

Form ADV Part 2A: Firm Brochure

July 12, 2021

Nokomis Capital, L.L.C.

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Nokomis Capital, L.L.C. is an investment advisor that is registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Registration with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Nokomis Capital, L.L.C. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at 972-590-4100. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

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

Item 2 - Material Changes

Since our previous annual update to our Part 2A of Form ADV in March 2021, we have moved our principal office to a new address. This change does not impact our policies; however, we recommend that you read this Part 2A of Form ADV in its entirety.

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Item 4 - Advisory Business

Nokomis Capital, L.L.C., founded in October 2007, is an investment services firm specializing in investment management for hedge funds and separately managed accounts for certain clients. The principal owner of our firm is Brett A. Hendrickson.

We currently manage a private pooled investment master-feeder fund structure wherein the feeder funds place their assets in the master fund and the investment program is conducted at the master-fund level (collectively, the “fund clients”) and a separately managed account for an institutional client (the “managed account client”). Although the master fund described in Section 7.B.(1) of Schedule D of our Part 1A of Form ADV is treated as our client for purposes of our Part 1A of Form ADV, the fund clients and the managed account client are referred to collectively herein as our “clients”.

This firm brochure is not an offer to invest in our fund clients.

We perform a detailed analysis and modeling of individual companies for our clients against a backdrop of analysis of pricing trends for various markets. We utilize a range of investment strategies for our clients, including investing in publicly traded equity securities, both long and short, as well as in a broad array of other securities in public markets. We employ a long/short strategy to both mitigate risk as well as maximize returns.

For more information on the investment strategy of our clients, please see Item 5: Method of Analysis, Investment Strategy and Risk of Loss.

Our firm tailors our advisory services in accordance with our clients’ needs and investment strategy as disclosed in the offering documents of the feeder funds or the managed account agreement.

We do not participate in any wrap fee programs.

As of December 31, 2020, we manage \$408,810,111 of client regulatory assets on a discretionary basis. We do not manage any client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

Our firm or one of our affiliates typically receive two types of compensation from our clients – an asset-based management fee and performance-based compensation.

With respect to our funds clients, we deduct the asset-based management fee from the master fund’s account quarterly at the beginning of each quarter. The asset-based management fee is generally equal to 1.0% of the sub-account balances subject to the asset-based management fee for the fund clients, calculated and payable quarterly in advance. Additionally, the performance-based compensation for the fund clients is made as an allocation at the master fund level to the capital account of our affiliate who serves as one of the general partners of the master fund. Such allocation is generally 20% of the

net capital appreciation (including unrealized appreciation) of the sub-accounts subject to the performance-based allocation for each year, subject to a “high water mark” limitation.

For the fund clients, the asset-based management fee and performance-based allocation are calculated and determined utilizing memorandum capital sub-accounts (“sub-accounts”) in the master fund that relate to the capital accounts or series of shares, as applicable, of investors in the feeder funds. The offering documents of the feeder funds and the managed account agreement contain further details of the calculation and determination of the asset-based management fee and the performance-based allocation.

With respect to investors in our fund clients, we have the general discretion to modify or waive all or a portion of the asset-based management fee and/or the performance-based allocation, and have done so in the past and may do so in the future. Occasionally we enter into side letter arrangements with certain investors, in which we grant them different or preferential terms. Our firm and our affiliates do not pay the asset-based management fee or the performance-based allocation. Additionally, non-qualified investors in our feeder funds are not subject to the performance allocation, per Rule 205-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended.

The managed account client is a qualified purchaser and pays an asset-based management fee and a performance-based fee as described in its managed account agreement. With respect to the managed account client, we have the general discretion to modify or waive all or a portion of the asset-based management fee and/or the performance-based fee and have agreed to do so in certain cases.

We do not need to provide fee refunds to the investors in our fund clients before the end of a billing period, because they do not pay a fee in excess of what they owe. Performance-based compensation is not payable in advance.

