

United States Heating Oil Fund, LP
Form S-1/A
December 21, 2009

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 21, 2009

Registration No. 333-162718

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

Amendment No. 1
to

**FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

UNITED STATES HEATING OIL FUND, LP

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

6770
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

20-8837345
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

United States Commodity Funds LLC
1320 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 145
Alameda, California 94502
510.522.9600
(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number,
Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive
Offices)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this registration statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to Be Registered	Amount to Be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit ⁽¹⁾	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price ⁽¹⁾	Amount of Registration Fee
United States Heating Oil Fund, LP	50,000,000 Units	\$ 26.56	\$1,328,000,000	\$ 74,102.40 ⁽²⁾

(1)

Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(d) under the Securities Act of 1933. The price per unit reflects the closing price on NYSE Arca on October 14, 2009.

(2) Previously paid in connection with the filing of initial registration statement on October 28, 2009.

This prospectus contains a combined prospectus under Rule 429 of the Securities Act of 1933, which relates to File No. 333-142211. Accordingly, upon effectiveness, this registration statement shall act as a post-effective amendment to File No. 333-142211.

The Registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the SEC is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

**PRELIMINARY
PROSPECTUS**

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION

United States Heating Oil Fund, LP

59,200,000 Units

United States Heating Oil Fund, LP, a Delaware limited partnership, is a commodity pool that issues units that may be purchased and sold on the NYSE Arca. United States Heating Oil Fund, LP is referred to as USHO throughout this document. The investment objective of USHO is to have the changes in percentage terms of the units' net asset value reflect the changes in percentage terms of the price of heating oil (also known as No. 2 fuel) delivered at the New York harbor, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on heating oil traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange that is the near month contract to expire, except when the near month contract is within two weeks of expiration, in which case it will be measured by the futures contract that is the next month contract to expire, less USHO's expenses. This is a best efforts offering. USHO will continuously offer creation baskets consisting of 100,000 units to authorized purchasers through ALPS Distributors, Inc., which is the marketing agent. A list of USHO's current authorized purchasers is available from the marketing agent. Authorized purchasers will pay a transaction fee of \$1,000 for each order placed to create one or more baskets. This is a continuous offering and will not terminate until all of the registered units have been sold. Our units are listed on the NYSE Arca under the symbol UHN .

Authorized purchasers may purchase creation baskets of 100,000 units. The per unit price of units on a particular day will be the total net asset value of USHO calculated shortly after the close of the NYSE Arca on that day divided by the number of issued and outstanding units.

Authorized purchasers are the only persons that may place orders to create and redeem baskets. An authorized purchaser is under no obligation to create or redeem baskets, and an authorized purchaser is under no obligation to offer to the public units of any baskets it does create. Authorized purchasers that do offer to the public units from the baskets they create will do so at per-unit offering prices that are expected to reflect, among other factors, the trading price of the units on the NYSE Arca, the net asset value of USHO at the time the authorized purchaser purchased the creation basket and the net asset value of the units at the time of the offer of the units to the public, the supply of and demand for units at the time of sale, and the liquidity of the heating oil futures contract market and the market for other heating oil-related investments. The prices of units offered by authorized purchasers are expected to fall between USHO's net asset value and the trading price of the units on the NYSE Arca at the time of sale. The difference between the price paid by authorized purchasers as underwriters and the price paid to such authorized purchasers by investors will be deemed underwriting compensation. Units initially comprising the same basket but offered by authorized purchasers to the public at different times may have different offering prices. Units trade in the secondary market on the NYSE Arca. Units may trade in the secondary market at prices that are lower or higher relative to their net asset value per unit. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the net asset value per unit may be influenced by various factors, including the number of investors who seek to purchase or sell units in the secondary market and the liquidity of the heating oil futures contract market and the market for other heating oil-related investments. Authorized purchasers are not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of units.

USHO is not a mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and is not subject to regulation under such Act.

Some of the risks of investing in USHO include:

Investing in heating oil interests subjects USHO to the risks of the heating oil industry which could result in large fluctuations in the price of USHO's units.

If certain correlations do not exist, then investors may not be able to use USHO as a cost-effective way to invest indirectly in heating oil or as a hedge against the risk of loss in heating oil-related transactions.

USHO does not expect to make cash distributions.

USHO and its general partner may have conflicts of interest, which may permit them to favor their own interests to your detriment.

Investing in USHO involves other significant risks. See What Are the Risk Factors Involved with an Investment in USHO? beginning on page 12.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (SEC) NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED IN THIS PROSPECTUS, OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION (CFTC) HAS NOT PASSED UPON THE MERITS OF PARTICIPATING IN THIS POOL NOR HAS IT PASSED ON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT.

This prospectus is in two parts: a disclosure document and a statement of additional information. These parts are bound together, and both contain important information.

