

Part 2A of Form ADV: *Firm Brochure*

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Proprietary Capital, LLC ("Proprietary Capital" or "Firm"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 303-575-9084 or compliance@prop-cap.com.

The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or by any state securities authority.

This brochure does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of any offer to buy any securities of any entities described herein. Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Additional information about Proprietary Capital, LLC also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 Material Changes

There are no material changes since the last Firm Brochure dated March 25, 2019.

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Item 4 **Advisory Business**

A. Firm Information

Proprietary Capital, LLC (“Proprietary Capital” or the “Firm”) is registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Proprietary Capital, which was founded in 1997, has its principal place of business in Denver, Colorado.

The Firm is managed by co-founder and managing partner, Craig A. Cohen, who is also the owner of the Firm.

B. Description of Advisory Services

Proprietary Capital manages private investment funds (“Hedge Funds”) and individually managed fee-paying separate accounts and non-fee-paying separate accounts. (All separate accounts are referred to herein as “Advisory Accounts”, and together with Hedge Funds, “Client Accounts”.) Proprietary Capital’s investment activities focus is primarily on investing in mortgage-related securities, their derivatives and other financial instruments linked to mortgage-related securities and other real estate related investments. The Firm may also invest in instruments whose value is correlated with the value of mortgage-related instruments. Information about each Hedge Fund may be found in its offering document. Investment instruments include, without limitation:

- Residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”)
- Derivatives of RMBS
- Collateralized mortgage obligations
- Options
- United States government securities
- Futures contracts on intangibles
- Swaps
- Swaptions
- Residential mortgage whole loans
- Mortgage and Housing-related equities
- Re-securitizations

References to “clients” in this brochure include only Hedge Funds and owners of the Advisory Accounts, but do not include investors in the Hedge Funds. The term “account” is used in this brochure to refer to Advisory Accounts and the accounts of investors in the Hedge Funds.

Proprietary Capital currently manages the following Hedge Funds:

The Lynx Plus Funds

The Lynx Plus Master Fund SP (offshore master fund)

The Lynx Plus Fund (onshore feeder fund)

The Lynx Plus Offshore Fund SP (offshore feeder fund)

Proprietary Capital also provides customized management services to Advisory Accounts. The Firm manages these Advisory Accounts on a discretionary basis. Advisory Account

supervision is guided by the stated objectives in the governing investment management agreements.

C. Availability of Tailored Services

The Firm tailors its advisory services to the individual needs of Advisory Account clients. Advisory Account clients may place limitations on the types of instruments that may be purchased for their accounts. However, the Firm does not tailor its advisory services to the individual needs of investors in the Hedge Funds. Because some types of investments involve certain additional degrees of risk, they will only be purchased for a client when consistent with that client's stated investment objectives, tolerance for risk, liquidity and suitability.

D. Wrap Fee Program

Proprietary Capital does not participate in wrap fee programs.

E. Assets Under Management

As of February 29, 2020, Proprietary Capital managed \$624 million of client assets on a discretionary basis and no assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

A. Advisory Fees and Compensation

Fee arrangements for Hedge Funds and fee-paying Advisory Accounts include a combination of a management fee ("Management Fee") and performance-based compensation ("Incentive Fee"). The terms and conditions of the fee structure for Advisory Accounts are mutually agreed upon prior to entering into an investment management agreement. Fees for each Hedge Fund are determined in accordance with such Hedge Fund's offering memorandum and any applicable investment advisory agreement.

The standard Management Fee for Hedge Funds is calculated at an annual rate of 1% of assets under management. At times, an Advisory Account may be charged a fixed Management Fee not strictly based on assets under management. Incentive Fees range from 10% to 30% of the net profits above a "high water mark". To the extent that the amount of an account's net profits is less than the high water mark, there is a loss carryforward allocation that must be recouped before Proprietary Capital is entitled to an Incentive Fee. In some cases, prior to calculating the performance allocation, net profits are further adjusted to reflect the positive return in excess of a minimum return. For certain Hedge Funds an investor's account may be charged up to a 5% withdrawal fee on withdrawals up to two years after an investment.

Fees payable by investors in the Hedge Funds are generally not negotiable. However, Proprietary Capital reserves the right to waive any fees or compensation payable to it by an investor in a Hedge Fund at any time, in accordance with the terms of the offering memorandum of the respective Fund. Any variation or waiver in fees will generally require the approval of a Hedge Fund's board of directors (or similar oversight board). No fees will be

assessed against accounts of the Firm, any of its members or employees, and certain smaller Advisory Accounts held by persons with relationships to the Firm.