In connection with our hedge fund advisory services, our fund clients bear all of their own organizational and operational expenses. The list below details some of these expenses, but does not include every possible expense our fund clients could incur.

- legal fees (including settlement costs);
- costs of any litigation or investigation involving our fund clients’ activities;
- accounting costs (including tax preparation and audit expenses);
- administration costs;
- insurance;
- costs associated with reporting and providing information to existing and potential investors;
- any governmental fees imposed on our fund clients; and

- withholding and/or transfer taxes.

These fund clients also pay for expenses related to the investment of their assets, such as:

- proxy expenses;
- interest and commitment fees on loans and debit balances;
- borrowing charges on securities sold short;
- custodial fees;
- brokerage commissions;
- trade processing fees, including clearing and settlement charges;
- research fees and materials (including online news and quotation services);
- costs of any outside appraisers, accountants, attorneys or other experts or consultants engaged in connection with specific transactions;
- bank charges; and
- other ordinary miscellaneous research and trade-related expenses.

We can elect to absorb some of these costs on behalf of our fund clients in our sole discretion.

The managed account client pays for administrator and auditor expenses, and the managed account is responsible for all custodial fees, brokerage commissions, clearing fees, interest, expenses related to proxies and withholding or transfer taxes incurred in connection with trading for the account.

For more information on brokerage transactions and costs, please see Item 12 - Brokerage Practices.

Neither our firm nor any of our principals or employees receive any compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products.

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

We and our affiliate who is a general partner of the master fund receive performance-based compensation in the forms more fully described in Item 5 - Fees and Compensation. The existence of the performance allocation creates an incentive for our firm or our affiliates to make riskier or more speculative investments. Our firm's investment in our fund clients aids in aligning our interests with the interests of investors in our fund clients. We do not manage any clients that do not pay performance-based

compensation and strive to allocate investments equitably between our clients as more fully described in Item 16 – Investment Discretion.

Item 7 - Types of Clients

Our fund clients are hedge funds that rely on certain exclusions from the definition of “investment company” in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Accordingly, none of our fund clients are registered as investment companies with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Investors in our fund clients must generally make a minimum investment of \$1,500,000. We have the discretion to, and on occasion accept investments for a lesser amount.

We also provide investment advisory services to a separately managed account for an institutional client. We decide whether to open a separately managed account on a case by case basis.

This firm brochure is not an offer to invest in our fund clients.

Item 8 - Method of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

In managing our clients, we utilize an outsized focus on fundamental, bottom-up research on individual (primarily U.S. based) companies. This research process generally includes extensive quantitative research linked with extensive qualitative research. We make a concerted effort to make money on both sides of our clients’ portfolios, short and long, at all times.

Our research process allows our clients to get involved with situations that other institutional investors find too complex, and also to find situations where the future cash flows of a business have the potential to significantly outperform the real and implied expectations of Wall Street.

In addition to prudent management of overall net exposure, we take a disciplined approach to risk management for our clients in terms of overall gross exposure, sector exposure and the sizing of individual positions and the correlation of individual positions to each other. We seek to create low risk, below-market volatility that generates superior absolute and relative returns over the intermediate and long terms for our clients regardless of the equity market environment.

Our investment style can be best described as “value” and “growth at a reasonable price.” In addition, a contrarian view of the world tends to color both our stock selection and the way in which we direct resources within the research process. We utilize a strong bottom-up focus on both the long and short side (as opposed to market or sector timing), with intensive company-specific and industry research. This investment style excludes getting caught up in short-term “over trading,” and we believe that this longer-term approach—in concert with the intense research process—gives our firm a competitive advantage for our clients. The mix of investments that we recommend for our clients typically tilts towards small-cap companies, as we have historically found the greatest market inefficiencies in

securities for companies of this size. Generally, our clients invest in parallel, subject to the certain guidelines set forth in the offering documents of the fund clients and the managed account agreement of the managed account client.

