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In Pursuit of Value

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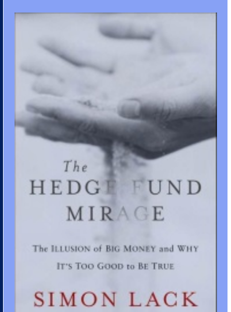


Contact info:

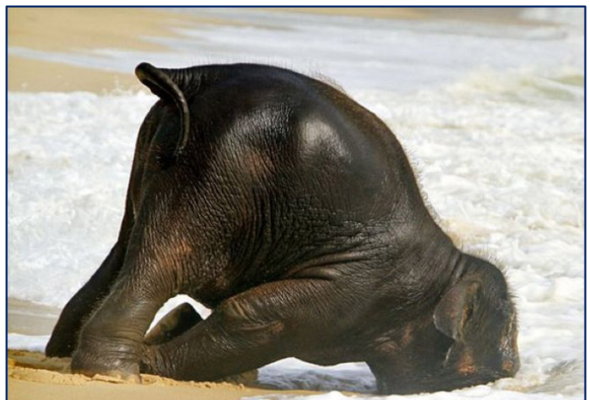
SL Advisors, LLC
210 Elmer Street
Westfield, NJ 07090
908-232-0830
sl@sl-advisors.com
www.sl-advisors.com

Quarterly Outlook

Equity investors can always find something to worry about. The absence of a source of concern can itself be worrying, in an oddly circular sort of way. Looking out over the next few months, the two visible areas of concern (a Greek default and rising interest rates) both appear to be heading towards some type of resolution.

However events unfold in Greece, it ought not to be a major issue for the U.S. economy. Greece's GDP is $242BN[1], roughly mid-way between Missouri ($258BN[2]) and Connecticut ($234BN) and no doubt heading rapidly towards Louisiana ($222BN). It's hard to imagine the consequences of any of those three U.S. states leaving the US$ and defaulting on their debt. Had such an event been preceded by the perpetual rolling crisis that has defined Greece's relations with their Eurozone partners ever since they gained admittance through mis-representing their finances, both sides might welcome a break.

For some reason, bond investors tend to be a forgiving lot. Arion Bank, an Icelandic state-owned creation following the $85BN default of that country's major banks in 2008, issued a Eurobond just three years later, in 2011. Argentina's 2001 default was followed in 2005 by an agreement with creditors to accept 35 cents on the dollar in new bonds while relinquishing their prior claims. This allowed Argentina to return to the capital markets so it could set the stage for its 2014 default. Puerto Rico's governor recently announced that the island's $72BN in debt is "not payable." It seems that to be a bond investor today, one must either accept insultingly low interest rates from borrowers who will more than likely honor their commitments, or insults to your intelligence from riskier borrowers whose higher yielding debt warns that repayment is by no means assured. The moral obligation to repay what's borrowed is weakening at the same time that the returns to lending are poor. Borrowers increasingly regard their creditors as having few choices, and indeed just by being a bond investor one broadcasts the suspension of any need for reasonable value in your investments. In effect, when interest rates led by public policy ought to guide lenders elsewhere, borrowers are invited to say, "You get what you get and you can't get upset."


Another Yield-Hungry Investor Stumbles in Uncharted Waters

Greece's current 180% Debt/GDP ratio is well beyond the sustainable threshold defined by Reinhart and Rogoff in *This Time Is Different*. Indeed, they noted that Greece has been in a state of default for roughly half its life as a country since winning independence from Turkey in 1822. You'd think by now its creditors would possess a well-worn playbook. Meanwhile, the citizens of Greece may have exceeded their tolerance for income transfers to lenders who ought to have known better. Such views are not only Hellenic. Lee Siegel recently announced in the New York Times that, "I chose life. That is, I defaulted on my student loans." Lenders increasingly must adjust to shifting attitudes towards repayment obligations along with pygmy interest rates.