Price of the units*	Per Unit	Per Basket
	\$ 25.72	\$ 2,572,000

*Based on closing net asset value on December 18, 2009. The price may vary based on net asset value on a particular day.

The date of this prospectus is [].

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COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER WHETHER YOUR FINANCIAL CONDITION PERMITS YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN A COMMODITY POOL. IN SO DOING, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT FUTURES AND OPTIONS TRADING CAN QUICKLY LEAD TO LARGE LOSSES AS WELL AS GAINS. SUCH TRADING LOSSES CAN SHARPLY REDUCE THE NET ASSET VALUE OF THE POOL AND CONSEQUENTLY THE VALUE OF YOUR INTEREST IN THE POOL. IN ADDITION, RESTRICTIONS ON REDEMPTIONS MAY AFFECT YOUR ABILITY TO WITHDRAW YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE POOL.

FURTHER, COMMODITY POOLS MAY BE SUBJECT TO SUBSTANTIAL CHARGES FOR MANAGEMENT, ADVISORY AND BROKERAGE FEES. IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THOSE POOLS THAT ARE SUBJECT TO THESE CHARGES TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL TRADING PROFITS TO AVOID DEPLETION OR EXHAUSTION OF THEIR ASSETS. THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT CONTAINS A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF EACH EXPENSE TO BE CHARGED THIS POOL BEGINNING ON PAGE 86 AND A STATEMENT OF THE PERCENTAGE RETURN NECESSARY TO BREAK EVEN, THAT IS, TO RECOVER THE AMOUNT OF YOUR INITIAL INVESTMENT, ON PAGE 6.

THIS BRIEF STATEMENT CANNOT DISCLOSE ALL THE RISKS AND OTHER FACTORS NECESSARY TO EVALUATE YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS COMMODITY POOL. THEREFORE, BEFORE YOU DECIDE TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS COMMODITY POOL, YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY STUDY THIS DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT, INCLUDING THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS OF THIS INVESTMENT, BEGINNING ON PAGE 12.

YOU SHOULD ALSO BE AWARE THAT THIS COMMODITY POOL MAY TRADE FOREIGN FUTURES OR OPTIONS CONTRACTS. TRANSACTIONS ON MARKETS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING MARKETS FORMALLY LINKED TO A UNITED STATES MARKET, MAY BE SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS WHICH OFFER DIFFERENT OR DIMINISHED PROTECTION TO THE POOL AND ITS PARTICIPANTS. FURTHER, UNITED STATES REGULATORY AUTHORITIES MAY BE UNABLE TO COMPEL THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULES OF REGULATORY AUTHORITIES OR MARKETS IN NON-UNITED STATES JURISDICTIONS WHERE TRANSACTIONS FOR THE POOL MAY BE EFFECTED.

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Until [], 2009 (25 days after the date of this prospectus), all dealers effecting transactions in the offered units, whether or not participating in this distribution, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This requirement is in addition to the obligations of dealers to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to unsold allotments or subscriptions.	

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary of the prospectus and, while it contains material information about USHO and its units, it does not contain or summarize all of the information about USHO and the units contained in this prospectus that is material and/or which may be important to you. You should read this entire prospectus, including "What Are the Risk Factors Involved with an Investment in USHO?" beginning on page 12, before making an investment decision about the units.

Overview of USHO

United States Heating Oil Fund, LP, a Delaware limited partnership (USHO or Us or We), is a commodity pool that issues units that may be purchased and sold on the NYSE Arca. Prior to November 25, 2008, USHO's units traded on the American Stock Exchange. USHO was organized as a limited partnership under Delaware law on April 12, 2007. USHO is operated pursuant to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership dated March 7, 2008 (LP Agreement), which is included as Appendix B. It is managed and controlled by its general partner, United States Commodity Funds LLC (formerly known as Victoria Bay Asset Management, LLC) (General Partner). The General Partner is a single member limited liability company formed in Delaware on May 10, 2005 that is registered as a commodity pool operator (CPO) with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and is a member of the National Futures Association (NFA). USHO pays the General Partner a management fee of 0.60% of NAV on its average net assets.

The net assets of USHO consist primarily of investments in futures contracts for heating oil, crude oil, gasoline, natural gas and other petroleum-based fuels that are traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX), ICE Futures (formerly, the International Petroleum Exchange) or other U.S. and foreign exchanges (collectively, Futures Contracts) and other heating oil-related investments such as cash-settled options on Futures Contracts, forward contracts for heating oil, cleared swap contracts, and over-the-counter transactions that are based on the price of heating oil, crude oil and other petroleum-based fuels, Futures Contracts and indices based on the foregoing (collectively, Other Heating Oil-Related Investments). For convenience and unless otherwise specified, Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments collectively are referred to as Heating Oil Interests in this prospectus. The General Partner is authorized by USHO in its sole judgment to employ, establish the terms of employment for, and terminate commodity trading advisors or futures commission merchants.