Our research process can best be described as intense company-specific and industry research on both the quantitative and qualitative sides constantly working in concert. Research on the quantitative side leads to further probing and discovery on the qualitative side and vice-versa. The quantitative side of the research process comes primarily from intensive financial modeling. This financial modeling includes historical and projected future financial results across several reporting periods with a focus not only on a company's expected revenue and earnings per share, but also its working capital needs/tendencies; free cash flow; earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization; and "discretionary cash flow." The modeling process also includes analysis and forecasting of a company's various operating segments and a detailed reading and understanding of the disclosures in a company's SEC filings. Further, the quantitative portion of process often goes beyond numbers actually reported by the company including, but not limited to, the following exercises: 1) using third-party data to track the raw materials and other input costs of the company against its reported margins; 2) benchmarking the company's financial metrics against those of other companies in the industry; 3) analyzing the impact of changes in import duties and tariffs; 4) measuring/estimating the impact of changes in implied manufacturing utilization; and 5) utilizing county appraisal records to estimate real (versus stated) asset values.

Further, we constantly support the continual adjustment of our financial projections with the qualitative side of our research process. A thorough evaluation of management's capabilities takes place at the start of our due diligence process and continues on as we initiate and maintain the investment position for our clients. Further, we believe that truly valuable qualitative research on a company includes "grassroots" research efforts. Our grassroots research can include face-to-face and telephonic conversations with a company's competitors, suppliers, customers, customers of its customers (where applicable) and former employees, as well as industry consultants and trade associations. Additionally, our attendance at a given industry's trade shows and other events serves as ideal venues not only for gathering information, following up with existing contacts and viewing new products or technologies, but also for networking and developing relationships with new people who might be helpful to our firm and our clients over time. Finally, depending on the type of company, grassroots research also occasionally includes extensive visits to a company's locations or properties.

Despite our thorough research and analysis and comprehensive investment strategies, investing in any security involves a risk of loss that clients and investors in our clients must be prepared to bear. Please see below for a detailed explanation of some of the significant risks associated with the investment strategies we employ.

- *Investment Judgment and Market Risk:* The success of our investment programs depends, in large part, on correctly evaluating future price movements of potential investments. We cannot guarantee that we will be

able to accurately predict these price movements and that our investment programs will be successful.

- *Investment and Trading Risk:* Investments in securities and other financial instruments involve a degree of risk that the entire investment could possibly be lost. The use of short sales and option trading can, in certain circumstances, substantially increase the impact of unfavorable price movements of our clients' investments. Also, changes in the general level of interest rates could negatively affect our clients' results.
- *Dependence on our Firm.* The success of our clients is largely dependent upon our firm. There is no guarantee that our firm or the individuals employed by our firm will remain willing or able to provide advice to the clients' accounts or that trading on this advice will be profitable in the future. The performance of our firm depends upon certain key personnel. If any of these personnel become incapacitated, the performance of our clients could be adversely affected.
- *Financial Markets and Regulatory Change:* The instability in global financial markets has increased the risks associated with the investment activities and operations of hedge funds, including those resulting from a reduction in the availability of credit and the increased cost of short-term credit, a decrease in market liquidity and an increased risk of bankruptcy of third parties with which we work. Market disruptions over the recent years and the increase in capital being allocated to hedge funds and other alternative investment vehicles have led to increased scrutiny and regulation over the hedge fund and asset management industry. In addition, the laws and regulations affecting business continue to evolve unpredictably. Laws and regulations applicable to our clients, especially those involving taxation, investment and trade, can change quickly and unpredictably in a manner adverse to our clients' interests.

The following is a description of the various strategies that we utilize in advising our clients and some important risks associated with each strategy. The following explanation of certain risks is not exhaustive, but rather highlights some of the more significant risks involved in our investment strategies.