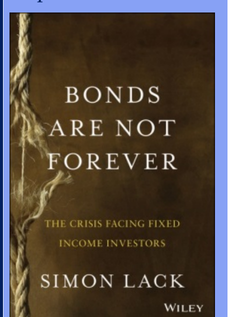
[1] Source for Greece GDP: World Bank
[2] Source for state data: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

While one can't help but feel sympathy for the Greek population as it contemplates only unattractive options, we don't expect any significant effect on the U.S. economy or capital markets. If this turns out to be wrong, then the other visible challenge for markets (see below) should recede.

Rising interest rates is the second major area of concern facing investors. We are told to prepare for a hike possibly by September (as New York Fed President William Dudley recently warned) but certainly by year's end. Although in recent years the Federal Reserve has been no better at forecasting interest rates than most Wall Street economists, eventually they will be right and it might as well be in 2015.

Financial crises usually show up where they're unexpected, which is why it's somewhat heartening to note recent warnings about bond illiquidity. JPMorgan's Jamie Dimon used his 2014 chairman's letter to highlight the relatively limited supply of U.S. government debt available to investors during a flight to quality. Actual debt is of course more than ample, but with so much of it held by central banks unlikely to part with it, what remains may prove inadequate to meet demand in the next crisis. Added to this is the curious capital treatment now applied to large bank deposits, in that cash held by a bank draws a capital charge. Conventionally, capital is held against assets to reflect the possibility of their value impairment (such as a defaulted loan), not against liabilities. However, large bank deposits placed by institutions such as hedge funds can quickly flee, and charging capital against them assures banks will limit their use of "hot" money even at 0%. These two issues, combined with a greatly reduced desire of banks to hold bond inventory, are rightly drawing attention. Dimon described the process as one of making each individual bank safer at the cost of increased systemic risk. Blackrock's Larry Fink has voiced similar concerns.

SL Advisors, LLC focuses on investment strategies that provide income



without relying on fixed income securities

Increasingly, the managers of large bond funds are setting up credit lines in order to meet anticipated withdrawals should such occur at a pace beyond their ability to immediately meet them through asset sales. This applies to mutual funds as well as exchange traded funds. There are certainly examples of a mismatch between the daily liquidity offered by such funds and, at the other extreme, the seven day settlement process that's standard in the senior loan, or bank debt market. If anticipating a crisis is the surest way to avoid one, we may draw comfort from such moves although a Greek crisis has been widely expected but has seemingly arrived too.

The Alerian Index, the most commonly used benchmark for Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs), is down a surprising 11% for the year (surprising to us anyway), and 17% over the past twelve months. It's tempting to blame it all on indiscriminate selling by investors fleeing anything related to the energy sector following last year's collapse in oil with only a modest recovery. The yield on the Alerian Index has duly risen as prices have fallen, since distributions have remained robust. It now yields 6.5%, a level that would look attractive as a fixed payout on a bond but should be doubly so on an asset class whose distributions can be expected to grow over time.

The growth story for MLPs and their General Partners is predicated on increased output from shale oil and gas plays. Although production costs continue to fall sharply in the U.S., uniquely among global fossil fuel producers, at the margin the lower price of oil does reduce the potential for new output and new infrastructure. There is also widespread reporting of deflation among energy sector service providers as E&P companies seek economies wherever they can. Against this backdrop, one must concede that the outlook is not as unambiguously positive as was the case a year ago; nonetheless, we see many businesses that sport a very positive outlook combined with attractive valuation. Opting to not try and time entry and exit to the sector is to concede the obvious, which is that it's too hard as well as incredibly tax-inefficient. Consequently, few will be surprised that being more or less permanently invested in MLP General Partners because of their very positive long term return outlook, we find their current prospects appealing. If there's anything less attractive than talking one's book, it must be offering opinions that aren't backed up with one's own money. We are most definitely guilty of the former.

To Our Clients

At SL Advisors it's important to us that your investments with us are aligned with your financial situation and objectives. If there have been any relevant changes from your perspective or any reasonable restrictions you wish to impose, please let us know and we'll be happy to discuss appropriate modifications. Of course, anytime you have any questions or concerns don't hesitate to contact us.