Certain of the fees payable to Proprietary Capital are based on the value and performance of the assets in a Hedge Fund or an Advisory Account. With respect to each Advisory Account, the final value and performance of assets is determined by a client's administrator or custodian, as applicable. With respect to the Hedge Funds, the value of assets in each Hedge Fund is determined pursuant to that Hedge Fund's written valuation policy. For liquid investments with readily available prices, those prices are used. When readily available prices are not available, the Firm uses a variety of methods to accurately value the investments.

Proprietary Capital assigns values to the assets held in Client Accounts based on the account's written valuation policies. Proprietary Capital faces a conflict of interest in valuing the assets that lack a readily available market value because the assigned value generally affects the fees payable to Proprietary Capital, as well as reported investment performance. With respect to these investments, Proprietary Capital uses various valuation methodologies that are based on the nature of the assets, as set forth in the applicable written valuation policies. While consistency is sought, these methodologies are inherently subjective and often produce a range of values that may be considered reasonable. Values assigned by the Firm in its judgment may be different than the values that others would assign. To help increase the level of independence applied to the valuation process, the Hedge Funds have adopted written valuation policies that require a Hedge Fund's administrator to review the values assigned by Proprietary Capital. A Hedge Fund's administrator uses independent pricing information to confirm that the value assigned to each holding is within an acceptable tolerance range.

There is no assurance that the valuations determined by Proprietary Capital represent values that can or will be realized in a sale or exchange of investments. On a quarterly basis the Firm's "Pricing and Allocation Committee," composed of certain Proprietary Capital employees, reviews the Firm's compliance with the applicable valuation policies. Deviations from, or material amendments to, each Hedge Fund's valuation policy, require the approval of the respective board of directors (or similar oversight board).

B. Payment of Fees

For the Hedge Funds, all fees are deducted directly from the assets in each Hedge Fund. For the Advisory Accounts, clients receive an invoice for fees to be paid to Proprietary Capital.

Management Fees are payable quarterly in arrears or in advance, and are calculated based on the value of assets under management in the Client Account (as of the beginning of each month or quarter, as appropriate). If an investor in a Hedge Fund subscribes for additional interests during a billing period, the Management Fee on the amount of that subscription will be prorated. For clients that pay Management Fees in advance, if an investment management or similar agreement is terminated early, Proprietary Capital will refund the Management Fee, prorated based on the portion of the billing period during which the assets were managed.

A client agreement may be canceled, by either party, for any reason upon receipt of written notice in accordance with the terms of the respective investment advisory agreement. Advisory Account clients that terminate their advisory contracts prior to the end of a fiscal year will be charged an Incentive Fee, if applicable, based on the performance of the Advisory Account through the termination date. Similarly, for investors in the Hedge Funds who withdraw money from their account other than at year-end, such investors' accounts will be charged an Incentive Fee, if applicable, on the portion of the money withdrawn.

C. Other Fees and Expenses

Each Hedge Fund will pay certain organizational, operational and other permissible expenses as described in the offering documents for each Hedge Fund. These permissible expenses generally include brokers' fees and commissions, pricing and analytics expenses, organizational costs, directors' fees, insurance, regulatory and filing expenses, research, custody, legal, audit and accounting fees and other expenses. From time-to-time, Proprietary Capital may pay for certain of these expenses out of its own assets. Proprietary Capital generally seeks reimbursement of these expenses directly from the Hedge Funds on a cost reimbursement basis only. The Hedge Funds pay no interest or carrying charges associated with expense payments made on their behalf by Proprietary Capital. Certain trade errors may also be allocated to a Client Account.

In addition to management and other fees charged by the Firm, Advisory Account clients are responsible for the fees and expenses charged by custodians and imposed by broker dealers, including brokerage commissions and related transaction costs. Please refer to "Brokerage Practices" (Item 12) for additional information.

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

Each Hedge Fund and fee-paying Advisory Account provides for the payment of performance compensation to Proprietary Capital. However, the performance compensation arrangements for the Hedge Funds and Advisory Accounts vary. For example, Proprietary Capital receives performance-based fees at different rates for certain of the Hedge Funds (and for certain share classes) and Advisory Accounts.

Performance-based fee arrangements may create an incentive for Proprietary Capital to recommend investments that may be riskier or more speculative than those that would be recommended under different fee arrangements. Such fee arrangements also create an incentive to favor higher fee-paying accounts over other accounts that use a similar investment strategy, but charge a lower performance-based fee (known as "side-by-side management"). This incentive could cause an investment adviser to allocate the best investment opportunities and the better-executed trades to the higher-fee account.

Proprietary Capital has adopted written policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interest relating to the management of multiple accounts and the allocation of investment opportunities across these accounts. Such policies and procedures are intended to help ensure that all clients are treated fairly over time. The Firm believes that conflicts are mitigated by its trade allocation policy. Please refer to "Brokerage Practices" (Item 12) for additional information about allocation. In addition, the Firm has created a "Pricing and

Allocation Committee” that meets quarterly to review accounts for compliance with allocation policies.