- *Equity Securities:* We buy, on our clients' behalf, undervalued equity securities, seeking to profit from both security selection and thematic sector or market timing decisions. The value of these investments will generally vary with their issuer's performance and movements in the equity markets. Because of this, our clients may suffer losses if they invest in equity instruments of issuers whose performance diverges from our expectations.
- *Small and Mid-Cap Stocks:* We invest in small and mid-capitalization stocks on behalf of our clients. Investments in small and mid-capitalization stocks involve greater risk than is customarily associated with larger, more established companies. These companies often have sales and earnings

growth rates that exceed those of large companies. These growth rates are reflected in more rapid share price appreciation. However, smaller companies often have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, and they are dependent upon small management teams. These securities can have limited marketability and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic movements in price than securities of larger companies or the market averages in general.

- *Short Selling:* We sell short securities on behalf of our clients. Short selling of securities occurs when we borrow securities, promising to buy them at a later date. If the price drops, we can buy the securities at the lower price and make a profit on the difference. If the price of the securities rises, we have to buy them back at the higher price, and the investment loses money. Buying the securities can itself cause the price of the securities to rise further which would exacerbate the potential for loss.
- *Options:* We take long or short positions in call and/or put options on behalf of our clients. There are risks associated with the sale and purchase of options. Call options are the right to buy a security at a certain price within a defined time period. Put options are the right to sell a security at a certain price within a defined time period. A buyer of either type of option assumes the risk of losing its entire investment in the option. A buyer of a call option risks losing its investment if the particular security never reaches the designated price within the set time period. A buyer of a put option risks losing its investment if the particular security does not decline enough to reach the designated price within the set time period. A seller of an uncovered option has to pay substantial additional margin, and bears an unlimited risk of loss, since the seller must deliver, or take delivery of, an asset at a predetermined price which can, upon exercise of the option, be significantly different from the market value.
- *Leverage/Borrowing.* Subject to applicable margin and other limitations, we can borrow funds in order to make additional investments for our clients. Borrowing involves risk to our clients because the interest on the borrowed amount could be greater than the income from or increase in the value of the securities purchased with the borrowed amount. Also, the value of the securities purchased with the borrowed amount can decline below the amount borrowed.

Any investment profits made with the proceeds from borrowings in excess of interest paid on the borrowings will cause the income and value of a client to be greater than would otherwise be the case. On the other hand, if the value of the additional securities purchased with the borrowed money does not increase enough to cover the interest paid on the borrowings, then the income and value of a client will be less than would otherwise be the case. Generally, borrowing-type techniques used to increase potential returns are all forms of leverage.

- *Derivatives:* At times, we invest in derivative contracts on behalf of our clients. A derivative is a financial instrument that is a contract between two parties, the value of which is linked to another security or commodity, or an “underlying asset.” Some of the derivatives in which we trade are over-the-counter, meaning they are privately negotiated between two parties, as opposed to being traded on an exchange. Over-the-counter transactions typically involve significant transaction costs.

Any derivative contract typically involves leverage, as it exposes our clients to potential gain or loss from a change in the price of an underlying asset in an amount that exceeds the amount of cash or assets required to establish or maintain the derivative contract. Consequently, an adverse change in the price of the underlying asset can result in a loss to our clients that is more exaggerated than would have resulted from an investment that did not involve the use of leverage inherent in a derivative contract. Finally, derivative contracts present additional risks because, ultimately, their success depends in part on the counterparty’s financial condition, that is, the counterparty’s ability to turn over the cash flow it promised.

- *Illiquid Investments:* From time to time we make illiquid investments on behalf of our clients. Illiquid investments are investments that are not heavily traded and cannot easily be converted to cash. If any of our clients requires cash and we must sell illiquid investments at an inopportune time, we might not be able to sell illiquid investments at prices that reflect our assessment of their value or the amount paid for them.
- *Foreign Securities:* We invest in foreign securities on behalf of our clients. Investing in foreign securities involves certain risk factors not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities, such as fluctuation between exchange rates and the costs of converting from one currency to another. In addition, limited information is available regarding foreign securities because foreign companies and governments could be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those of the U.S. There also might be a greater risk of political, social or economic instability and the possibility that foreign taxes could be imposed on our clients’ income.

