit as defined by the CRA, by selecting specific assets for investment based upon the asset's geographical location. There is no guarantee that an investment in the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund LLC will qualify for credit as related to the CRA.

The Solomon Hess Opportunity Fund LLC employs strategies including, but not limited to: leveraged and outright acquisition of Agency MBS and Agency CMBS; leveraged and outright acquisition of SBA 7(a) loans, USDA Loans and related excess servicing assets; leveraged and outright acquisition of other structured fixed-income securities, both those that carry an implicit or explicit guarantee by the United States Government as well as those that do not; and leveraged and outright acquisition of other securities including, but not limited to, other fixed income securities, equity securities and derivatives instruments.

Risk of Loss

All investments in securities include a risk of loss of your principal (invested amount) and any profits that have not been realized. No investment strategy can assure a profit. The Firm

cannot give any guarantee that it will achieve a Client's investment objective or that Clients will receive a return on their investment. Investors in the Funds should ultimately refer to their Fund's respective offering documents for detailed risk disclosures that specifically address risks of each Fund's investment strategies, methods of analysis and/or particular types of investments recommended. The following is a list of potentially material risks for each investment strategy, method of analysis and/or the particular type of security recommended:

Investment in SBA 7(a) Loans and Pools, USDA Loans and Excess Servicing Assets ("IO Strips")

Solomon Hess invests in the federally guaranteed portion of SBA 7(a) loans, SBA 7(a) pools and USDA loans on behalf of the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund LLC and the Solomon Hess Opportunity Fund LLC. As with any form of investing, there exists a wide variety of different risks including interest rate, market, inflation, currency, reinvestment and liquidity. Since the underlying loans are federally guaranteed, many of these risks are mitigated. However, since these federally guaranteed assets are typically purchased at a premium to the face amount of the underlying loan, the premium paid by the Fund to acquire the asset is at risk of loss. The premium paid for loans can range between 0%-20% of the underlying loan. Therefore, on each loan we purchase on behalf of our clients, on average 0%-20% of each investment is at risk of total loss. The use of leverage, which is discussed below, can materially magnify this risk and result in a total loss of invested capital.

Solomon Hess also purchases Interest Only strips created off of these same types of loans. The cash flow on these investments is federally guaranteed for as long as the underlying loan is outstanding. However, once the underlying loan is paid off, for any reason, including the default of the business operator, the sale of the business, or the refinancing by the business of its existing loan, the cash flow on this investment is terminated and the entire remaining investment in that asset is written off.

In order to mitigate the risk associated with the early payoff of these assets, Solomon Hess has developed a prepayment model which takes into account over 20 years of historical prepayment characteristics of SBA and USDA loans. Prior to purchasing any SBA or USDA loan, pool or Interest Only strip, Solomon Hess will run that particular asset through its prepayment model, which makes an assumption of prepayment probability for each month of that asset's term. If the asset, after taking into account the projected prepayment speed from the model, is still expected to earn a sufficient yield to be considered an attractive investment, Solomon Hess will pursue investing in that asset.

However these assets can under-perform historical averages. Earlier than expected payoffs can have a detrimental effect on the performance of these Funds. There are a number of reasons why SBA and USDA loans and strips would pay off quicker than they have historically, including an inverted yield curve, an excess amount of liquidity in the US commercial lending market, an elevated Prime Rate, changes in U.S. tax laws,

a deep recession, asset inflation, and changes to the SBA 7(a) program or other government sponsored small business lending programs.

Structured Products

Structured fixed-income securities are generally less liquid than conventional agency or corporate debt securities. As such, it may be relatively difficult for a Client to liquidate a structured fixed-income security holding in a timely manner in conjunction with withdrawal requests, margin calls or other market developments or factors. Additionally, the illiquid nature of these assets may make them harder to value.

CRA Strategy

As mentioned above, the Solomon Hess SBA Loan Fund LLC attempts to provide its investors with CRA credit related to their participation in the Fund. Investment decisions are not always exclusively based on the economic characteristics or investment merit of a specific asset. Certain CRA eligible securities sought by the Fund in specific geographies may not provide as great an economic benefit to the Fund as the same securities located in non-CRA geographies. The Fund may engage in transactions at times for reasons related to CRA considerations that may not be desirable from an investment standpoint. If one or multiple federal banking regulators, such as the OCC, FDIC or the Federal Reserve Board, were to deem an investment in the Fund as not qualifying for CRA credit, the impact to Fund investors could be material.

Leverage

Solomon Hess intends to lever Client assets through various financing activities, relying primarily, however, on repurchase transactions. The Firm may also use leverage in the form of options, short sales, swaps or other derivative instruments. Leverage has the ability to enhance returns but also introduces greater risk than if the assets owned by the Fund were unlevered. As such, any event that adversely impacts the value of the Fund's holdings will be magnified to the extent the Fund is using leverage to financing a portion of its holdings.