Item 7 Types of Clients

Proprietary Capital provides investment advice to private funds (i.e., the Hedge Funds) and to separately managed accounts whose beneficial owners may be, for example, pension plans, trusts or other types of institutions. The minimum initial investment in a Hedge Fund ranges from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000, subject to waiver, reduction, or increase by the Firm or by a Hedge Fund’s board of the directors (or oversight board), as the case may be. Potential investors must meet the specific requirements set forth in the respective Hedge Fund’s subscription document in order to invest in the Hedge Fund. Proprietary Capital may negotiate separate agreements, commonly referred to as “side letters,” with individual Hedge Fund investors. The side letter provisions, which are not found in the Hedge Fund’s governing documents, may entitle these investors to different terms and conditions related to minimum investment, fees, reporting, liquidity, and/or notifications, among other terms.

Generally, a significant initial investment is required for an Advisory Account. As an accommodation to certain persons, Proprietary Capital also provides investment management to certain smaller, non-fee-paying Advisory Accounts.

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

A. Methods of Analysis

Proprietary Capital uses the following methods of analysis in formulating its investment advice and/or managing client assets:

Fundamental Analysis. Proprietary Capital attempts to measure the intrinsic value of a security by looking at economic and financial factors, such as prepayment rates (an unscheduled repayment of principal by the homeowner) on RMBS, interest rates, book value, the housing market and other economic factors affecting the mortgage industry. The Firm may also analyze pending litigation and other issues that could affect the value of a security.

Cyclical Analysis. In this type of technical analysis, the Firm measures the movements of the mortgage-related investments market against the overall market in an attempt to predict the price movement and yield of an investment. Proprietary Capital relies on various in-house analytical tools to forecast prepayment levels in analyzing mortgage-related securities and also uses multiple prepayment and valuation models designed to assess the impact of future interest rate changes on the prices of securities and other investments in a client’s portfolio.

Market Research. Proprietary Capital has access to various databases of regional price indices, which are used to monitor regional housing trends. In addition, the Firm utilizes an extensive database of historical prepayment statistics. The Firm uses these databases when constructing and monitoring a portfolio of mortgage-related investments.

B, C. Material Risks of the Firm's Investment Strategies, Methods of Analysis and Types of Securities

Fundamental analysis does not attempt to anticipate market movements. Rather, it seeks to identify securities (and other investments) that are trading at a discount to intrinsic value. Investing in this way exposes investors to the risk that the price of a security, even if "undervalued," can move lower along with the overall market regardless of the economic and financial factors considered in evaluating the investment. Further, the Firm's evaluation of the intrinsic value of an investment may not be accurate.

Cyclical analysis relies heavily on historical patterns and relationships. There is a risk that the movement of various securities and other investments and their relationships will differ from what has been previously experienced. There is also a risk that the Firm's models will be inaccurate.

Proprietary Capital must continually evaluate a significant number of factors when constructing and monitoring a portfolio, such as economic and interest rate trends, the condition of the housing market, and changes in prepayment rates. There is always a risk that the Firm's analysis (and market research) may be compromised by inaccurate or imperfect information.

Depending upon a client's objectives, the Firm will utilize a variety of securities and other investment instruments. Not all Client Accounts will hold the same securities (or other investments) or the same types of securities (or other investments). Securities and other investments may be held for greater than one year (long-term purchases) or less than one year (short-term purchases).

In pursuing clients' investment strategies, Proprietary Capital utilizes fixed income securities known as residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS). These securities, directly or indirectly, represent interests in mortgage loans secured by real property. The Firm may also invest in whole loans and in a variety of other mortgage and real estate related investments, including real estate related equities. Each Hedge Fund's private placement memorandum contains a list of its "Eligible Investment Universe." For each Advisory Account, the investment management agreement and the respective investment guidelines, if any, will determine the types of investments that may be made.

Principal investments involve "agency RMBS," which are issued or guaranteed by the United States government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, such as Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), and "non-agency RMBS," which are mortgage-backed securities that are composed of mortgages that do not conform to the underwriting guidelines of FHLMC, FNMA, or GNMA. Other principal investments include "credit risk transfer" securities (or "CRTs"), residential mortgage whole loans (non-securitized mortgages) and mortgage/housing related equities (preferred and common stock) on a long or short basis.

The Firm may invest in a wide variety of other types of mortgage-related securities, including pass-through certificates ("to be announced," also known as "TBAs", and "specified pools"),

collateralized mortgage obligations, stripped mortgage-backed securities (which may receive interest only, in the case of IOs, and principal only, in the case of POs), and call rights. The Firm may also invest in, among other things, other derivative RMBS, synthetic sectors, structured securities, re-securitizations, collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), mortgage servicing rights, swaps (including credit default swaps), futures contracts,. A Hedge Fund may sponsor the issuance of various types of securitizations and re-securitizations, including securitizations of residential whole loans and re-securitizations of RMBS.