We do not recommend primarily any single type of security. Our clients’ generally hold a diverse range of investments, yet we still encourage our clients as well as their investors to consider all of the risk factors we have described above. Any investment can be risky and our clients and investors in our clients must be prepared to assume any potential loss.

Item 9 - Disciplinary Information

Neither our firm nor any of our management persons has been involved in any criminal or civil actions in a domestic, foreign or military court.

Neither our firm nor any of our management persons has been subject to an administrative proceeding before the Securities and Exchange Commission, any other federal regulatory agency, any state regulatory agency or any foreign financial regulatory authority.

Neither our firm nor any of our management persons has subject to a proceeding before any self-regulatory organization.

Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliates

Neither our firm nor any of our management persons is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a broker-dealer or a registered representative of a broker-dealer.

Neither our firm nor any of our management persons is registered, or has an application pending to register, as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator, a commodity trading advisor, or is an associated person of any of the above.

We manage the following master-feeder fund structure, which are our related persons:

- Nokomis Capital Partners, L.P.;
- Nokomis Capital Offshore Fund, Ltd.; and
- Nokomis Capital Master Fund, L.P.

Nokomis Capital Advisors, L.P, an affiliate of our firm, acts as the general partner to Nokomis Capital Partners, L.P. and Nokomis Capital Master Fund, L.P.

We do not recommend or select unaffiliated investment advisers for our clients, receive compensation directly or indirectly from unaffiliated advisers that create a material conflict of interest, or have other business relationships with them that create a material conflict of interest.

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

We have adopted a Code of Ethics in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission requirements. Our Code of Ethics works to ensure that our principal and employees act in accordance with our firm's fiduciary duty to our clients and ensures that our principal and employees act in a manner as to avoid actual or potential conflicts of interest or any abuse of an individual's position of trust and responsibility. Our Code of Ethics prohibits personal trading on individual equity securities by individuals on our investment team, and investments made by any person covered by our Code of Ethics while in possession of material, non-public information. We also require preclearance before purchasing certain authorized investments for a personal securities account of individuals on our investment team. We also require all persons covered by our Code of Ethics to submit periodic reports of securities holdings and transactions. We require prompt internal reporting to our Chief Compliance Officer of any violation of our Code

of Ethics. This paragraph only represents a summary of key provisions in our Code of Ethics. We provide a copy of our entire Code of Ethics to any prospective client, any client or any investor in our fund clients that requests one.

Principals and employees of our firm do not recommend to clients, nor do they buy or sell for client accounts, securities in which they have a material financial interest.

Principals and employees of our firm do not buy and sell for themselves securities that they also buy and sell for our clients.

Item 12 - Brokerage Practices

We direct a large portion of our brokerage business to the broker-dealers with the lowest cost of execution. However, in selecting broker-dealers and determining the reasonableness of their commissions for our clients' transactions, our firm generally tries to obtain the best execution for our clients' portfolios and we also take into account the following factors:

- The broker-dealer's ability to effect prompt and reliable executions at favorable prices (including the applicable profit or commission, if any);
- The operational efficiency with which transactions are effected, considering the size of the order and difficulty of execution;
- The financial strength, integrity and stability of the broker-dealer;
- The firm's risk in positioning a block of securities;
- The quality, comprehensiveness and frequency of available research services considered to be of value; and
- The competitiveness of commission rates in comparison with other broker-dealers that satisfy our selection criteria.

As further described below, we may receive research and other soft dollar benefits as well as client or investor referrals from broker-dealers. We may also occasionally receive other non-monetary benefits in the form of incidental meals and entertainment.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits. We are authorized to pay higher prices to buy securities from, or accept lower prices for the sale of securities to, brokerage firms that provide us or our affiliates with certain investment and research information. Research and brokerage services furnished by broker-dealers includes written information and analyses concerning specific securities, companies or sectors; market, financial and economic studies and forecasts; statistics and pricing or appraisal services; discussions with research personnel; invitations to attend conferences or meetings with management or industry consultants; and quotation and trading software. We are not required to weigh any of these factors equally.