Performance Tables (Net of fees)

MLP Strategy							Since Inception 215%				*Index*		*115%*
	Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**YTD**
2008	**-0.6**	**3.1**	**-0.7**	**2.0**	**4.2**	**-10.6**	**-1.9**	**0.7**	**-14.9**	**-1.0**	**-22.0**	**2.9**	**-35.5**
Index	*-0.6*	*-0.5*	*-6.3*	*7.3*	*1.0*	*-4.9*	*-1.7*	*1.7*	*-17.2*	*-0.1*	*-17.1*	*-3.7*	*-36.9*
2009	**15.5**	**-2.0**	**5.1**	**5.9**	**10.0**	**-1.0**	**10.2**	**0.2**	**1.1**	**2.3**	**6.3**	**5.1**	**75.0**
Index	*15.3*	*-4.2*	*0.7*	*11.0*	*9.3*	*-1.7*	*12.4*	*-3.2*	*4.8*	*2.9*	*6.4*	*6.6*	*76.4*
2010	**0.8**	**5.5**	**2.1**	**2.5**	**-4.4**	**5.2**	**5.9**	**-1.5**	**5.1**	**2.1**	**3.3**	**2.8**	**33.0**
Index	*0.6*	*4.6*	*2.9*	*3.4*	*-5.4*	*5.6*	*7.5*	*-2.5*	*6.1*	*5.4*	*1.9*	*1.7*	*35.9*
2011	**1.3**	**5.2**	**0.1**	**2.7**	**-4.2**	**1.9**	**-2.4**	**-0.2**	**-3.3**	**9.2**	**0.2**	**6.9**	**17.6**
Index	*3.0*	*3.5*	*-0.6*	*3.3*	*-5.0*	*1.1*	*-1.9*	*-1.1*	*-4.1*	*10.3*	*-0.2*	*5.8*	*13.9*
2012	**1.7**	**5.3**	**-3.6**	**0.9**	**-7.0**	**3.3**	**5.8**	**3.2**	**2.3**	**-0.8**	**0.3**	**-3.0**	**7.8**
Index	*1.9*	*4.2*	*-4.0*	*2.2*	*-7.5*	*3.3*	*5.1*	*1.6*	*2.0*	*0.5*	*-0.8*	*-3.1*	*4.8*
2013	**12.9**	**1.8**	**5.8**	**-0.5**	**-1.1**	**2.7**	**0.3**	**-0.3**	**1.4**	**2.4**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**37.3**
Index	*12.6*	*0.9*	*5.4*	*0.9*	*-2.0*	*3.1*	*-0.5*	*-2.5*	*2.3*	*2.7*	*0.9*	*1.6*	*27.6*
2014	**1.5**	**2.6**	**3.9**	**2.4**	**5.6**	**9.6**	**-4.0**	**7.5**	**-1.5**	**-4.0**	**0.4**	**-3.0**	**21.9**
Index	*0.6*	*-0.2*	*1.5*	*4.3*	*3.4*	*5.9*	*-3.5*	*8.2*	*-1.6*	*-4.6*	*-2.6*	*-5.6*	*4.8*
2015	**-3.0**	**5.8**	**-0.9**	**4.9**	**-2.5**	**-4.8**							**-1.0**
Index	*-3.1*	*2.1*	*-4.2*	*6.2*	*-3.6*	*-8.3*							*-11.0*

Returns do not include cash balances prior to May 2010. The Index is the Alerian MLP Index, AMZX. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

Hedged Dividend Capture Strategy ("DivCap")						Since Inception				23%	*Index 2%*		
	Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**YTD**
2011										**0.3**	**0.3**	**3.6**	**4.3**
Index										*0.6*	*-0.2*	*0.2*	*0.6*
2012	**-3.5**	**-2.0**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**2.2**	**1.1**	**-1.3**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**0.6**	**-0.6**	**1.8**
Index	*0.4*	*-0.8*	*-1.2*	*-1.5*	*-0.4*	*-1.5*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*-0.3*	*0.2*	*0.5*	*0.1*	*-4.7*
2013	**2.9**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**0.9**	**-2.8**	**1.1**	**1.4**	**-3.0**	**-0.4**	**3.2**	**-0.7**	**-0.4**	**10.0**
Index	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.5*	*0.2*	*-0.6*	*0.6*	*-1.6*	*-0.1*	*1.4*	*0.6*	*0.2*	*1.7*
2014	**-1.6**	**0.0**	**1.9**	**2.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**-2.2**	**3.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**6.7**
Index	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*-1.8*	*0.4*	*0.2*	*0.9*	*0.3*	*1.0*	*-0.1*	*0.0*	*3.6*
2015	**-0.1**	**-0.1**	**2.8**	**-2.0**	**-1.1**	**-0.9**							**-1.5**
Index	*0.1*	*0.5*	*1.0*	*-1.5*	*-0.4*	*1.1*							*0.9*

