

ROTELLA ACROSPIRE LLC

800 Bellevue Way NE, Suite 200
Bellevue, Washington 98004
telephone: (425) 213-5700; fax: (425) 451-0808
e-mail: investments@rotellaacrosfire.com
web site: www.rotellacapital.com

Date of Brochure: 16 September 2013

This Brochure on Form ADV Part 2A (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Rotella Acrosfire LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact our Chief Compliance Officer, Milt Buckingham, at (312) 467-2714 or Milt.Buckingham@rotellaacrosfire.com, or our Compliance Officer, Sheila Powers, at (425) 213-5747 or Sheila.Powers@rotellaacrosfire.com. 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 Rotella Acrosfire LLC also is available at the SEC’s web site www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

We are a registered investment adviser with the SEC. 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, is information you may use to evaluate us in your decision to hire us or to continue to maintain an advisory relationship.

This Brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to purchase any interests in any collective investment funds, or other advisory service that may be referred to in this Brochure. Any such offer or solicitation will be made solely to qualified investors by means of an offering memorandum or other documentation.

Please also refer to the Brochure Supplements on Form ADV Part 2B, which generally accompanies this Brochure or is available from the Adviser upon request. The Brochure Supplements provide information regarding our “supervised persons”, as defined.

Item 2 – Material Changes

Initial Filing on 16 September 2013:

This is our “initial” filing of our Brochure, on Form ADV Part 2A. As a result, this Brochure, dated 16 September 2013, is brand new. In future filings, this section of the Brochure will address only those material changes that have been incorporated since our last delivery or posting of this Brochure on the SEC’s public disclosure web site (IAPD), www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

We believe that communication and transparency are of the utmost importance and continually strive to provide clients and investors with complete and accurate information at all times. We encourage all current and prospective clients and investors to read this Brochure and to discuss with us any questions that may arise.

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

If you would like another copy of this Brochure, please download it from the SEC web site as indicated above, or you may contact our Director of Business Development, Thomas Kirkpatrick, at (312) 467-2700, or investments@rotellaacrosfire.com. The SEC’s web site also provides information about certain persons affiliated with the Adviser.

Item 3 – Table of Contents

Item 1 – Cover Page	1
Item 2 – Material Changes	2
Item 3 – Table of Contents	3
Item 4 – Advisory Business.....	4
Item 5 – Fees and Compensation.....	6
Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management	8
Item 7 – Types of Clients	9
Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss	10
Item 9 – Disciplinary Information	19
Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations	20
Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, and Personal Trading	22
Item 12 – Brokerage Practices	25
Item 13 – Review of Accounts.....	29
Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation	30
Item 15 – Custody.....	31
Item 16 – Investment Discretion.....	32
Item 17 – Voting Client Securities	33
Item 18 – Financial Information.....	34
Item 19 – Requirements for State-Registered Advisers.....	35

Item 4 – Advisory Business

GENERAL INFORMATION

Rotella Acrospire LLC (the “**Adviser**”, “**we**” or “**our**”) is a newly organized entity that was formed as a Delaware limited liability company on 1 April 2013 and expects to commence active investment operations on or about 1 October 2013 or shortly thereafter. The Adviser was established to provide clients with exceptional risk adjusted returns in global markets using quantitative strategies.

The Adviser is newly registered as an investment adviser under the United States Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “**Advisers Act**”). As of the date of this Brochure, the Adviser also is in the process of registering with the United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“**CFTC**”) as a commodity pool operator and as a commodity trading advisor, and as a member of the National Futures Association (“**NFA**”) in such capacities. The owners of the Adviser are Rotella Capital Management, Inc. (“**RCM**”), which also serves as the Adviser’s Managing Member, and Boris Krupa, PhD, CFA, the Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser. Robert P. Rotella is the sole indirect beneficial owner of RCM, which also is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. RCM and its employees will perform various services for the Adviser, including back office operations, trade execution, accounting, and compliance support services, as part of RCM’s ownership arrangement with the Adviser. Prior to the formation of the Adviser, Dr. Krupa was a Portfolio Manager for RCM, having joined the firm in August 2010.

The Adviser’s principal place of business is in Bellevue, Washington. The Adviser also maintains an office in Chicago, Illinois. The Adviser’s Bellevue office address is located on the cover page of this Brochure. The Adviser’s Chicago office address is 300 North LaSalle Street, Suite 2000, Chicago, Illinois 60654; telephone: (312) 467-2700. Dr. Krupa is based in the Chicago office.

ADVISORY SERVICES PROVIDED

The Adviser provides discretionary investment management services to a limited number of sophisticated clients. Clients may include separately managed accounts of institutional, high net worth, and professional clients that are managed by the Adviser (“**Managed Accounts**”), or privately offered collective investment funds offered to qualified investors that are formed and managed by the Adviser (“**Funds**”). Funds and Managed Accounts may collectively be referred to in this Brochure as “**Clients**” or “**Accounts**”. The Adviser also manages the proprietary or personal trading accounts or other investments of the Adviser, its principals, and/or their affiliates (“**Adviser Related Accounts**”).

The Adviser provides advisory services to limited types of investments, as described below and in this Brochure generally. The Adviser may offer investment strategies that utilize systematic trading programs in a wide variety of equities, other securities and derivatives in the United States and globally. The Adviser’s investment strategies and programs are sometimes referred to in this Brochure as the “**Strategies**”.

Each Strategy may have different investment objectives and may employ different investment methodologies and parameters, as the Adviser determines. The Adviser does not tailor its advisory services to the needs of individual Clients, although the Adviser may agree to certain investment guidelines for a Managed Account that Clients may propose. The Adviser generally does not offer

non-discretionary investment management services, all services being discretionary, nor does the Adviser participate in wrap-fee programs.

As a newly formed adviser, as of the date of this Brochure, the Adviser has no “regulatory assets under management”, as defined.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

FEE SCHEDULE

The Adviser may receive compensation for its services to Clients in the form of asset-based management fees (“**Management Fees**”) and/or performance-based incentive fees or allocations (“**Performance Fees**”), which are payable by the Client. Management Fees and Performance Fees may collectively be referred to in this Brochure as the “**Fees**”.

The Adviser’s standard Fees are summarized below. The specific Fees applicable to a particular Managed Account or Fund are described in the investment management agreement in the case of a Managed Account (“**Advisory Agreement**”) or in the confidential offering memorandum in the case of a Fund (“**Offering Memorandum**”). Fees generally are not negotiable; however, the Adviser reserves the right to charge certain Clients or investors Fees that are higher, lower, or different than the following standard Fees or the stated Fees for a particular Managed Account or Fund, with the consent of the Client or investor. Fees may be waived or reduced for Adviser Related Accounts or investments by the Adviser’s employees and affiliates.

Management Fee. Management Fees are generally equal to a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the Client’s Account as of the end of each month, prior to reduction for the Performance Fee, accrued and payable monthly in arrears. Management Fees will equal 2% of Net Asset Value on an annual basis. In the event that assets are withdrawn or redeemed from the Account during the month, the Management Fee will be pro-rated. Management Fees are payable regardless of whether trading for the Client’s Account is profitable.