We have the option to use “soft dollars” generated by our clients to pay for the research and non-research related services described above. The term “soft dollars” refers to the receipt by an investment manager of products and services provided by brokers, without any cash payment by the investment manager, based on the volume of revenues generated from brokerage commissions for transactions executed for clients of the investment manager. The products and services available from brokers include both internally generated items (such as research reports prepared by employees of the broker) as well as items acquired by the broker from third parties (such as quotation software). Section 28(e) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, provides a “safe harbor” to investment managers who use soft dollars generated by their advised accounts to obtain investment research and brokerage services that provide lawful and appropriate assistance to the investment manager in the performance of investment decision-making responsibilities. The products that we use soft dollars to obtain include company-specific research reports, industry research reports, access to the analysts who write the reports, corporate access events such as conferences where we access the management teams of the companies in which we invest for our clients, and quotation and trading software. Additionally, we use soft dollars to pay for services that help us in investment-decision making. These services include access to an expert network, an insider trading filings aggregation service, technology industry consultants and oil & gas engineers advising us on the prospects for specific oil & gas fields. We intend to limit our soft dollar use to fall within Section 28(e) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

The Use of Soft Dollars Can Create a Conflict of Interest. Using client transactions to obtain research and other benefits creates incentives that result in conflicts of interest between advisers and their clients. If we use client markups or markdowns to obtain research products and services, our firm receives a benefit because we do not have to pay for the research products and services. The availability of these benefits could influence us to select one broker-dealer rather than another to perform services for clients, based on our interest in receiving the products and services instead of on our clients’ interest in receiving the best execution prices. Obtaining these benefits could cause our clients to pay higher fees than those charged by other broker-dealers.

The use of soft dollars to obtain research services and to pay for other costs and expenses that our firm might otherwise incur creates a conflict of interest between our firm and our clients because our clients pay for products and services that are not exclusively for their benefit and that could be primarily or exclusively for the benefit of our firm. To the extent that we are able to acquire these products and services without expending our own resources, our use of soft dollar benefits tends to increase our profitability.

We Occasionally Consider Referrals in Selecting or Recommending Broker-Dealers. We direct execution business to broker-dealers partially-based on the referral of clients or investors in our clients. This presents an inherent conflict of interest, as we might have an incentive to direct business to brokerage firms with low-quality or high-cost execution. However, we mitigate this conflict due to the fact that the brokers that provide us with client or investor referrals generally offer our firm the lowest-cost execution of any brokers we do business with.

Our Clients Do Not Direct Brokerage. Our firm does not recommend, request or require that a client, nor do we permit a client to, direct us to execute transactions through a specified broker-dealer.

Item 13 - Review of Accounts

Our principal, Brett A. Hendrickson, reviews our clients' accounts on a daily basis. This review includes an assessment of daily profit and loss reports with respect to our clients' investment positions. Mr. Hendrickson evaluates our clients' investments in a manner consistent with our clients' investment program.

We provide investors in our clients with monthly performance data and account balances, as well as quarterly investment letters. We also provide investors in our clients with written annual reports that contain audited financial statements and tax information. We reserve the right to provide more frequent reporting as we deem necessary.

Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Other than as described in Item 12 – Brokerage Practices, we do not receive an economic benefit from non-clients for providing advisory services to our clients. Other than as described in Item 12 – Brokerage Practices, we do not compensate any person for client referrals.

Item 15 - Custody

Due to our access to our fund clients and authority to deduct fees and other expenses from our fund clients' accounts, we are deemed under Rule 206(4)-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, to have custody of our clients' funds.