USHO invests in Heating Oil Interests to the fullest extent possible without being leveraged or unable to satisfy its current or potential margin or collateral obligations with respect to its investments in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. The primary focus of the General Partner is the investment in Futures Contracts and the management of USHO's investments in short-term obligations of the United States of two years or less (Treasuries), cash and/or cash equivalents for margining purposes and as collateral.

The investment objective of USHO is to have the changes in percentage terms of its units' net asset value (NAV) reflect the changes in percentage terms of the spot price of heating oil (also known as No. 2 fuel) delivered at the New York harbor, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on heating oil as traded on the NYMEX (the Benchmark Futures Contract) that is the near month contract to expire, except when the near month contract is within two weeks of expiration, in which case it will be measured by the futures contract that is the next month contract to expire, less USHO's expenses. It is not the intent of USHO to be operated in a fashion such that its NAV will equal, in dollar terms, the spot price of heating oil or any particular futures contract based on heating oil. USHO may invest in interests other than the Benchmark Futures Contract to comply with accountability levels and position

limits. For a detailed discussion of accountability levels and position limits, see [What are Futures Contracts?](#)

As a specific benchmark, the General Partner endeavors to place USHO's trades in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments and otherwise manage USHO's investments so that A will be within plus/minus 10 percent of B , where:

A is the average daily change in USHO's NAV for any period of 30 successive valuation days, *i.e.*, any trading day as of which USHO calculates its NAV, and

B is the average daily change in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract over the same period.

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The General Partner believes that market arbitrage opportunities will cause USHO's unit price on the NYSE Arca to closely track USHO's NAV per unit. The General Partner further believes that the prices of the Benchmark Futures Contract have historically closely tracked the spot prices of heating oil. The General Partner believes that the net effect of these two expected relationships and the expected relationship described above between USHO's NAV and the Benchmark Futures Contract, will be that the changes in the price of USHO's units on the NYSE Arca will closely track, in percentage terms, the changes in the spot price of heating oil, less USHO's expenses.

An investment in the units allows both retail and institutional investors to easily gain exposure to the heating oil market in a cost-effective manner. The units are also expected to provide additional means for diversifying an investor's investments or hedging exposure to changes in heating oil prices.

The Benchmark Futures Contract will be changed or rolled from the near month contract to expire to the next month contract to expire during one day.

The General Partner employs a neutral investment strategy intended to track the changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract regardless of whether the price goes up or goes down. USHO's neutral investment strategy is designed to permit investors generally to purchase and sell USHO's units for the purpose of investing indirectly in heating oil in a cost-effective manner, and/or to permit participants in the heating oil or other industries to hedge the risk of losses in their heating oil-related transactions. Accordingly, depending on the investment objective of an individual investor, the risks generally associated with investing in heating oil and/or the risks involved in hedging may exist. In addition, an investment in USHO involves the risk that the changes in the price of USHO's units will not accurately track the changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. For example, USHO also invests in Treasuries and holds cash and/or cash equivalents to be used to meet its current or potential margin or collateral requirements with respect to its investments in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. USHO does not expect there to be any meaningful correlation between the performance of USHO's investments in Treasuries/cash/cash equivalents and the changes in the price of heating oil. While the level of interest earned on or the market price of these investments may in some respect correlate to changes in the price of heating oil, this correlation is not anticipated as part of USHO's efforts to meet its objectives. This and certain risk factors discussed in this prospectus may cause a lack of correlation between the changes in USHO's NAV and the changes in the price of heating oil.

USHO creates and redeems units only in blocks called Creation Baskets and Redemption Baskets, respectively. Only Authorized Purchasers may purchase or redeem Creation Baskets or Redemption Baskets. An Authorized Purchaser is under no obligation to create or redeem baskets, and an Authorized Purchaser is under no obligation to offer to the public units of any baskets it does create. Baskets are generally created when there is sufficient demand for units that the market price per unit is at a premium to the NAV per unit. Authorized Purchasers will then sell such units, which will be listed on the NYSE Arca, to the public at per unit offering prices that are expected to reflect, among other factors, the trading price of the units on the NYSE Arca, the NAV of USHO at the time the Authorized Purchaser purchased the Creation Baskets and the NAV at the time of the offer of the units to the public, the supply of and demand for units at the time of sale, and the liquidity of the Futures Contracts market and the market for Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. The prices of units offered by Authorized Purchasers are expected to fall between USHO's NAV and the trading price of the units on the NYSE Arca at the time of sale. Similarly, baskets are generally redeemed when the market price per unit is at a discount to the NAV per unit. Retail investors seeking to purchase or sell units on any day are expected to effect such transactions in the secondary market, on the NYSE Arca, at the market price per unit, rather than in connection with the creation or redemption of baskets.