In employing investment strategies, Proprietary Capital can employ certain hedging strategies in an attempt to “hedge” or “neutralize” the market risk associated with positions in a client’s portfolio. The instruments that are used when employing these strategies include various derivative instruments, such as options, swaptions, futures, interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit default swaps, other derivative securities. The firm may also seek to hedge or neutralize risk by engaging in short transactions (where the firm borrows certain securities to sell and then repurchases them at a later date). Additionally, U.S. Treasuries, agency TBA and specified pools are utilized for hedging purposes. Certain equity securities of mortgage industry-related companies and indices, including options thereon, may be used on a limited basis for hedging purposes. The Firm’s hedging techniques could be unsuccessful and cause the portfolio to incur a loss.

Some of the investments in which Proprietary Capital trades are not readily marketable and are deemed illiquid. In the absence of an established trading market, valuing such investments is difficult and it is possible that Proprietary Capital may pay too much for an investment or may be unable to sell a security for the amount Proprietary Capital believes it is worth. Accordingly, if a Client Account includes investments where prices are not readily available through third party pricing, the net asset value of the portfolio will be based, in part, on the valuations placed on portfolio assets by Proprietary Capital (with review by a third-party administrator) with reference to comparable securities. Additional information regarding valuation policies is set forth in “Fees and Compensation” (Item 5).

The Firm’s investment strategies are intended to permit the Firm to achieve positive investor returns under a wide range of economic scenarios. However, there is no assurance that the investment strategies will be achieved or that significant losses will not be incurred. There are various substantial risks associated with these investment strategies. There are many market-related risks and other factors--some of which cannot be anticipated--that could cause the loss of a major portion of an investment. Investors should not invest in a Hedge Fund or an Advisory Account unless they are fully able, financially and otherwise, to bear such a loss, and unless the investors have the background and experience to understand the risks of the investment. Risks include natural disasters and similar events that may affect the economy broadly and the housing industry specifically.

The returns realized under the Firm’s investment strategies will be affected by many factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

Volatility of Investment Markets. Agency and non-agency derivative RMBS are interest rate and/or credit sensitive and may become out-of-favor or experience a significant supply-demand imbalance if economic, interest-rate or technical factors emerge. A significant supply-demand imbalance generally affects bid-to-offer spreads, as well as increased

market volatility. Similarly, significant economic events may affect the value of RMBS and other instruments in which the Firm invests. Some instruments in which the Firm invests are more volatile than others. To the extent that market volatility affects RMBS investments, it is also likely to affect other housing or real estate related instruments in which the Firm invests.

No Guarantee of Investment Performance. Proprietary Capital cannot guarantee that the investment objectives of an account will be achieved or that positive or competitive investment returns will be achieved. The Firm cannot control market, regulatory, and other factors which affect performance. Investors bear the risk that they could lose all of their investment.

Non-Diversification and Sector Concentration. Investments will be concentrated in agency and non-agency RMBS, other mortgage-related instruments and in real-estate-related equity investments. Non-diversification among market sectors involves an increased risk of loss to investors. Further, investments, at times, are concentrated in those investment sectors that exhibit the most favorable risk-return characteristics and, as a result, an account will maintain high exposure to applicable risk factors.

Complex and Derivative Securities. Non-agency RMBS are, by nature, illiquid and difficult to value in declining markets. Proprietary Capital may employ leverage in the purchasing of mortgage-backed derivatives. Additionally, the instruments themselves may be inherently leveraged. For mortgage derivatives and structured securities that have embedded leverage features, small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements.

Credit Risk. RMBS and whole loans may not have any government guarantee of repayment. Investments not having a guarantee of the timely payment of interest and principal may experience a principal write-down or loss due to the inability to recover sufficient proceeds when delinquent mortgage loans and their related collateral are liquidated.

Derivative Securities. The Firm may purchase for Client Accounts derivative tranches of RMBS re-securitizations in both the agency and non-agency sectors. Derivative securities primarily maintain an embedded levered response to floating rate index and or prepayment rates. Thus, derivative securities may exhibit significantly more volatile pricing than non-derivative RMBS, as small changes in interest or prepayment rates may cause large and sudden price movements. Derivative instruments may also be used for hedging purposes. If these derivatives do not perform as expected, this may cause additional loss.