The Index is the HFRX Equity Market Neutral Index. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

Energy Infrastructure Strategy							Since Inception			26%	*Index*		*0%*
	Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**YTD**
2013								**1.2**	**0.8**	**4.2**	**-0.3**	**6.2**	**12.5**
Index								*-0.5*	*2.3*	*2.7*	*0.9*	*1.6*	*5.3*
2014	**0.9**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**4.3**	**5.0**	**10.1**	**-2.6**	**6.7**	**-4.1**	**-2.2**	**-2.8**	**-1.1**	**16.1**
Index	*0.6*	*-0.2*	*1.5*	*4.3*	*3.4*	*5.9*	*-3.5*	*8.2*	*-1.6*	*-4.6*	*-2.6*	*-5.6*	*4.8*
2015	**-6.7**	**5.7**	**1.8**	**4.2**	**-5.3**	**-2.0**							**-2.9**
Index	*-3.1*	*2.1*	*-4.2*	*6.2*	*-3.6*	*-8.3*							*-11.0*

The Index is the Alerian MLP Index, AMZX. August 2013 was a partial month. Past performance is not indicative of future returns

Performance Tables (Continued)

High Dividend Low Beta Strategy ("HighDiv")							Since Inception			45%	*Index*		*42%*
	Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**YTD**
2012								**0.2**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**-0.2**	**2.9**
Index								*-0.9*	*1.7*	*-0.1*	*-0.2*	*-0.5*	*0.0*
2013	**5.8**	**4.0**	**5.7**	**1.9**	**-2.0**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**-4.3**	**1.0**	**5.4**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**25.9**
Index	*5.0*	*2.7*	*4.9*	*3.8*	*-3.4*	*0.6*	*4.2*	*-4.8*	*2.0*	*4.6*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*23.6*
2014	**-3.5**	**2.7**	**2.0**	**2.8**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**-2.5**	**5.1**	**-0.8**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**-0.1**	**13.3**
Index	*-2.5*	*3.7*	*2.1*	*1.9*	*1.0*	*2.2*	*-3.8*	*3.8*	*-0.9*	*4.9*	*3.2*	*0.9*	*17.5*
2015	**-1.4**	**2.9**	**1.8**	**-1.2**	**-0.6**	**-2.3**							**-1.0**
Index	*-0.4*	*1.5*	*-0.3*	*-2.0*	*0.9*	*-1.8*							*-2.1*

The Index is the S&P 500 Low Volatility Index including dividends. Past performance is not indicative of future returns