For purposes of calculating the Management Fee, “**Net Asset Value**” generally means total assets, including all cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest, and the market value of all open positions maintained in the Client’s Account, less all liabilities of the Account, inclusive of brokerage commissions, other transaction charges, and custodial and interest expenses, and will be determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Performance Fee. Performance Fees are generally equal to a percentage of the New Net Profits (or such similar term), if any, in the Client’s Account during each “**Performance Period**”, accrued and payable as of the end of each Performance Period. Performance Fees will equal 20% of New Net Profits, and the “**Performance Period**” means each calendar quarter, or earlier to the extent that assets are withdrawn or redeemed from the Account on a date earlier than quarter-end. For any Performance Period, “**New Net Profits**” generally means the sum of all realized and unrealized profits and losses, minus the sum of Management Fees and all other expenses. The Performance Fee will be subject to a “high water mark”, in that all cumulative net trading losses must be recouped and new trading highs achieved before a Performance Fee is again payable in any Performance Period.

If a Client pays a Performance Fee to the Adviser for a Performance Period, and the Client incurs trading losses for a subsequent Performance Period, the Adviser will retain the amount previously paid. Therefore, the Adviser may be paid a Performance Fee during a year in which the Client overall incurred net trading losses. The Performance Fee will be based on unrealized, as well as realized, trading gains. There can be no assurance that such gains will, in fact, ever be recognized or that the Account will be profitable.

For a Managed Account, the Adviser generally will invoice the Client for its Fees (which, upon the Client's approval, may be deducted from the Account or paid outside the Account by the Client), while for a Fund, the Fees generally will be deducted directly from the Fund as directed by the Adviser to the Fund's administrator. Fees generally are payable in arrears after the close of the applicable period.

ADDITIONAL FEES AND EXPENSES

The Fees payable to the Adviser do not include all the fees and expenses that a Client may pay for the trading of the Managed Account or Fund. Depending on the Account and Strategy, such fees and expenses may include brokerage commissions, spreads and other transaction fees, custodial fees, administrative fees, accounting, audit and legal fees, interest charges, and wire transfer and electronic fund processing fees, among others that may be incurred. These fees or expenses are charged by third parties, such as the broker or custodian for the Managed Account or Fund, and typically are deducted from the Managed Account or Fund directly by the service provider charging the expense (such as a broker) or in the case of a Fund, by the Fund's administrator and paid over to the service provider. The Adviser does not receive, directly or indirectly any of these other fees or expenses charged to Clients. See Item 12 – Brokerage Practices.

In addition, neither the Adviser nor any of its employees receive (directly or indirectly) any compensation from the sale of securities or investments that are purchased or sold for a Managed Account or Fund, or any compensation for selling interests in Funds to investors or for the referral of Managed Account Clients. The Adviser may engage the use of third party solicitors or selling agents. See Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation.

ADDITIONS, WITHDRAWALS, AND REDEMPTIONS

Clients and investors will be able to add to, or withdraw or redeem their funds from, the Account in which they are invested, periodically upon written notice according to the terms set out in the Advisory Agreement or Offering Memorandum, as applicable. The terms of a Fund may impose substantial restrictions on the ability of an investor to withdraw or redeem funds. Market or other exigencies also may delay a Client's or investor's withdrawal or redemption, or receipt of funds.

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

The Adviser may receive performance-based compensation in the form of Performance Fees as disclosed in Item 5 – Fees and Compensation, above. The Performance Fee may provide an incentive for the Adviser to engage in more speculative investment strategies and programs in an effort to maximize return. The Performance Fee is based on New Net Profits during the relevant Performance Period, calculated as described generally in Item 5 above. Consequently, the Client may pay a Performance Fee for one or more periods (such as a calendar month or quarter) even while incurring an overall loss for a longer period (such as the calendar year). Different Accounts may have different Performance Fee terms (or potentially no Performance Fee at all), which may give the Adviser an incentive to favor certain Accounts over others, although the Adviser will endeavor to treat all Clients fairly in its management of their Accounts.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

The Adviser's Clients and investors may include private investment funds, institutions, family offices, professional investors, high net worth individuals, pensions, foundations, and endowments. In general, investors in Funds are required to be financially sophisticated and qualify, at a minimum, as "accredited investors" and "qualified clients" under applicable securities laws (in addition to other standards, including standards that may be required by other applicable regulatory authorities). Managed Account Clients that are charged Performance Fees will be required to qualify, at a minimum, as "qualified clients". The Adviser does not accept "retail" public Clients or investors.

MINIMUM INVESTMENT AMOUNTS

The minimum equity (e.g., cash or marketable securities) required to open a Managed Account will depend on the Account and the Strategy, and will be agreed upon by the Client and the Adviser. The minimum cash amount required for investment in a Fund will be described in the Offering Materials. In any event, the Adviser generally reserves the right, in its discretion, to waive or modify any stated minimum required to open a Managed Account or invest in a Fund, or to decline to accept an investment from a Client or investor.

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

ANALYSIS AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The following describes in general terms the Adviser's Strategies.

General

The Adviser employs quantitative trading methodologies that are implemented with industry leading technologies. The Adviser houses an active research effort that leverages the firm's and its affiliates' established research protocols, expansive market and economic data on global assets, a robust R&D platform, and execution infrastructure.

The Strategies generally will employ systematic trading approaches using quantitative models developed from technical and statistical data analyses, which are designed to identify and capture profits from price patterns and anomalies. At any given time, the Adviser may determine to offer one or more Strategies for investment by Clients. The specific Strategies offered may change over time, and a Strategy may be added or discontinued at any time. It is expected that the Adviser, its principals or affiliates generally will invest in the Strategies alongside Clients.

Rotella Acrospire Global Strategy

As of the date of this Brochure, the Adviser is offering the Rotella Acrospire Global Strategy (the "**Global Strategy**") to qualified investors via an investment in a Fund, the Rotella Acrospire Global Equity Fund (the "**Global Equity Fund**"). The Global Equity Fund is a newly organized private investment fund that is expected to commence investment operations on 1 October 2013, or shortly thereafter. For more information regarding the Global Equity Fund, please contact our Director of Business Development, Thomas Kirkpatrick, at (312) 467-2700, or investments@rotellaacrospire.com. The Global Equity Fund's Offering Memorandum contains a complete description of the material terms and risks of an investment in the fund.

The Global Strategy also is open for investment by qualified Clients via a limited number of Managed Accounts.

Investment Objective

The Global Strategy's investment objective is high risk-adjusted absolute returns with low correlation to the general equity markets as represented by the S&P 500 and MSCI World Indexes. The philosophy of the Global Strategy is based on the belief that market participants are prone to cognitive and emotional behavioral biases which lead to market inefficiencies, and that these inefficiencies can best be exploited using quantitative methods. The Adviser believes that quantitative methods offer several advantages over more traditional discretionary approaches to investing, including greater breadth, more objectivity, less susceptibility to cognitive errors, a consistent and repeatable process, superior risk control, and more effective implementation.

Overview of Strategy

Investment Process

The Global Strategy is an absolute return long/short equity investment strategy led by Dr. Boris Krupa, investing in North America, Europe, and developed Asia, which seeks to produce capital appreciation independent of the direction of the global and regional markets. It buys securities in the cash and related derivatives markets which appear undervalued and sells short securities (cash and derivatives) which appear overvalued with respect to their industry peers. The Global Strategy seeks to have low or zero exposure to the global market, individual industry sectors, and world regions.