Duration Risk. Duration is the primary measure of risk within fixed-income securities. Duration measures the approximate price sensitivity of a security to a one percent (1%) rise or fall in interest rates. For example, everything else being equal, if interest rates rise by 1%, a security with a duration of 3 would expect its share price to decline by about 3%; conversely, if interest rates fall by 1%, a security with a duration of 3 would expect to see about a 3% rise in price. The duration of many of the securities in which the Firm invests can be significantly higher than traditional fixed income securities. Proprietary Capital seeks to manage duration risk; however, changing conditions and perceptions, including market fluctuations, may modify an obligation's duration and, independently, have other effects on the value of a security. Prices of fixed income securities with longer effective maturities are

more sensitive to interest rate changes than those with shorter effective maturities. Although the stated maturity of a mortgage-backed security is typically 30 years, current prepayment rates are critical in determining such security's interest rate risk. As a result, Proprietary Capital relies upon analytical techniques, such as modeling monthly principal and interest payments based upon historical experience or comparing the mortgage rates underlying the security to prevailing market rates to determine a security's "effective duration." The determination of effective duration typically will involve the Firm's judgments and assumptions of future prepayments. Such judgments and assumptions may change, sometimes materially, with changes in market interest rates.

Prepayment Risk. Prepayment levels can have a significant effect on an investor's return. There are many determinants of prepayment levels for RMBS and whole loans, such as the economic incentive to refinance from a rate perspective (e.g. lower current interest rates), price change of the home, credit requirements for the borrower, and minimum equity requirements of the borrower, among many others. An increase in mortgage prepayments may result in loss of principal on an investment.

Capital Risk. The Firm invests in interest-only securities ("IOs"). IOs receive payments of interest only on the remaining balance of a security and do not receive payments of principal. The longer the period of time in which the underlying bond has principal outstanding, the longer the security continues to pay interest. When prepayment levels increase to a certain point, IO holders may not be able to recoup their initial investment over the life of their holdings, resulting in a realized loss on investment.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of fixed-income securities generally can be expected to fall when interest rates rise and to rise when interest rates fall. Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rates will rise so that the value of fixed-income instruments will fall. Interest rate risk may be greater with respect to higher quality bonds, such as U.S. government bonds, than on lower quality bonds.

Economic Risk. Changes in economic conditions, including, for example, interest rates, inflation rates, political and diplomatic events and trends, tax laws, natural disasters and similar events, and innumerable other factors can affect substantially and adversely a client's performance results.

Investment Competition. The market for some types of securities is highly competitive. The Firm will be competing for investment opportunities with a significant number of financial institutions, other private funds as well as various institutional investors. Many of these competitors are larger and have greater financial, human and other resources than Proprietary Capital and may, in certain circumstances, have a competitive advantage over the Firm. As a result of this competition, Proprietary Capital may find fewer attractively priced investment opportunities, which could have an adverse impact on the Firm's ability to meet an investment objective.

Borrowing and Leverage. Accounts may borrow money to invest in additional securities or other instruments. This practice significantly increases market exposure and risk. When borrowed money is utilized, investments purchased may increase or decrease in value more than if borrowed money had not been used (possibly by multiples, depending upon the degree

of leverage employed at such time). In addition, the interest that must be paid on borrowed money will reduce the amount of any potential gains or increase any losses.

Illiquid Securities and other Illiquid Investments. The Firm may purchase for Client Accounts securities and other investments that are not readily marketable. As such, the Firm may find it difficult to readily dispose of illiquid investments in the ordinary course of business. In addition, a premature or forced liquidation of a client's holdings is likely to depress the value of many of these securities. Illiquid investments may not have an established trading market. In the absence of an established trading market, Proprietary Capital will, in its sole discretion, value such investments in good faith at each time a Client Account's net asset value is determined. Accordingly, if a significant amount of client assets is invested in illiquid investments, the net asset value of the account will be based in significant part on the valuations determined by Proprietary Capital without reference to a liquid market for such investments.

Futures Contracts. Proprietary Capital may transact in futures contracts on behalf of a Client Account and may use such futures for investment or hedging purposes. Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts that provide for the future delivery of various commodities, currencies or financial instruments at a specified time and place. Futures contracts are customarily bought and sold on margins that may be as low as less than two percent of the purchase price of the contract being traded. Because of these low margin rates, prices, profits and losses can be extremely volatile. If futures are used for hedging purposes, Client Accounts may experience losses if the values of futures positions are poorly correlated with the relevant positions.

Swaps. Client Accounts may enter into swap agreements. Swap agreements are typically contracts entered into by institutional investors for short to long-term periods. The Fund will not have any direct ownership of the underlying investment. In a standard "swap" transaction, parties agree to exchange payments based on pre-specified formulas. Certain swap transactions may be highly illiquid. Moreover, a Client Account bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or insolvency of its counterparty with respect to swaps that are not cleared on an exchange. A Fund's ability to terminate swaps, trade swaps, or realize amounts to be received under swaps could be affected by new regulation.