Deep Value Strategy							Since Inception			154%	*Index*		*137%*
	Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**YTD**
2009								**1.1**	**11.3**	**0.5**	**3.5**	**9.9**	**28.8**
Index								*3.6*	*3.7*	*-1.9*	*6.0*	*1.9*	*14.0*
2010	**-1.2**	**4.0**	**4.1**	**3.1**	**-3.9**	**-4.4**	**5.1**	**7.3**	**7.9**	**2.1**	**0.1**	**2.8**	**29.5**
Index	*-3.6*	*3.1*	*6.0*	*1.6*	*-8.0*	*-5.2*	*7.0*	*-4.5*	*8.9*	*3.8*	*0.0*	*6.7*	*15.1*
2011	**0.3**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**-2.2**	**-2.8**	**0.5**	**-5.0**	**-9.0**	**12.1**	**-0.3**	**-0.4**	**-1.4**
Index	*2.4*	*3.4*	*0.0*	*3.0*	*-1.1*	*-1.7*	*-2.0*	*-5.4*	*-7.0*	*10.9*	*-0.2*	*1.0*	*2.1*
2012	**4.3**	**5.3**	**0.9**	**1.9**	**-8.7**	**3.9**	**0.7**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**-1.0**	**-2.5**	**1.1**	**12.7**
Index	*4.5*	*4.3*	*3.3*	*-0.6*	*-6.0*	*4.1*	*1.4*	*2.3*	*2.6*	*-1.8*	*0.6*	*0.9*	*16.0*
2013	**6.4**	**0.7**	**4.4**	**1.5**	**2.2**	**-1.5**	**4.2**	**-1.2**	**1.8**	**3.0**	**2.1**	**5.2**	**32.5**
Index	*5.2*	*1.4*	*3.8*	*1.9*	*2.3*	*-1.3*	*5.1*	*-2.9*	*3.1*	*4.6*	*3.0*	*2.5*	*32.3*
2014	**-4.8**	**5.3**	**0.3**	**2.2**	**1.4**	**4.7**	**-2.4**	**6.4**	**-5.5**	**-1.4**	**-0.6**	**-1.7**	**3.0**
Index	*-3.5*	*4.6*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*-1.4*	*4.0*	*-1.4*	*2.4*	*2.7*	*-0.3*	*13.7*
2015	**-6.1**	**9.1**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**-1.2**	**-2.4**							**0.6**
Index	*-3.0*	*5.7*	*-1.6*	*1.0*	*1.3*	*-1.9*							*1.2*

Returns do not include cash balances prior to November 2009. The Index is the S&P 500 including dividends

Low Beta Long/Short Strategy ("LBLS")							Since Inception			113%	*Index*		*0%*
	Jan	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**YTD**
2011			**-3.6**	**19.4**	**6.5**	**4.6**	**0.1**	**9.2**	**-1.0**	**6.8**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**53.6**
Index			*-0.9*	*0.5*	*-1.4*	*-1.6*	*-0.1*	*-3.5*	*-3.0*	*0.8*	*-0.9*	*-0.4*	*-10.0*
2012	**-4.9**	**-1.5**	**5.8**	**3.4**	**1.2**	**2.5**	**3.3**	**-2.1**	**0.0**	**3.1**	**0.3**	**-1.2**	**9.8**
Index	*1.7*	*1.4*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*-1.7*	*-0.3*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*-0.5*	*0.4*	*0.9*	*3.5*
2013	**7.9**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**3.3**	**-2.0**	**-0.6**	**3.9**	**-2.0**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**-2.7**	**2.1**	**25.7**
Index	*2.0*	*0.4*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*-1.3*	*1.0*	*-0.9*	*1.0*	*1.2*	*0.6*	*0.4*	*6.5*
2014	**-5.6**	**-0.5**	**1.3**	**2.9**	**-1.0**	**3.5**	**-0.7**	**5.2**	**-0.5**	**-0.9**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**7.4**
Index	*-0.1*	*1.6*	*-0.2*	*-0.7*	*0.5*	*0.9*	*-0.9*	*1.1*	*-0.8*	*-1.3*	*0.3*	*-0.8*	*-0.4*
2015	**-1.2**	**--0.8**	**2.1**	**-1.2**	**-2.9**	**-2.8**							**-6.7**
Index	*-0.3*	*2.0*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*-1.3*							*1.2*

The Index is the HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index. Returns are net of fees. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.

SL Advisors runs a variety of strategies focused on generating attractive risk-adjusted returns using public equities in long-only and long-short format.
Contact us for more information, or go to our website: www.sl-advisors.com

SL Advisors offers separately managed accounts for individuals, family offices and institutions across various investment strategies. Client assets are held with Charles Schwab, the largest provider of custody services for independent registered investment advisors in the U.S. with client assets of $1.1 trillion (as of December 31, 2014). Client portfolios are completely transparent via Schwab's extensive website which provides real-time access to accounts and all supporting information. Detailed monthly statements are mailed directly to clients from Schwab.

SL Advisors MLP Strategy
This portfolio consists of approximately 15 investments in Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) and publicly traded companies in energy infrastructure and related assets to receive a healthy and growing tax deferred income stream. MLPs are publicly traded interests primarily invested in energy infrastructure and related assets. They represent direct proportional ownership stakes in the underlying assets rather than securities in a corporation. Historically they have paid regular distributions which have steadily grown, and as such they can be suitable for investors seeking income generating investments with a tolerance for equity market exposure.