The Global Strategy uses techniques from machine learning and artificial intelligence (“AI”) to identify and capture sources of alpha using a back-tested, proprietary trading model developed by Dr. Krupa. Using these techniques and model, the Global Strategy constructs a large database of proprietary fundamental and technical factors, combines the factors using methods from statistical learning theory to evaluate companies, calculates expected changes in their future value, and constructs a portfolio based upon these expectations. The Global Strategy’s portfolio of securities is expected to be large and diverse, so as to minimize exposure to any individual security. Once orders are determined by the model, trades are executed automatically using electronic trading systems. The model is periodically updated for new factors and retrained to incorporate the most recent data.

Risk Management

The Adviser believes that each trade carries with it an opportunity to profit and a risk of loss. Risk management is a cornerstone of the Adviser’s investment approach. The Global Strategy employs the following techniques, among others, in an attempt to mitigate investment-related risk:

- The Global Strategy seeks to limit positions in any individual security to no more than 0.5% of the Account’s total portfolio size (excluding instruments that are used to hedge any long-short nominal imbalances in the portfolio).
- The Global Strategy seeks to limit trading in any individual security on any trading day to a maximum of 5% of the 30-day average daily trading volume in that security.
- The Global Strategy seeks to reduce volatility by minimizing risk exposure to most explicit sources of risk (market, sector, industry, etc.) as well as other hidden sources, which are discovered through statistical techniques.
- The Global Strategy will reduce investment positions during periods of drawdown (see “Leverage” below).

Under certain conditions (e.g., portfolio liquidations or market dislocations), the Global Strategy may temporarily exceed the above 0.5% and 5% guidelines.

Leverage

The Global Strategy as employed on behalf of an Account may use the maximum leverage allowed by law and the Account’s brokers. Leverage typically is expected to be 2-3X the Account’s Net Asset Value for each of the Account’s long portfolio and short portfolio (with a corresponding gross leverage expected to be typically 4-6X the Account’s Net Asset Value). The actual leverage employed by the Global Strategy

for an Account may vary from time to time, and may exceed the foregoing ranges, in the Adviser's sole and absolute discretion, or as otherwise may be agreed to with the Client. The Adviser expects to use active leverage management to reduce the potential downside risk for the Account by de-leveraging the Account's portfolio depending on the magnitude of any drawdown experienced by the Account's portfolio. The exact thresholds used when de-levering the Account's portfolio will depend on the Adviser's discretion and may take into account the magnitude of historical drawdowns, current market conditions, and the short-term P&L momentum of the Account's portfolio.

Portfolio Universe

The Global Strategy as employed on behalf of Account will be implemented by buying and selling U.S. and non-U.S. equity securities, equity indices and equity derivatives (primarily exchange-listed common stock, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and swaps on individual equities and ETFs, although other securities or equity-related derivatives may be traded from time to time if consistent with the general style and objectives of the Global Strategy). Stocks may be large, medium and small-capitalization stocks (subject to a minimum median daily traded notional value, by dollar amount, set by the Adviser). The Global Strategy's focus is on the equity securities, equity indices and equity derivatives of companies located in North America, Europe and developed Asia. However, the Adviser reserves the right to invest in other geographic regions.

The Adviser believes that the development of the Global Strategy and its trading models will, by necessity, be a continual, evolutionary process. As a result of its ongoing analysis and research, the Adviser periodically may make modifications or enhancements to the models, methods and approaches used by the Global Strategy.

For More Information

For information regarding the Global Strategy or any other Strategies that may be offered by the Adviser, please contact our Director of Business Development, Thomas Kirkpatrick, at (312) 467-2700, or investments@rotellaacrosfire.com.

RISK OF LOSS GENERALLY

All investments in securities and other investments include a risk of loss of your principal (invested amount) and any profits that have not been realized (i.e., where the securities were not yet sold to "lock in" the profit). Stock and bond markets fluctuate substantially over time, and prices may be volatile. There is a risk of loss of the assets the Adviser manages, and the Adviser cannot guarantee any level of performance or that you will not experience a loss of your assets.

RISK FACTORS

Depending on the specifics of the Strategy, the Adviser may direct trading for its Clients in a wide variety of securities, including equities and debt instruments, as well as derivatives (including swaps and options contracts). Each prospective Client or investor must carefully assess the risks of trading in securities and other instruments before determining whether to invest with the Adviser in one or more Strategies. A summary of certain general material risks relating to the Global Strategy in particular, and the Strategies generally, to investing in securities and other investment instruments is provided below; the following is not necessarily a description of all possible risks. In relation to an investment in a Fund,

please refer to the Fund's Offering Memorandum for a discussion of the specific material risks of investing in the Fund, which may differ from Fund to Fund.

The Global Strategy is Speculative and Entails Substantial Risks. All investment and trading activities risk the loss of capital. No assurance can be given that your investment objective will be achieved or that performance will be positive over any period of time. The Global Strategy may, now or in the future, use leverage, engage in short sales and derivative transactions, maintain concentrated portfolios, invest in thinly traded securities, or pursue other speculative and risky strategies. You may experience a total loss of your investment or, in certain circumstances, a loss in excess of your total investment from investing in the Global Strategy. The Global Strategy is not necessarily designed as a complete investment program for any given Client or investor.

Confidential Investment Strategies. The Global Strategy utilizes proprietary and confidential investment strategies that are based on considerations and factors that are not fully disclosed to Clients. The Adviser generally uses investment strategies that differ from, and involve greater risk and expense relative to, those typically utilized by traditional managers of portfolios of stocks and bonds. These strategies may involve risks that are not anticipated by the Adviser.

Limited Advisory History. While, the Adviser has managed and currently manages Adviser Related Accounts, as of the date of this Brochure, the Adviser has not previously traded third-party Client funds. There can be no assurance that the specific trading strategies utilized by the Adviser will produce profitable results, nor can it be assured that the results achieved by the Adviser and its affiliates trading their own capital can be reproduced for Clients. The Global Strategy is continually evolving, and the fact that the Adviser has traded successfully in the past does not mean that it will do so in the future.

Leverage. The Global Strategy, by virtue of the significant degree of leverage typically embedded in derivative instruments as well as the potential use of margin borrowing to finance investments in securities, may trade on a leveraged basis. In order for the Account to be profitable, its returns must exceed its interest expenses incurred from any margin borrowing. Furthermore, losses incurred on the Account's leveraged investments will be increased in magnitude in direct proportion to the degree of leverage used, and may exceed the amount of capital invested.

Investment in Equity Securities; Undervalued Companies. The Global Strategy may take long and short positions in common stocks, preferred stocks and convertible securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers. Equity positions may be taken in small and medium capitalization companies, with limited operating histories and financial resources. Equity securities fluctuate in value, often based on factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities, and such fluctuations can be pronounced. The level of volatility in portfolio holdings also may be increased to the extent the market moves in a manner not anticipated by the Adviser. Additionally, the Adviser may invest in securities that it considers undervalued. These securities may be issued by companies in financial distress from which there can be no assurance that they will recover. In the event of an economic downturn, many companies in "turnaround" situations are likely to fail, causing their securities to become worthless.