Short Sales. Certain Client Accounts may engage in short sales of securities. Short sales are transactions in which a Client Account sells a security it does not own (by borrowing it) in anticipation of a decline in the value of that security. At a point, the Client Account must replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price. At such time, the price may be more or less than the price at which the security was sold by the Client Account. A Client Account will incur a loss if the price is higher at the time the security is replaced. A Client Account may also have to pay other expenses associated with selling a security short. Certain Client Accounts may elect to engage in short sales of equity securities related to the mortgage industry. With regard to equity securities that are sold short, a client's risk is theoretically unlimited.

Hedging Transactions. A Client Account may hedge against fluctuations in the relative values of its portfolio positions as a result of certain changes in the equity markets. Hedging against

a decline in the value of portfolio positions does not eliminate fluctuations in the value of a Client Account or prevent loss. Hedging transactions may also limit the opportunity for gain if the value of account positions increases.

Option Transactions. A Client Account may purchase or sell “put” and “call” options and other derivative securities without limitation. These options involve a high degree of embedded leverage, which can involve greater market risk, especially when such transactions are not used to hedge the underlying portfolio securities.

Securitizations. Sponsoring a securitization or re-securitization exposes a Fund to unique risk factors, such as liability for any breaches of representations and warranties required as sponsor of the applicable transaction with respect to investment assets deposited into the transaction. In addition, pursuant to “risk retention” requirements a Fund is generally required to retain ownership of transaction securities representing at least 5% of the credit risk of the assets collateralizing each securitization or re-securitization transaction it sponsors for at least five years. Sponsoring securitization or re-securitization transactions also exposes a Fund to risks as an “issuer” under federal and state securities laws.

Whole Loans. Whole loans may be performing or non-performing. Non-performing loans may be brought back to current pay (performing) status, but there can be no assurance that this will be the case. In the event any acquired mortgage loan remains non-performing, a Fund may not receive any cash flow on, may experience an investment loss with respect to, and may not be able to find a purchaser for, such mortgage loan.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

Proprietary Capital is required to disclose any legal or disciplinary events that are material to a client's or prospective client's evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of the Firm's management. Proprietary Capital has no disclosures to make in this regard with respect to the Firm or any management persons or other personnel.

Item 10 Conflicts of Interest and Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Proprietary Capital is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as a “commodity pool operator.” The Firm is also a “swaps only” member of the National Futures Association.

Craig Cohen serves as discretionary trustee (“Trustee”) to a qualified retirement plan offered to employees of Proprietary Capital (“401(k) Plan”). As discretionary trustee, the Trustee determine which investments will be included as investments and how the assets in the 401(k) Plan will be invested. Currently, assets are invested in at least one Hedge Fund. Discretionary trustees to a 401(k) plan have a variety of duties, including a duty to limit the risk of losses of a plan by diversifying assets in which plan assets are invested. A Trustee must also administer the plan for the exclusive benefit of plan participants. These duties as trustees may come into conflict with the Trustees’ concurrent duty, as employee of the Firm, to exercise due care with regard to the Hedge Funds.

Proprietary Capital has written procedures addressing the allocation of investment opportunities and the execution of client trades that are designed and implemented to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally over time and that no client is systematically disadvantaged. Such procedures are generally described in “Brokerage Practices” (Item 12).

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

A. Code of Ethics

Proprietary Capital has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) that sets forth high ethical standards of business conduct for all of the Firm’s employees and the firm’s fiduciary duty to clients. The Code, which includes the Firm’s policies relating to conflicts of interest, confidentiality, the receipt of gifts and entertainment, personal trading and reporting, and insider trading, is intended to assist employees in carrying out their duties as fiduciaries to clients. In general, employees must report any violations of the Code to the Chief Compliance Officer. The Code also describes sanctions that may be applied to employees who violate the Code.

A copy of the Firm’s Code of Ethics is available to clients and prospective clients. The Code may be requested by email sent to compliance@prop-cap.com or by calling the Firm at 303-575-9084.

B. Transactions in Securities in which the Firm has a Material Financial Interest

Neither the Firm nor any of its related persons recommends to clients, or buys or sells for clients, securities in which the Firm has a material financial interest, except that (i) the Firm acts as general partner or managing member to the Hedge Funds, and (ii) the principal of the Firm and certain employees (including an employee retirement plan of which the Firm is sponsor) may maintain substantial investments in the Hedge Funds. As a result, the Firm may be considered to be recommending securities in which it has a material financial interest.