SL Energy Infrastructure Strategy
This strategy seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing in the equity securities of the general partners of master limited partnerships ("MLPs") and the parent companies of general partners of MLPs (collectively, "GPs"). It holds some of the same names that are in the MLP Strategy but only invests in securities that generate 1099s for tax-reporting. As such, it may be appropriate for tax-deferred, tax-exempt and non-U.S. investors.

SL Advisors Hedged Dividend Capture Strategy
An alternative to bonds, this strategy utilizes stocks of stable companies with high dividend yields to generate income with capital appreciation by investing in a diverse, unleveraged, hedged portfolio of U.S. equities. Companies are selected that possess a history of steady earnings growth, attractive dividend yields and are less volatile than the overall market. The long positions are hedged with a short S&P500 position with the objective of making the portfolio beta neutral while still maintaining a net long equity exposure. Historically this strategy has exhibited monthly swings comparable to corporate bonds, and given the relative attractiveness of equities compared with investment grade bonds we believe it has a more attractive return outlook. This strategy may be considered as a substitute for a portion of an investor's fixed income allocation.

SL Advisors High Dividend Low Beta Strategy
This is the long-only version of our Hedged Dividend Capture Strategy (Long/Short), which has been actively managed and deployed since October 2011. Academic research has shown the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) fails to explain risk-adjusted returns. Over long periods of time, high beta stocks tend to under-perform and low beta stocks tend to out-perform, on a risk-adjusted basis, which is inconsistent with predicted performance by the CAPM. This strategy attempts to take advantage of this persistent anomaly.

SL Advisors Deep Value Equity Strategy
A portfolio of undervalued stocks of high quality businesses that aims to outperform the S&P500. Investments are in listed U.S. equities trading significantly below the intrinsic value of the underlying enterprise. Potential investments are identified both qualitatively and quantitatively following which detailed research is performed to assess fundamental value. Desired characteristics of businesses include pricing power, low leverage, low costs of production, and attractive valuation. Valuation is defined to us foremost as the net present value of cash one can extract from proportional ownership of the business, then relatively using peer multiples and finally liquidation value. The portfolio is reassessed constantly and all holdings are rated for return potential and risk against their peer group to rebalance into what we believe are the most attractive opportunities. This strategy is part of the equity allocation for balanced accounts for individuals, and is also appropriate as an alpha seeking equity strategy for institutional accounts.

SL Advisors Low Beta Long-Short Strategy
Low Beta Long-Short is more concentrated than Hedged Dividend Capture ("DivCap") with added leverage and is not restricted to dividend paying stocks. It includes our best ideas from DivCap weighted according to conviction rather than diversified, equal weight allocations. It is managed to be beta neutral and returns are driven very largely by individual stock selection. Interactive Brokers is custodian for assets in this strategy only.

Bonds Are Not Forever; The Crisis Facing Fixed Income Investors
is available at Amazon.com.

Our blog, ***In Pursuit of Value***, is at: http://www.sl-advisors.com/blog/

Follow us on **Twitter** @SimonLack

Contact info:

SL Advisors, LLC
210 Elmer Street
Westfield, NJ 07090-2128
908-232-0830
sl@sl-advisors.com
www.sl-advisors.com

DISCLOSURES

MLP Strategy

Returns for the MLP Strategy reflect the performance of the composite of all discretionary accounts invested in this strategy. The returns shown reflect the deduction of an annual advisory fee, as well as other charges incurred by the accounts, including brokerage and custodian fees. The returns shown also include reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. The performance of the Alerian MLP index is shown for comparison purposes only. The Alerian MLP is a float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted index, which tracks 50 large- and mid-cap energy Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs), capturing 75% of available market capitalization. This index tracks securities which most closely correlate to the securities in which the MLP strategy invests. You cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Energy Infrastructure Strategy