In order to comply with Rule 206(4)-2, we utilize the services of a bank or other qualified custodian (as defined under Rule 206(4)-2) to hold all securities of our clients. We also ensure that the qualified custodian maintains these funds in accounts that contain only client funds and securities.

While Rule 206(4)-2 generally requires an investment adviser to ensure that a qualified custodian sends account statements to clients at least quarterly, we are not subject to this requirement with respect to our fund clients because all fund clients managed by our firm are subject to audit at least annually by an independent auditor that is registered with, and subject to regular inspection by, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. In these cases, we distribute audited financial statements to all investors in our fund clients within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year of the clients.

Additionally, we do not have custody of the assets of our managed account client. The managed account client receives reports from us, its prime broker and its administrator as specified in its managed account agreement.

Item 16 - Investment Discretion

Our firm accepts discretionary authority to manage our clients' securities accounts. Essentially, this means that we have the authority to determine, without obtaining specific client consent, which securities to buy or sell and the amount of securities to buy or sell, the broker through which we effect trades and the commission rates at which we effect trades. Despite this broad authority, we are committed to adhering to the investment strategy and program set forth in each of our clients' offering documents and/or managed account agreement. These documents cover matters such as the types and amounts of securities of which a client's portfolio will consist and the degree of risk assumed by a client's portfolio.

Before accepting their subscriptions for interests in, or shares of, a feeder fund, as applicable, we provide all potential investors with an offering document that sets forth, in detail, our investment strategy and program for the fund clients. By completing our subscription documents to acquire an interest in, or shares of, as applicable, in one of our feeder funds, investors give us complete authority to manage their investments in accordance with the offering document that they each received.

Prior to providing investment advice to a managed account client, we require each client to give us complete discretionary authority to buy and sell any investment securities and instruments in the amounts and at the prices that we determine, subject to the pre-approval for the purchase of certain types of securities and any other limitations that could be imposed in certain client's managed account agreement.

Because the fund clients and managed account client follow a similar investment strategy, subject to their respective investment guidelines, we strive to manage the investment programs of all of our clients equitably, which includes generally allocating all investment opportunities pro rata to each client where appropriate. Therefore, where practical, we aggregate the purchase or sale of the securities for the various client accounts. We then allocate the securities purchased (or sold) among our clients equitably. We place combined orders when feasible for all client accounts, and, if all these orders are not filled at the same price, we generally average the prices paid. Similarly, if an order on behalf of more than one account cannot be fully executed under current market conditions, we allocate the trade among the different accounts on a basis that we consider equitable. Situations may occur where one client could be disadvantaged because of the investment activities we conduct for other clients.

Item 17 - Voting Client Securities

Because our clients have delegated the power to vote their securities to our firm, we have implemented proxy voting policies and procedures in accordance with securities laws and our fiduciary obligations to our clients. We always strive to vote client proxies in a manner consistent with our clients' best interests. Our officers, directors and employees will not be influenced by outside sources whose interests conflict with our clients' interests. We often abstain from voting when we agree with management's recommendation. Incidents when we will vote proxies include; when there is a contested issue, there is a potential corporate governance problem, executive compensation or benefits appear to be excessive, we do not support a proposed board member, etc. We

vote in a manner that we believe reasonably furthers the best interests of the client and is consistent with the client's investment philosophy as set forth in the relevant documents.

If a proxy vote creates a material conflict between our interests of and the interests of a client, we will resolve the conflict before voting the proxies. We will either disclose the conflict to the client and obtain consent or take other steps designed to ensure that a decision to vote the proxy was based on our determination of the clients' best interest and was not the product of the conflict. We maintain records of how we vote all proxies on behalf of our clients. These records are available to the clients, including any investor in our a fund, upon request.

Item 18 - Financial Information

We do not require nor do we solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client, six months or more in advance.

We do not believe any financial condition exists that is reasonably likely to impair our ability to meet contractual commitments to our clients.

Our firm has never been the subject of a bankruptcy petition.