C, D. Investing in Securities Recommended to Clients; Contemporaneous Trading

The Firm does not maintain a proprietary trading account and, therefore, does not invest in the same (or related) securities that Client Accounts purchase. The Firm has adopted procedures in its Code of Ethics to address potential conflicts of interest arising from personal account trading. Pursuant to the Code of Ethics, the Firm does not permit its employees (or related persons) to invest in the same securities or in related securities (e.g., warrants, options or futures on the securities) that Client Accounts hold (except that employees may purchase interests in the Hedge Funds). However, the Firm permits its employees and their affiliates to engage in the trading of securities for their personal accounts, including the same categories of securities in which Client Accounts invest. In order to address this conflict of interest, the Firm maintains policies and procedures that require, among other things, that employees “pre-clear” trades in mortgage-related securities and prohibits trading in securities on a “restricted list.” The Code of Ethics is designed to ensure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the employees of the Adviser will not interfere with making decisions in the best interest of advisory Clients. Employee trading is monitored to

ensure compliance with the Code of Ethics. To the extent that an Employee purchases or sells interests in a Hedge Fund, the Employee is generally subject to the same requirements relating to the timing of such purchases and sales as are other investors.

Proprietary Capital and its employees are prohibited from engaging in all trading with Client Accounts.

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

A. Factors Considered in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers for Client Trades

The Firm has no obligation to deal with any particular broker-dealer in the execution of trades for Client Accounts. In placing orders with broker-dealers for Client Accounts, Proprietary Capital's primary objective is the ability of the broker-dealer, in the Firm's opinion, to secure prompt execution on favorable terms, including the reasonableness of the trading costs and considering the state of the market at the time. While Proprietary Capital generally seeks competitive trading costs, it does not necessarily pay the lowest trading cost or mark-up.

The Firm may consider one or more of the following factors: trading costs, the nature of the security being traded, the size of the trade, the desired timing of the trade, activity in the market for the particular security, the financial stability of the broker-dealer, and the execution, clearance and settlement capabilities of the broker-dealer. Other factors may also be considered.

Research and Soft Dollars

The Firm has in place an agreement pursuant to which it may earn soft-dollars. However, the Firm has not, as of the date of this brochure or during the past fiscal year, acquired any products or services using client brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns). (Further, as of the date of this brochure and during the past fiscal year, the Firm did not place any trades to generate soft dollars.)

If the firm uses client brokerage commissions (or markups or markdowns) to obtain research or other products or services, the Firm will receive a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services.

The Firm may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on the Firm's interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than on the Firm's clients' interest in receiving the most favorable execution.

The Firm may cause Hedge Funds and Advisory Accounts to pay commissions (or markups or markdowns) higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits.

If the Firm generates soft dollars, it will use the soft dollars to benefit all clients that trade in the securities related to the benefits received (i.e., research). However, it is possible that one Hedge Fund or Advisory Account may benefit from the soft dollars generated by another account.

To the extent that the Firm uses any soft dollar arrangements, it will only use them within the “safe harbor” provisions of the safe harbor provisions of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Section 28(e) provides a safe harbor for advisers that receive soft dollar benefits that are limited to certain research and brokerage products and services. If the Firm directs trades to obtain soft dollars, it anticipates that it will use the soft dollars to obtain research, which may be proprietary research generated by the broker-dealer or research developed by a third party.

B. Brokerage for Client Referrals

The Firm does not select broker-dealers based on client referrals.

C. Directed Brokerage

The Firm does not routinely recommend, request or require that a client direct the Firm to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer. However, the Firm has required the accounts of clients with relationships to the Firm (non-fee-paying Advisory Accounts) to be held at Charles Schwab & Co.

D. Trade Aggregation

Proprietary Capital may, but is not required to, aggregate (or “bunch”) client trades. Trades may be aggregated only when Proprietary Capital believes that such aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution and is otherwise permitted by client investment guidelines (or similar). The Firm will not aggregate trades if it does not believe that clients will receive a benefit from such aggregation. When the Firm aggregates trades, transactions costs may be spread over multiple clients, reducing average costs to each client.

The Firm has also adopted trade allocation policies designed to treat accounts equitably over time. In allocating any particular purchase or sale to the Hedge Funds and fee-paying Advisory Accounts, the Firm may consider a wide range of characteristics of an account, including available cash, current holdings, and the investment strategies of each Client Account. If a particular security is eligible for allocation to more than one Hedge Fund or fee-paying Advisory Account, but the security is not available in an amount that permits allocation to more than one account, the Firm will use a rotational allocation policy. It may use separate rotational calendars for different categories of securities (e.g., agency RMBS v. non-agency RMBS). Certain other procedures are used when a Client Account purchases securities in the primary market. Allocations to fee-paying accounts are reviewed by the Pricing and Allocation Committee on a quarterly basis. Trading and performance relating to non-fee-paying accounts are reviewed by the portfolio manager as deemed appropriate.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

A, B. Frequency and Nature of Review; Factors Prompting a Non-Periodic Review of Accounts

The securities within each client's account are continually monitored by the Firm's investment team, including Craig Cohen, the Firm's managing partner, and Tom Suehr, a portfolio manager. Client accounts are reviewed in the context of each client's stated investment objectives and guidelines. Extreme market conditions, including high volatility, or any unexpected or "out of the ordinary" news relating to a particular security, may trigger a specific review of accounts or of particular securities, as appropriate.