Substantial Use of Swaps and Other Derivatives. The Adviser may also make extensive use of derivatives in its trading, including, but not limited to, swaps. Derivatives often carry a high degree of embedded leverage and, consequently, are highly price sensitive to changes in interest rates,

government policies, economic forecasts, and other factors which generally have a much less direct impact on the price levels of the underlying instruments. Derivative instruments may be subject to various types of risk, including market risk, liquidity risk, the risk of non-performance by the counterparty (including risks relating to the financial soundness and creditworthiness of the counterparty), legal risk, and operations risk.

The Adviser may engage in a substantial amount of swaps, options and other derivatives trading, both for speculative and for hedging purposes. Swaps, options and derivatives trading involves certain risks which trading in the underlying instruments alone does not. For example, interest rates and market volatility affect swap and option values, and options have limited life spans and may expire worthless despite the underlying position becoming profitable soon thereafter.

Risks Related to Non-U.S. Securities. The Adviser may invest in the securities of non-U.S. companies. Prospective Clients should understand and consider carefully the greater risks involved in investing internationally. Investing in the securities of non-U.S. issuers, positions which generally are denominated in foreign currencies, involve both opportunities and risks not typically associated with investing in the securities of U.S. issuers. These include: fluctuations in exchange rates of foreign currencies; possible imposition of exchange control regulation or currency restrictions that would prevent cash from being brought back to the United States; less public information with respect to issuers of securities; less governmental supervision of exchanges, securities brokers, and issuers of securities; difficulties in obtaining and enforcing a judgment against a foreign issuer; different accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards; different settlement periods and trading practices; less liquidity and frequently greater price volatility in foreign markets than in the United States; imposition of foreign withholding and other taxes; and sometimes less advantageous legal, operational, and financial protections applicable to foreign sub-custodial arrangements.

The cost of investing in the securities of non-U.S. issuers can be higher than the cost of investing in U.S. securities. Investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies also involve the additional cost of converting currencies upon the purchase and sale of such securities.

Reliance on Adviser. Clients and investors will have no authority to make investment decisions for their Accounts. The authority to make all investment decisions is delegated to the Adviser. The Adviser's operations are substantially dependent upon the skill, judgment, and expertise of Dr. Krupa. In the event of the death, disability, departure, or insolvency of Dr. Krupa or RCM, the investment performance of the Client's Account could be adversely affected. Dr. Krupa and RCM will devote such time and effort as they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the business of the Adviser.

Increase in Assets and Competition May Make Profitable Trading More Difficult. The more equity the Adviser manages, the more difficult it may be for the Adviser to trade profitably because of the difficulty of trading larger positions without adversely affecting prices and performance. Accordingly, such increases in equity under management may require the Adviser to modify its trading decisions, which could have a detrimental effect on your investment.

In addition, in recent years there has been increased competition for unique investment strategies and ideas, with more investors and traders entering the marketplace than ever before. This increased competition may mean less opportunity for profit than in a less competitive market environment.

Different Business Terms with Different Clients or Investors. In its discretion, the Adviser may offer different terms to certain Clients and investors (including but not limited to, related persons of the Adviser) than those described in this Brochure or offered to other Clients and investors, including through “side letters” with investors. Special terms may relate to fees, withdrawal/redemption rights, transparency of information, or other terms. Clients and investors will not necessarily be notified of these arrangements or have the right to participate in or consent to such arrangements. In any event, the Adviser will endeavor to treat all Clients and investors fairly.

Counterparty Risk. Client Accounts will be subject to the risk that the brokers and counterparties with which, and the exchanges on which, they execute transactions or carry positions may default. The default by an exchange, clearinghouse, or counterparty with or through which an Account trades could result in material losses. This is particularly true in the case of over-the-counter (non-exchange listed) instruments generally, such as swaps, to the extent such swaps are not subject to a central clearing requirement. As of the date of this Brochure, most of the swaps traded by the Adviser for the Strategies are not cleared and do not feature the same regulatory or customer funds protections as do exchange-listed and cleared instruments.

The enforcement of a Client’s rights under any counterparty agreement(s) may be prevented or rendered more difficult or subject to delay as a result of mandatory provisions of any applicable insolvency regime. In the event of the insolvency of any counterparty, the counterparty or its bankruptcy trustee may seek to interfere with the disposition of any of the Client’s assets in the Account.

Strategy Risks. The Adviser’s trading decisions are based on trading strategies which utilize the mathematical analysis of past price behavior. The future profitability of these strategies depends upon the ability of future price action to not be materially different from the past. The Adviser may incur substantial trading losses during periods when the markets behave substantially different from the period in which the Adviser’s models are derived. In addition, the Adviser’s approach may be similar to that used by other traders in the future. At times the use of the Adviser’s approach by other traders may result in many traders attempting to initiate or liquidate positions in a market at or about the same time which could affect the execution of trades and the Adviser’s ability to generate profits.

There can be no assurance that the specific trading strategies the Global Strategy utilizes will produce profitable results, and the past performance of trading strategies is not necessarily indicative of their future profitability. Profitable trading is often dependent on anticipating trends or trading patterns. Markets subject to random price fluctuations, rather than defined trends or patterns, may generate a series of losing trades. There have been periods in the past when the markets have been subject to limited and ill-defined price movements, and such periods may recur. Any factor which may lessen major price trends (such as governmental controls affecting the markets) may reduce the prospect for future trading profitability. Any factor which would make it difficult to execute trades, such as reduced liquidity or extreme market developments resulting in limit moves, could also be detrimental to profits. The best trading strategy, whether based on fundamental or technical analysis, will not be profitable if there are no trends of the kind it seeks to follow. No assurance can be given that the techniques and strategies utilized by the Global Strategy will be profitable.

New Investment Strategy Risks. While the Adviser might develop new investment strategies for the Global Strategy in the future, any such strategies may not be thoroughly tested before being employed and may not, in any event, be successful. Were the Adviser to attempt to implement new strategies for the Global Strategy, its risk/return characteristics could be altered. The Global Strategy can only be successful if the Adviser is able to trade successfully, and there can be no assurance that this will be the case.

The Adviser is not limited in trading to any specific instruments or markets or to any specific investment strategies. The Adviser may in the future apply its existing and new strategies in new markets at any time. As such, and also given the evolving nature of the investment markets, Clients and investors should anticipate that the Adviser's future activities may be somewhat broader than, and therefore different from, those engaged in by the Adviser to date. Consequently, the Adviser's past performance record and trading activities may not necessarily be indicative of its performance record or trading activities in the future.

Limits on Ability to Access Client or Investor Funds. The terms of certain Accounts, particularly in the case of a Fund, may impose limitations or restrictions on a Client's or investor's ability to withdraw or redeem its capital from the Account. Clients or investors may not always have ready access to their funds, due to the terms of the Account, or due to other exigencies, such as market disruptions or illiquidity events. Accordingly, Clients and investors should invest only risk capital with the Adviser.