Solomon Hess currently relies on financing providers that generally set the terms for the borrowings done by each Fund. To the extent that a Fund's financing providers change these terms, such as discretionary margin, credit limitation, financing rate, collateral valuation policies or other such terms and restrictions to which the borrowing is subject, the Fund may be subject to margin calls, loss of financing or forced liquidation of collateral at disadvantageous prices, among other possible negative outcomes. These adverse outcomes may be magnified by such actions being taken by multiple counterparties, or financing providers, at the same time. Liquidation of all or a portion of a Fund's holding at disadvantageous prices is possible.

Limited Liquidity in the Funds

An investment in the Funds is suitable only for certain sophisticated investors that have no need for immediate liquidity. Such an investment provides limited liquidity because interests are not freely transferrable. While Fund investors do have the ability to withdraw capital from the Funds, the ability to do so may be limited based upon the respective Fund's offering documents. In cases of limited market liquidity, Solomon Hess may disallow withdrawals to the extent allowed in the Funds' offering documents.

Reliance on Key Personnel

The successful implementation of each Fund's investment strategy and subsequent operation depends in large part on several key personnel at Solomon Hess. While the firm has succession plans in place to address this risk, departures of key personnel could impact the Funds in an adverse manner.

General Economic and Market Conditions

The Firm's investment activities, and therefore Fund performance, will be affected by general economic and market conditions including, but not limited to, the domestic and international interest rate environment, domestic and international inflation rates, economic uncertainty, changes in the laws of the United States that may impact certain Fund investments, and national and international political events including intervention in financial markets, wars, terrorist acts and security operations. These factors may affect the prices and volatility of prices of Fund investments. Volatility created by one or multiple events or conditions mentioned above could result in illiquidity and adverse price movements of the assets owned by the Funds; such scenarios could impair the Funds' profitability or result in losses.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

There have been no disciplinary actions taken against Solomon Hess or any members of its management team.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Solomon Hess does not have any other financial industry activities or affiliations.

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

Solomon Hess has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to SEC rule 204A-1 for all employees of the firm. The Code of Ethics describes the Firm's fiduciary duties and responsibilities to its Clients and requires that the Firm's employees (i) place the Client's interest before those of the Firm and their own, (ii) act in good faith and in an ethical manner and (iii) identify and manage conflicts of interest to the extent that they arise. Solomon Hess employees are also

required to comply with all applicable provisions of the federal securities laws and make prompt reports to the Firm (or another appropriate party) of any actual or suspected violations of such laws by the Firm or its employees.

The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, a prohibition of rumor mongering, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, and personal securities trading procedures, among other things. All employees at Solomon Hess must acknowledge in writing the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended. Solomon Hess will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

Solomon Hess will, at times, purchase assets for its own account but only if the assets are not suitable for any managed Fund at that time, or if those Funds do not have the resources or capacity to invest in that particular asset. Only then will Solomon Hess purchase that asset for its own account. If, at a later date, the asset purchased by Solomon Hess becomes attractive to any of the Funds, and Solomon Hess wishes to transfer the asset to another Fund, Solomon Hess will be able to transfer or sell the asset to the Fund using the lower of the Fair Market Value or the amortized cost method for establishing a purchase price for the asset. There are potential conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of principal transactions but we believe these conflicts are mitigated by selling the asset to the Funds at the lower of Fair Market Value or amortized cost.

These principal transactions are fully disclosed to the investors of that particular Fund and this disclosure is maintained by Solomon Hess.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Selection of Broker-Dealers Used in Client Transactions

Solomon Hess acquires its assets on behalf of the Funds it manages primarily via a network of broker-dealers that specialize in buying and selling SBA and USDA loans, pools and interest only strips, among other fixed income and equity securities. Solomon Hess has the authority to decide which broker-dealer to use on a specific transaction based on many factors including what specific assets that broker-dealer has available for sale, the pricing of those assets, the efficiency of the broker-dealer's operations and settlement department, the ability of the broker-dealer to effect the transaction and, when multiple broker-dealers are able to effect a transaction, the ability of the broker-dealers to effect the transaction at the best price, their facilities, the reliability and financial responsibility of the broker-dealer, and the use of brokerage or research products or services which Solomon Hess deems beneficial to Clients. Selecting broker-dealers on the basis of considerations that are not limited to commission rates may result in higher transaction costs than would otherwise be obtainable. Solomon Hess is not required to solicit competitive bids for execution services or to select the broker-dealer that charges the lowest transaction cost.

Solomon Hess does not receive any soft dollar or other inducements to work with any particular dealer and has no affiliations with the broker dealers that it uses.