The Energy Infrastructure Strategy seeks to invest in the General Partners (GPs) of Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) and other energy infrastructure businesses solely through C-corps rather than partnerships. Consequently, the tax reporting consists of 1099s rather than the K-1s common with MLPs. Returns for the Energy Infrastructure Strategy reflect the performance of a composite comprised of all fee-paying discretionary accounts invested in this strategy. The returns shown reflect the deduction of an annual advisory fee, as well as other charges incurred by the accounts, including brokerage and custodian fees. The returns shown also include reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. The performance of the Alerian MLP Index is shown for comparison purposes only. The Alerian MLP Index is a float-adjusted, market-capitalization weighted index of publicly traded MLPs. This index best reflects the universe of stocks from which the Energy Infrastructure Strategy seeks to invest. You cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Hedged Dividend Capture Strategy ("DivCap")

Returns for the Hedged Dividend Capture Strategy reflects the performance of the composite of all discretionary accounts invested in this strategy. The returns shown reflect the deduction of an annual advisory fee, as well as other charges incurred by the accounts, including brokerage and custodian fees. The returns shown also include reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. As stated above, part of the objective of the Hedged Dividend Capture Strategy is to outperform the HFRX EM Neutral Index. The performance of the HFRX EM Neutral Index and the DJ Corporate Bond Index are shown for comparison purposes only. The HFRX EM Neutral Index consists of hedge funds that employ quantitative techniques to construct portfolios which are intended to be uncorrelated with equity markets. The DJ Corporate Bond Index is an equally weighted index of investment-grade corporate bonds. HFRX EM Neutral Index is presented as it is a reasonable comparison for DivCap which seeks to generate returns while remaining uncorrelated with equities. Thie DJ Corporate Bond Index is presented as the manager believes DivCap can be an acceptable substitute for corporate bonds given its income generating objective. index You cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

High Dividend Low Beta Strategy ("HighDiv")

The objective of this strategy is to: (1) generate equity market returns over full market cycle with lower volatility (2) outperform S&P500 during periods of significant stock market underperformance (3) generate higher dividend income than the S&P500. Returns for the High Dividend Low Beta Strategy reflect the performance of a composite comprised of all fee-paying discretionary accounts invested in this strategy. The returns shown reflect the deduction of a 1% annual advisory fee, as well as other charges incurred by the accounts, including brokerage and custodian fees. The returns shown also include reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. The performance of the S&P 500 Low Volatility index is shown for comparison purposes only. The S&P 500 Low Volatility index measures performance of the 100 least volatile stocks in the S&P500. The index benchmarks low volatility or low variance strategies for the U.S Stocks market. This index tracks securities which most closely correlate to the securities in which the High Dividend Low Beta strategy invests. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Deep Value Strategy

The objective of this strategy is to outperform the S&P500 Index with a similar level of volatility by investing in a portfolio of undervalued publically traded securities. Returns for the Deep Value Strategy reflect the performance of a composite comprised of all fee-paying discretionary accounts invested in this strategy. The returns shown reflect the deduction of a 1% annual advisory fee, as well as other charges incurred by the accounts, including brokerage and custodian fees. The returns shown also include reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. The performance of the S&P 500 index is shown for comparison purposes only. The S&P 500 index is comprised of stocks of large U.S companies and is widely recognized as a benchmark of U.S. stock market performance. This index tracks securities which most closely correlate to the securities in which the Deep Value strategy invests. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Low Beta Long/Short Strategy ("LBLS")

The objective of this strategy is to deliver absolute returns that are uncorrelated to traditional asset classes. It aims to generate capital appreciation while remaining Beta neutral by maintaining a net long position in low beta equities hedged with the S&P500 (using SPY) to deliver uncorrelated returns. It deploys gross leverage of typically < 2:1 and targets volatility similar to the S&P500. Returns for the Low Beta Long/Short Strategy reflect the performance of a composite comprised of all fee-paying discretionary accounts invested in this strategy. The returns shown reflect the deduction of a 1% annual advisory fee, as well as other charges incurred by the accounts, including brokerage and custodian fees. The returns shown also include reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. The performance of the HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index is shown for comparison purposes only. The HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies. The Strategies are asset weighted based on the distribution of assets in the hedge fund industry. HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index is presented as it is a reasonable comparison for LBLS which seeks to generate absolute returns while remaining uncorrelated with equities. You cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.