Inadequate or Flawed Models. The Adviser's trading is highly model driven, and is subject to possible flaws in the models. As market dynamics (for example, due to changed market conditions and participants) shift over time, a previously highly successful model often becomes outdated or inaccurate, sometimes without the Adviser recognizing that fact before substantial losses are incurred. In particular, a Client's Account may incur major losses in the event of disrupted markets and other extraordinary events that cause the Adviser's pricing models to generate prices which deviate from the market. The risk of loss to your Account in the case of disrupted markets is compounded by the number of different investment models of pricing, each of which may independently become wholly unpredictable during market disruptions.

The Adviser anticipates the continued modification, enhancement, and development of its models. Each new generation of models (including incremental improvements to current models) exposes Client Accounts to the possibility of unforeseen losses from a variety of factors, including conceptual failures and implementation failures. There can be no assurance that the models that the Adviser uses will be effective or that they will be effectively utilized. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be able to continue to develop, maintain and update the models so as to effectively implement its particular trading strategy.

Potential Inability to Trade Due to Systems Failure. The Global Strategy is dependent to a significant degree on the proper functioning of its internal computer systems. Accordingly, systems failures, whether due to failures of third parties upon which the systems are dependent or the failure of the Adviser's hardware or software, could disrupt trading or make trading impossible until the failure is remedied. Any failure, and consequential inability to trade (even for a short time), could, in certain market conditions, cause a Client to experience significant trading losses or to miss opportunities for

profitable trading. Additionally, any such failures could cause a temporary delay in reports to Clients or the ability of a Client to access its funds.

Potential Inability to Trade Due to a Failure to Receive Market Data from Third Parties. The Global Strategy is dependent to a significant degree on the receipt of timely and accurate market data from third party vendors, brokers, exchanges, and others. Accordingly, the failure to receive such data in a timely manner or the receipt of inaccurate data, whether due to acts or omissions of such third party or otherwise, could disrupt trading to the detriment of a Client's Account or make trading impossible until such failure or inaccuracy is remedied. Any failure or inaccuracy could, in certain market conditions, cause a Client's Account to experience significant trading losses, may affect trades or miss opportunities for profitable trading, or prevent or delay a Client from accessing its funds. For example, the receipt of inaccurate market data may cause the Adviser to establish (or exit) a position which it otherwise would not have established (or exited), or fail to establish (or exit) a position which it otherwise would have established (or exited), and any subsequent correction of the inaccurate data may cause the Adviser to reverse such action or inaction, all of which may ultimately be to the Client's detriment.

Regulatory Risks. The regulatory environment for private funds and alternative investments is evolving and changes therein may adversely affect the ability of the Adviser to obtain the leverage it might otherwise obtain or to pursue its investment strategies for its Clients. In addition, the regulatory or tax environment for derivative and related instruments is evolving and may be subject to modification by government or judicial action which may adversely affect the value of the investments held by Client Accounts. The effect of any future regulatory or tax change on the Adviser's Strategies and its related impact on a Client's Account is impossible to predict.

Conflicts of Interest. The investment activities of the Adviser, its principals and affiliates for their own proprietary accounts and other accounts they manage may give rise to conflicts of interest that may disadvantage a Client's Account, including, but not limited to, the following:

- The Adviser, its principals and affiliates, as well as other service providers to a Client's Account, and their respective principals and affiliates, generally will engage in investment activities for their own accounts, and may take positions that are the same as, similar to, or opposite to those taken for a Client's Account. Trading activities by the Adviser's principals and affiliates are expected to be significant and varied over time.
- The Adviser, its principals and affiliates, as well as other service providers to a Client's Account, may have an incentive to favor other accounts over such Client's Account.
- The Adviser, its principals and affiliates, manage other Strategies, Accounts, and investment offerings which may have materially different objectives, terms, and conditions than a Client's Account, and which may operate at a lower overall cost structure.
- See also Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management.

The Adviser generally will have the discretion to select executing and clearing brokers, which may present the Adviser with conflicts of interest. See Item 12 – Brokerage Practices.

In addition, the Adviser, its principals and affiliates, may be engaged in other activities, including non-investment related activities apart from their management of Client Accounts. These persons will devote to Clients such amount of their time as they believe is necessary and appropriate.

In particular, RCM and Mr. Rotella may take controlling or other ownership interests in emerging or established investment management entities or take part in joint venture arrangements with other investment managers that may offer separate investment strategies and programs to clients. Any of these other investment management activities may utilize investment strategies, programs, and markets that are similar to, or different from, the Global Strategy utilized by the Adviser for its Clients.

To address these and other conflicts of interest, the Adviser has developed a written code of ethics that governs the Adviser's and its employees' business conduct, described further in Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions, and Personal Trading. Employees are permitted to invest for their own personal and family accounts, subject to compliance with the Code of Ethics.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

The Adviser does not have any legal, financial, or other “disciplinary” matter to report in this Brochure. The Adviser is obligated to disclose any disciplinary event that would be material to prospective Clients or investors when evaluating whether to initiate or continue an advisory or investment relationship with the Adviser.

This statement applies to the Adviser, its principals, and employees.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES

In addition to its SEC registration, as of the date of this Brochure, the Adviser is in the process of registering with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator and as a commodity trading advisor, and as a member of the NFA in such capacities. The Adviser expects that its registration as a commodity pool operator and commodity trading advisor and membership in the NFA will become effective by 1 October 2013 or shortly thereafter.

RCM also is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser, and is registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator and as a commodity trading advisor, and is a member of the NFA in such capacities.

AFFILIATIONS

In addition to its interest in the Adviser, RCM and its affiliates may own interests in and/or operate other management company entities that manage and offer separate investment strategies and programs. These entities may be created pursuant to joint ventures between RCM and existing third party managers, or pursuant to spin-outs of portfolio manager groups from the Adviser. In particular, currently RCM is the Co-Managing Member of Rotella Molinero LLC (“**Rotella Molinero**”), a Delaware limited liability company that is registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator, and is an NFA member. RCM also is the Managing Member of Rotella Chora LLC (“**Rotella Chora**”), a Delaware limited liability company that is registered with the CFTC as a commodity trading advisor and is an NFA member.

RCM may form or own other management company entities from time to time. Certain executive management of RCM also will serve as executive management of Rotella Molinero, Rotella Chora, or other management company entities. RCM and its employees may perform various services for these other entities, including back office operations, trade execution, accounting, and compliance support services, for compensation or as part of RCM’s ownership arrangement with such entities.

Although RCM’s ownership of the Adviser, Rotella Molinero, Rotella Chora, and possibly other management company entities may present RCM with a conflict of interest, RCM believes these conflicts will be minimized, in that it is expected that these entities will offer advisory services that are complementary to (and not duplicative of) the Adviser’s services. RCM and its employees will devote such time and resources as necessary to operate the Adviser’s business and discharge the Adviser’s fiduciary duty.

The Adviser does not recommend or select other investment advisers or managers for its Clients, nor does it have any affiliations with broker-dealers.

The Adviser has and will continue to maintain and develop relationships with professionals who provide services it does not provide, including legal, accounting, tax preparation, banking, brokerage, and other services. In the Adviser’s view, none of the above relationships create a material conflict of interest with any of the Adviser’s Clients or its investors.