C. Content and Frequency of Regular Account Reports.

Advisory Accounts receive monthly custodial statements and confirmations of trades directly from a "qualified custodian". On a monthly basis, fee-paying Advisory Account clients receive from Proprietary Capital an estimated profit and loss statement and detailed security portfolio listing. Proprietary Capital works with a fee-paying Advisory Account client's prime broker, custodian or third-party administrator throughout the month to assist with trade breaks, valuation issues, and other accounting issues to accurately produce monthly financials and NAV calculations.

Investors in the Hedge Funds receive unaudited monthly account statements directly from the third-party administrator for such Hedge Fund. Investors also receive monthly estimated performance from Proprietary Capital. Hedge Fund investors receive audited financial statements prepared by a Hedge Fund's auditor on an annual basis.

All statements and reports referenced above are in writing, although all clients may also be provided with supplementary verbal reports.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

A. Economic Benefit from Non-Clients for Services to Clients

Proprietary Capital has no arrangements whereby a party who is not a client is compensated or otherwise provides an economic benefit to the Firm for providing investment advice to clients.

B. Compensation to Non-Supervised Persons for Client Referrals

Pursuant to written agreements, Proprietary Capital compensates certain third parties for referral of investors to its Hedge Funds. Such third parties generally receive a portion of the Management Fee attributable to the assets invested in a Hedge Fund by referred investors, as well as a portion of an incentive fee, if any. The Firm may also have written "fixed fee" referral arrangements pursuant to which the Firm pays non-supervised persons a fixed, monthly fee for referring to the Firm potential investors.

Item 15 Custody

Proprietary Capital does not serve as the qualified custodian of assets of the Hedge Funds and does not maintain physical custody of Hedge Fund assets. Proprietary Capital is deemed by applicable regulatory rules to have constructive custody of the assets of the Hedge Funds. It satisfies the applicable regulatory requirements related to custody by, among other things,

ensuring that the Hedge Funds are subject to an annual audit by an independent, Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)–registered and examined accounting firm, and that such audited financial statements are provided to investors within 120 days of a Hedge Fund’s fiscal year end.

Proprietary Capital does not have custody of Advisory Account assets, which are held by qualified custodians.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

The Firm manages client assets on a discretionary basis. This means that the Firm has the authority to buy and sell securities for Client Accounts without first obtaining client approval for each transaction.

Any investment discretion exercised is subject to an Advisory Account’s investment management agreement or a Hedge Fund’s offering documents, including any applicable investment guidelines. Advisory Account clients may amend or change such limitations by providing the Firm with written instructions.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

Proprietary Capital has implicit authority to vote client securities by virtue of its discretionary authority and may, under certain circumstances, need to exercise voting authority for its clients. Therefore, as required by Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, the Firm has adopted proxy voting policies pursuant to which it will vote proxies prudently and solely in the best long-term economic interest of the Firm’s clients, considering all relevant factors and without undue influence from third-parties who may have an economic interest in the outcome of a proxy vote.

Proprietary Capital will make its best efforts to avoid conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies. Where conflicts of interest arise, Proprietary Capital is committed to resolving the conflict in the clients’ best interests. In situations in which the Firm perceives a material conflict of interest, the Firm may disclose the conflict to the relevant clients and obtain their consent before voting; defer to the voting recommendation of the relevant clients or an independent third party provider of proxy services; send the proxy directly to the relevant clients for a voting decision; vote the proxy based on the voting guidelines set forth in the proxy voting policies if the application of the guidelines to the matter presented involves little discretion on the Firm’s part; or take such other action in good faith that would protect the interest of clients.

Clients of Proprietary Capital may obtain a copy of the proxy voting policies or a record of the Firm’s proxy votes free of charge by calling (303) 575-9084 or by writing Proprietary Capital at 1800 Larimer Street, Suite 1825, Denver, Colorado 80202.

Item 18 Financial Information

Under no circumstances does the Firm require or solicit payment of fees in excess of \$1,200 per client more than six months in advance of services rendered. Therefore, the Firm is not

required to include a financial statement herewith.

As an advisory firm that maintains discretionary authority for Client Accounts, Proprietary Capital is also required to disclose any financial condition that is reasonable likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual obligations. Proprietary Capital has no such financial condition to report.

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