Solomon Hess may receive products or services from certain counterparties that, to the best of the Firm's knowledge, are made available to other institutional clients of those counterparties. These products may include, without limitation, proprietary or third-party research, economic and market information, pricing services, general market, industry or sector commentary, capital introduction services and consultations and similar services. Solomon Hess and most, but not all, of its Clients may benefit from the above services.

The Firm may have a conflict and incentive to recommend a counterparty based on its interest in receiving products and services as disclosed above. To address and mitigate these potential risks, Solomon Hess has adopted a written best execution policy as part of its policies and procedures.

Solomon Hess does not allow investors to direct brokerage.

Allocation of Investments Among Clients

Solomon Hess seeks to allocate investment opportunities in a manner that is in the best interest of all Clients in keeping with the Firm's fiduciary duty to each Client; as such, the Firm attempts to allocate investment opportunities on an equitable basis among its Clients. In determining the appropriateness of the investment and what constitutes an equitable allocation, Solomon Hess considers factors including, but not limited to, (i) the amount of capital available for new investments, (ii) a Client's current exposure, both to the asset type in question and the market generally, (iii) the investment mandate of the Client and current portfolio positions, (iv) liquidity requirements of the Client, (v) certain regulatory restrictions of a Client, and (vi) tax consequences of the allocation.

Solomon Hess currently manages two investment Funds that purchase similar types of assets. These assets include SBA 7(a) loans, USDA Loans, and interest only strips created off of these same assets. Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of these Funds investing in similar assets, while only one of these Funds pays performance based fees. Solomon Hess may have an economic incentive to favor the Fund from which it receives a performance based fee versus the Fund in which it only receives an asset management fee. In order to address these conflicts of interest, Solomon Hess adheres to a detailed asset allocation policy which is detailed in the Firm's Compliance Policies and Procedures; the Firm's Policies and Procedures are provided to fund investors upon request.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Solomon Hess's principals supervise continuously the Funds managed by Solomon Hess. These Funds are generally reviewed more formally on a quarterly basis. The quarterly review usually includes assessing Fund goals and objectives, evaluating the employed strategy, monitoring the portfolio, and addressing the need to rebalance. Additional reviews may be triggered by a change in the Fund's goals or objectives, a change in the

macroeconomic climate, and/or a change in the performance of the assets of the Fund in question.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Solomon Hess has no relationships that provide economic benefits to us outside of the Funds we administer. Solomon Hess has no fee based arrangements with third parties.

Item 15 – Custody

Solomon Hess does not directly hold client funds or securities. However, as a result of our ability to control and liquidate assets within the Fund accounts, we are deemed to have custody of client assets.

Rule 206(4) – 2 of the Investment Advisers Act (known as the “Custody Rule”) requires advisers with custody to maintain client funds and securities with “qualified custodians.” Qualified custodians include banks, registered broker-dealers, and certain foreign custodians. Qualified custodians are generally required to provide at least quarterly account statements directly to the adviser's clients. Solomon Hess maintains client funds at qualified custodians; however, as an advisor to a pooled investment vehicle (PIV) that meets certain requirements (defined below), we are exempted (under the Custody Rule) from the requirement to have the qualified custodian deliver account statements directly to our clients. Additionally, under Rule 206(4)-2, a surprise examination is required for advisors who have custody of investor funds. An exemption to this requirement exists for certain advisers to PIVs. To use these exemptions related to PIVs, the PIV must be subject to an annual financial statement audit by a PCAOB (Public Company Accounting Oversight Board) registered and inspected accountant; and audited financial statements of the PIV must be distributed to the pool’s investors within 120 days of the Fund’s fiscal year end (or 180 days in the case of fund of funds). Solomon Hess meets the requirements for these exemptions.

Fund assets are held by qualified custodians. Quarterly statements to Fund investors are created and delivered by Solomon Hess. At year end, the annual financial statements are audited by an independent auditor and distributed to the Fund investors.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

Solomon Hess accepts full discretionary authority to manage its Funds. When granted authority to manage a Fund, Solomon Hess customarily has the authority to determine which types and quantity of assets that are bought or sold. Any discretionary authority accepted by Solomon Hess is subject to the Fund’s written investment objectives as described in the Offering Documents provided to the investors in the Funds. Solomon Hess will not exercise any discretionary authority until it has been given authority to do so in writing.

Item 17 – Voting *Client* Securities (i.e., Proxy Voting)

Solomon Hess does not vote proxies on behalf of clients as the investments Solomon Hess makes do not generate proxies.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Registered investment advisers are required in some cases to provide certain financial information and/or disclosures about their financial condition. For example, if the firm requires prepayment of fees for six months in advance or has custody of client funds, it is required to disclose any condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to its clients. Solomon Hess has no financial or operating conditions which trigger such additional reporting requirements.

Item 19 – Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

As an SEC registered firm, this Item is not applicable.