From time to time, the Adviser may receive training, information, promotional material, meals, or gifts from vendors and others with whom it may do business or to whom it may make business referrals. At no time will the Adviser accept any benefits, gifts, or other arrangements that are conditioned on directing individual Client or investor transactions to a specific security, product or provider.

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

CODE OF ETHICS

By law, the Adviser is a fiduciary of its Clients and owes each Client an affirmative duty of good faith and full and fair disclosure of all material facts. As a fiduciary, the Adviser and all employees must affirmatively exercise authority and responsibility for the benefit of Clients, and may not participate in any activities that may conflict with the interests of Clients except as permitted by law. Accordingly, as required by the Advisers Act, the Adviser has adopted a “**Code of Ethics**” that governs a number of potential conflicts of interest the Adviser has when providing advisory services to our Clients. This Code of Ethics is designed to ensure the Adviser meets its fiduciary obligation to Clients and to foster and maintain a reputation of integrity and professionalism.

The Code of Ethics will be provided to any Client or investor (or potential Client or investor) upon request. The Adviser’s Code of Ethics is distributed to each employee at the time of hire and annually thereafter (if there are changes). The Adviser also supplements the Code of Ethics with periodic training and ongoing monitoring of employee activity, as necessary.

The Adviser’s Code of Ethics and related procedures includes the following:

- Prohibitions on:
 - Insider trading (if the Adviser or its employees possesses material, non-public information);
 - Circulation of rumors, front-running, usurpation of Client opportunities, or any other form of illegal market manipulation;
- Reporting of gifts and business entertainment and political contributions above certain *de minimis* limits, and related restrictions;
- Protection of Adviser and Client confidential and proprietary information;
- Notice of employee outside business activities and other arrangements involving conflicts of interest;
- Maintenance of an Adviser “restricted list”, which would prohibit the Adviser and its employees from trading in a security on the list, such as due to the Adviser’s or its employees’ possession of material non-public information regarding such security (although the Adviser expects that it or its employees will rarely, if at all, come into possession of such information);
- Reporting, on a quarterly basis, all personal securities and other investment transactions (and the requirement for preclearance before an employee engages in certain limited categories of transactions, such as initial public offerings and private offerings, if any); and
- Annual employee recertification requirements with respect to the Code of Ethics, including identification of any account to which the employee owns or controls.

PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS

The Adviser, its principals, affiliates, and employees generally will engage in investment activities for their own accounts. Trading may be in the same, similar, or different instruments, strategies, or programs. Certain of the investment strategies and programs traded by the Adviser for its or its principals' own account may be open for investment to Clients as Strategies, while others may not be, depending on the particulars of the investment strategy and program. Records of the Adviser's, its principals' and employees' proprietary or personal trading activities generally will not be available for inspection by Clients or investors. In addition, the Adviser's principals, affiliates, and employees may invest in the Funds alongside third party investors, on terms that may be the same or different than offered to outside investors. The foregoing activities may provide an incentive for the Adviser or such other persons or entities to act in a manner that favors such persons or entities over Clients. Accordingly, the Adviser has adopted its Code of Ethics as well as other written procedures that govern such activities. With respect to proprietary trading of the Adviser, its principals, and affiliates, it is the Adviser's policy to objectively allocate trade executions that afford each Client Account and Adviser Related Account invested in the same investment strategy or program the same likelihood of receiving favorable or unfavorable executions over time. See Item 12 – Brokerage Practices – Block Trades and Trade Allocation.

PERSONAL TRADING

The Code of Ethics sets forth standards of ethical and business conduct expected of the Adviser's employees and addresses conflicts that may arise from proprietary trading by the Adviser, its principals and affiliates, or personal trading by its employees. The Code of Ethics, among other things, requires compliance with the federal securities laws, reflects the Adviser's fiduciary responsibilities and those of its advisory personnel, requires the Adviser's employees to report periodically their personal securities and other investment transactions and to pre-clear certain securities transactions, and addresses prevention of the misuse of material nonpublic ("inside") information.

PRIVACY NOTICE

It is the Adviser's policy to keep all Client and investor information strictly confidential and not to disclose any such information to non-affiliated third parties, except as may be set forth in the Adviser's Privacy Notice (defined below) or as otherwise permitted by law.

The Adviser has adopted a policy regarding its use of personal, nonpublic information of Clients and Fund investors, and as required by SEC regulations, has prepared the following notice (the "**Privacy Notice**").

The Adviser will collect information about Clients and Fund investors provided in Investment Management Agreements, Fund subscription agreements, and on any other forms delivered to the Adviser by Clients or Fund investors. The Adviser will not disclose any nonpublic personal information about current or former Clients or Fund investors to anyone, except as permitted by law. With respect to internal security procedures, the Adviser will restrict access to Clients' and Fund investors' nonpublic personal information to those employees, and on rare occasions consultants and/or temporary employees, who need to know that information to perform advisory and related services to the Clients and Fund investors. In addition, the Adviser maintains physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards

that comply with federal standards to guard Clients' and Fund investors' nonpublic personal information.

A Client's or investor's receipt of this Brochure, which contains the above Privacy Notice, will satisfy the requirement that the Adviser deliver its Privacy Notice to new Clients and investors at the outset of the advisory or investment relationship. The Adviser will send Clients and Fund investors a copy of its Privacy Notice on an annual basis.

In general, the Adviser maintains safeguards that protect Client and investor information and restrict access to the personal and account information of Clients and investors to those employees who need to know that information in the course of their job responsibilities, and require that third parties with which the Adviser shares client and investor information must agree to follow appropriate standards of security and confidentiality.

The Adviser will continue to adhere to the privacy policies and practices described in this policy with respect to information about former Clients and Fund investors who terminated their relationship with the Adviser.

The Adviser's delivery of this Brochure to a Client or investor will constitute delivery of the foregoing Privacy Notice to such Client or investor.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

SELECTION OF BROKERS AND COUNTERPARTIES; BEST EXECUTION

The Adviser generally has full discretionary authority to direct client trades. Any limitations on the Adviser's authority with respect to the securities or investments to be bought or sold is determined on a Client-by-Client, and Strategy-by-Strategy, basis.

The Adviser may recommend prime brokers, or other clearing brokers, to Clients; otherwise, Clients may select the prime or clearing brokers, subject to acceptance by the Adviser. The Adviser will select the prime or clearing brokers used by the Funds.

The Adviser may use various brokers to execute its securities and other trades, subject to its duty of "best execution." In placing orders to purchase and sell securities and other trades for its Clients and for Adviser Related Accounts, the Adviser may consider a number of factors in selecting appropriate broker-dealers, including, without limitation, execution capability, commission rates, financial responsibility, counterparty risk, the value of research provided, and responsiveness to the Adviser. The SEC has described the best execution requirement generally as a duty to execute securities transactions so that a client's total costs or proceeds in each transaction are the most favorable under the circumstances. The SEC also has stated that when seeking best execution an adviser should consider the full range and quality of a broker-dealer's services in placing trades. Best execution is not determined by the lowest possible commission costs, but by the best qualitative execution. Therefore, Clients and investors acknowledge and understand that the brokers the Adviser selects may not necessarily be the lowest cost available in the marketplace.

In order to fulfill its duty of best execution, RCM has established a Trading Management Oversight Committee consisting of various management personnel from RCM and the Adviser (the "**Trading Management Committee**"). The Trading Management Committee generally will meet annually and is responsible for evaluating the Adviser's order execution practices, including the factors used to select brokers. The Trading Management Committee will monitor broker-dealers to assess the quality of execution of brokerage transactions effected on behalf of Adviser-managed Accounts, and will approve all use of soft dollars by the Adviser or any employee.

RESEARCH AND OTHER SOFT DOLLAR BENEFITS

"**Soft dollar**" or other equivalent arrangements generally arise when an investment adviser obtains products and services, other than securities execution, from a broker-dealer in return for directing client securities transactions to the broker-dealer.

As of the date of this Brochure, the Adviser does not share in any of the revenues generated by a Client's brokerage or over-the-counter transactions, or otherwise use soft dollars to pay for research or other services pursuant to soft dollars arrangements with brokers. Although not currently contemplated, the Adviser reserves the right to enter into soft dollar arrangements with any of its brokers. If the Adviser used soft dollars, this may cause a Client to pay commissions in excess of the lowest commission available in the marketplace. Use of soft dollars may present the Adviser with an incentive to use brokers in order to receive such products and services, rather than based on a Client's interest in receiving the most favorable trade execution. However, if the Adviser used soft dollars, the Adviser

generally would determine, in good faith, that the amount of the commission charged is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage, execution, research, and other services and products provided by the broker for the benefit of all of its Clients, and that any such arrangements are equitable and consistent with Client investment guidelines, if any. In addition, the Adviser expects that any soft dollar services which it receives will fall within the safe harbor afforded by Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. However, the use of soft dollar services that could be deemed to fall outside the Section 28(e) safe harbor but that are consistent with the Adviser's fiduciary duties to the Client and the other Accounts managed by it, is not prohibited if otherwise legally permitted by the terms of the Advisory Agreement and other relevant documentation with the Client.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, as of the date of this Brochure, certain of the Adviser's clearing brokers provide the Adviser with dedicated trading lines for electronic trading free of charge, which the Adviser uses for the benefit of its Client accounts and Adviser Related Accounts. In addition, from time to time, the Adviser may participate in the clearing brokers' complementary "capital introduction" services, and the Adviser may receive complementary research reports made available to the brokers' customers generally. The Adviser may have an incentive to continue to utilize these brokers over other brokers that may provide more favorable execution but that do not provide such incidental products and services. However, the Adviser does not consider receipt of the foregoing products and services, which are of *de minimis* monetary value, to be a factor in the Adviser's decision to utilize its present brokers, and the Adviser will endeavor to act in the best interest of its Clients in the selection of brokers.

BLOCK TRADES AND TRADE ALLOCATION

It is the Adviser's policy that no Account will be owed a greater or lesser degree of loyalty than another Account and, therefore, no account or group of accounts (whether Client Accounts or Adviser Related Accounts) should be given preferential treatment in connection with investment opportunities and orders.

Where practicable, the Adviser generally will combine, or "bunch", Client and proprietary orders with the same material terms to submit for execution, on an investment strategy-by-investment strategy basis (including the Global Strategy). Block orders for each investment strategy generally are then entered randomly and programmatically pursuant to the Adviser or a broker-provided system.

It is the Adviser's policy to objectively allocate trade executions that afford each Client Account and Adviser Related Account in an investment program the same likelihood of receiving favorable or unfavorable executions over time. Both the allocations made pursuant to these algorithms and the allocation procedures themselves are periodically reviewed to confirm that all of the Adviser's Clients and its related accounts are treated equitably and in accordance with the Adviser's policies.

The Adviser generally will allocate trades among each Client Account and Adviser Related Account that trades an investment program pursuant to a series of computer algorithms. One or more fair and non-preferential methodologies may be used to programmatically allocate trades among the participating Accounts, on a pro rata basis.

PRINCIPAL AND CROSS TRADE DISCLOSURE

From time to time, the Adviser may cause Client Accounts to enter into cross transactions and, possibly, principal transactions or similar transactions in which the Adviser and/or an Adviser Related Account

otherwise participates or has a significant economic interest. These transactions may be undertaken for efficiency purposes in connection with portfolio rebalancings as a result of capital inflows and outflows, or for other purposes. A “cross transaction” occurs where an investment adviser causes one advisory client to buy from or sell any security or other investment to another advisory client. By investing with the Adviser, the Client or investor will be acknowledging that the Adviser may cause the Account to enter into cross transactions (except as otherwise agreed with the Client), which will be effected at the prevailing market price.

A “principal transaction” is a transaction where an investment adviser, acting as principal for its own account (which is deemed to include a collective investment fund owned in significant part by the adviser or its principals), knowingly or intentionally buys for sells any security or other investment from or to an advisory client. Any principal transactions involving a Client Account will be completed in compliance with applicable law including, without limitation, obtaining the necessary consent from the Client.

With respect to potential principal transactions, the Adviser will have a conflict between acting in the best interests of the Client Account(s) involved and assisting itself or its affiliates by selling or purchasing a security in which the Adviser or its affiliates have an interest. The Adviser will endeavor to resolve such conflicts in a manner that it deems equitable to the extent possible under the prevailing facts and circumstances and applicable law.

In addition, it is possible that the electronic trading systems of a broker, exchange, or market could inadvertently match two Client Accounts, or a Client Account and an Adviser Related Account. Any such matching, which would be done without the direction or knowledge of the Adviser, would be done in the open market at the prevailing market price.

TRADE ERROR POLICY

The Adviser will take care to assure that orders are entered correctly. However, given the nature and extent of the Adviser’s trading activity, the Adviser acknowledges that trade errors will from time to time occur as part of the normal trading process. The Adviser has a fiduciary duty to promptly identify trade errors and resolve them as appropriate. Errors may be due to technological or human error, and may arise in a variety of contexts, including systems errors, order entry or allocation errors, portfolio guidelines errors, and operational errors.

Given the variety of ways in which an error may occur in the normal course of business, by necessity errors will be resolved on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the particular circumstances. In general, however, it is the Adviser’s policy that the effect of errors (positive and negative) will be borne by the Account(s) participating in the trade, absent extraordinary circumstances (e.g., a material error by the Adviser as a result of its or its employees’ gross negligence or under similar egregious circumstances), as determined in good faith by management.

BROKERAGE FOR CLIENT REFERRALS – Not Applicable

The Adviser does not consider, in selecting broker-dealers, whether the Adviser receives Client or investor referrals from a broker-dealer or third party pursuant to referral arrangements.

DIRECTED BROKERAGE – Not Applicable

As of the date of this Brochure, the Adviser generally does not contemplate entering into “directed brokerage” arrangements with its Clients.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Client accounts are continuously managed pursuant to a variety of systematic trading methodologies and subject to various ongoing administrative review and compliance checks by relevant Trading, Operations, and Compliance Department personnel. In addition, the Adviser's Chief Investment Officer, Dr. Krupa, or a designee, engages in periodic review of Account performance and Strategy objectives, trading methodologies and processes.

The Adviser will provide Managed Account Clients with such periodic reports and information as agreed with the Adviser. Fund investors generally are provided with written monthly or quarterly account statements, depending upon the Fund, which may be delivered electronically.

In addition, independent public accountants audit the Funds annually and the audited financial statements are distributed to Fund investors.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

The Adviser may enter into contractual agreements with individuals or entities who may solicit Managed Account Clients (“**Solicitors**”). The arrangements are made in writing pursuant to the Advisers Act Rule 204(6)-3 (the “**solicitors rule**”). The solicitors rule specifies certain standards that must be met by a registered investment adviser prior to the payment of a cash fee, directly or indirectly, for the solicitation or referral of a client to a Solicitor, including delivery of a written disclosure statement outlining the solicitation arrangement, to the prospective client. Pursuant to these agreements, the Adviser may pay a Solicitor a portion of its Management Fees and/or Performance Fees related to Clients that are solicited by the Solicitor. Clients generally will not pay higher Fees to the Adviser because of the Adviser’s engagement of the Solicitor.

In addition, the Adviser or a Fund may engage third parties to assist in the offer and sale of interests in a Fund to qualified investors (“**Placement Agents**”). Fund placement agent arrangements generally are not subject to the solicitors rule. However, Placement Agents will be required to be appropriately registered in order to perform these services including, as applicable, registration as a broker-dealer with the SEC and the applicable states and membership in the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. The Adviser may pay a Placement Agent a portion of its Management Fees and/or Performance Fees related to Fund investors that are introduced by the Placement Agent. Fund investors generally will not pay higher Fees to the Adviser because of the Adviser’s or the Fund’s engagement of the Placement Agent.

As of the date of this Brochure, the Adviser has not entered into any referral arrangements with Solicitors or Placement Agents, but may do so in the future.

Item 15 – Custody

Registered investment advisers with actual or constructive custody or possession of client funds or securities are required to comply with Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-2 (the “**custody rule**”).

All Client assets and securities are held in separate accounts in the Client’s name with registered broker/dealers and/or banks (i.e., “**qualified custodians**”). The Adviser will not have actual custody of Client assets or securities. Qualified custodians generally will deliver to the Client quarterly or other periodic account statements, with copies to the Adviser. Clients are urged to independently review these account statements to confirm their accuracy, and to compare these statements with any statements that may be sent by the Adviser.

The Adviser generally will endeavor to structure Managed Accounts so that the Adviser is not deemed to have custody of the assets in the Account under the custody rule. Managed Account assets will be held with those qualified custodians, at the direction of the Client, that are acceptable to the Adviser. In accordance with the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser will have the authority to trade the Managed Account, but generally will not have the ability to deduct advisory fees without the Client’s consent or withdraw or transfer securities outside of the Account without the Client’s consent.

With respect to the Funds, the Adviser may be deemed to have custody of certain Fund assets under the custody rule, because the Adviser or one of its affiliates, by virtue of it being the managing member of a limited liability company (where the Fund is organized as a limited liability company) or the general partner of a limited partnership (where the Fund is organized as a limited partnership), has the ability to transfer funds or make withdrawals on behalf of the Fund. An independent public accountant will audit annually these Funds and the audited financial statements will be distributed to the investors in the Funds within 120 days after the end of the Fund’s fiscal year (180 days for a fund-of-funds), in accordance with the requirements of the custody rule.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

The Adviser generally will have full discretionary authority to manage the Client's Account, in accordance with the Strategy. Any limitations on the Adviser's authority with respect to the securities or other investments to be bought or sold, and the terms of such transactions, are determined on a Client-by-Client basis, based on the stated investment objectives and strategies of the Strategy, as may be modified or supplemented by any investment guidelines agreed upon by the Client and the Adviser.

Funds execute an investment management agreement to provide trading authority to the Adviser. Upon executing the subscription agreement (which accompanies the Offering Memorandum), Fund investors appoint the Adviser as the investor's attorney-in-fact with respect to trading the Fund's assets. Clients opening Managed Accounts execute an Advisory Agreement whereby the Client appoints the Adviser as discretionary investment manager on behalf of the Managed Account. A Client or investor may impose limitations on the Adviser's authority, including through "side letter" agreements, and the Adviser may choose to accept reasonable limitations or restrictions at its discretion. All limitations and restrictions placed upon a Client's or investor's account must be presented to the Adviser in writing and agreed to by all parties. The Adviser is not necessarily required to notify its other Clients or investors of any such arrangements.

Any limitations on the Adviser's investment discretion in the form of agreed-upon investment guidelines or other parameters will be stated in the Offering Memorandum or Advisory Agreement, as applicable.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

As part of its fiduciary duty, the Adviser may vote certain proxies on behalf of its Clients as described below, unless the Client has not given the Adviser discretion to do so in its Advisory Agreement. The Adviser has adopted a proxy voting policy, as required by the Advisers Act, that is reasonably designed to ensure that the Adviser votes proxies in the best interest of its Clients, describes its proxy voting procedures, and informs its Clients how they may obtain information about how the Adviser vote their proxies.

When considering proxies for Client accounts, the Adviser's primary objective is to make voting decisions solely in the best economic interest of its Clients. As a systematic investment manager, the Adviser's main goal is to enhance returns for its Clients, and the Adviser is not in a position to express an opinion on company management or its policies. Accordingly, the Adviser believes that it is in the best interest of its Clients that the Adviser not vote or advise its Clients on corporate governance matters (such as the election of directors or voting on shareholder proposals). As such, it is the Adviser's general policy to decline to vote such proxy matters on behalf of Clients, or to notify or advise Clients of such proxy matters.

However, where it is able to do so, in the discretion of the Adviser (generally, the Chief Investment Officer or the Director of Trading), the Adviser may (but is not required to) determine to exercise its vote regarding matters that it believes will directly and materially affect the Client's monetary interest in the security, such as requests for elections related to the declaration of dividends, share exchanges, tender offers, and other corporate actions. Alternatively, the Adviser may choose certain elections as a "default", or allow its brokers or dealers to make elections on the Adviser's behalf (such as in the case of corporate actions relating to over-the-counter derivatives).

Absent specific agreement with the Client to the contrary, the Adviser will not automatically forward proxy solicitations or a record of any votes to the Client.

At the Client's request, the Adviser will use reasonable efforts to arrange with the Client's broker for the broker to deliver proxy materials directly to the Client.

Solicitations to participate in securities class actions or other litigation with respect to an investment holding in a Managed Account will be forwarded to the Client, absent other arrangements. The Adviser will consider litigation-related solicitations for an investment holding of a Fund on a case-by-case basis, however, the Adviser does not expect to cause a Fund to participate in such litigation unless there is a reasonable chance of a substantial, material economic gain for the Fund being achieved, as determined by Firm management.

For more information regarding this policy or how proxies are voted for a Client, please contact our Director of Business Development, Thomas Kirkpatrick, at (312) 467-2700, or investments@rotellaacrosfire.com.

Item 18 – Financial Information

The Adviser does not require or solicit prepayment of fees, so a balance sheet is not required or included in this Brochure.

The Adviser does not have any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet contractual commitments to Clients.

Item 19 – Requirements for State-Registered Advisers

Not Applicable.