All proceeds from the sale of Creation Baskets are invested as quickly as possible in the investments described in this prospectus. Investments are held through USHO's custodian, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (Custodian), or through

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accounts with USHO's commodity futures brokers. There is no stated maximum time period for USHO's operations and the fund will continue until all units are redeemed or the fund is liquidated pursuant to the terms of the LP Agreement.

There is no specified limit on the maximum amount of Creation Baskets that can be sold. At some point, accountability levels and position limits on certain of the Futures Contracts in which USHO intends to invest

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may practically limit the maximum amount of Creation Baskets that will be sold if the General Partner determines that the other investment alternatives available to USHO at that time will not enable it to meet its stated investment objective.

Units may also be purchased and sold by individuals and entities that are not Authorized Purchasers in smaller increments than Creation Baskets on the NYSE Arca. However, these transactions are effected at bid and ask prices established by specialist firm(s). Like any listed security, units of USHO can be purchased and sold at any time a secondary market is open.

In managing USHO's assets, the General Partner does not use a technical trading system that issues buy and sell orders. The General Partner instead employs quantitative methodologies whereby each time one or more baskets are purchased or redeemed, the General Partner will purchase or sell Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments with an aggregate market value that approximates the amount of Treasuries and/or cash received or paid upon the purchase or redemption of the basket(s).

Note to Secondary Market Investors: The units can be directly purchased from or redeemed by USHO only in Creation Baskets or Redemption Baskets, respectively, and only by Authorized Purchasers. Each Creation Basket and Redemption Basket consists of 100,000 units and is expected to be worth millions of dollars. Individual investors, therefore, will not be able to directly purchase units from or redeem units with USHO. Some of the information contained in this prospectus, including information about buying and redeeming units directly from and to USHO is only relevant to Authorized Purchasers. Units are listed and traded on the NYSE Arca under the ticker symbol UHN and may be purchased and sold as individual units. Individuals interested in purchasing units in the secondary market should contact their broker. Units purchased or sold through a broker may be subject to commissions.

Except when aggregated in Redemption Baskets, units are not redeemable securities. There is no guarantee that units will trade at or near the per-unit NAV.

The Units

The units are registered as securities under the Securities Act of 1933 ("1933 Act") and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") and do not provide dividend rights or conversion rights and there will not be sinking funds. The units may only be redeemed when aggregated in Redemption Baskets as discussed under "Creation and Redemption of Units" and limited partners have limited voting rights as discussed under "Who is the General Partner?" Cumulative voting is neither permitted nor required and there are no preemptive rights. As discussed in the LP Agreement, upon liquidation of USHO, its assets will be distributed pro rata to limited partners based upon the number of units held. Each limited partner will receive its share of the assets in cash or in kind, and the proportion of such share that is received in cash may vary from partner to partner, as the General Partner in its sole discretion may decide.

This is a continuous offering under Rule 415 of the 1933 Act and will terminate when all of the registered units have been sold. It is anticipated that when all registered units have been sold pursuant to this registration statement, additional units will be registered in subsequent registration statements. As discussed above, the minimum purchase requirement for Authorized Purchasers is a Creation Basket, which consists of 100,000 units. Under the plan of distribution, USHO does not require a minimum purchase amount for investors who purchase units from Authorized Purchasers. There are no arrangements to place funds in an escrow, trust, or similar account.

Except when aggregated in Redemption Baskets, units are not redeemable securities. There is no guarantee that u

USHO s Investments in Heating Oil Interests

A brief description of the principal types of Heating Oil Interests in which USHO may invest is set forth below.

A futures contract is a standardized contract traded on a futures exchange that calls for the future delivery of a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified time and place.

A forward contract is a supply contract between principals, not traded on an exchange, to buy or sell a specified quantity of a commodity at or before a specified date at a specified price.

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A spot contract is a cash market transaction in which the buyer and seller agree to the immediate purchase and sale of a commodity, usually with a two-day settlement. Spot contracts are not uniform and are not exchange-traded.

An option on a futures contract, forward contract or a commodity on the spot market gives the buyer of the option the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a futures contract, forward contract or a commodity as applicable, at a specified price on or before a specified date. Options on futures contracts are standardized contracts traded on an exchange, while options on forward contracts and commodities on the spot market, referred to collectively in this prospectus as over-the-counter options, generally are individually negotiated, principal-to-principal contracts not traded on an exchange.

Over-the-counter contracts (such as swap contracts) generally involve an exchange of a stream of payments between the contracting parties. Over-the-counter contracts generally are not uniform and not exchange-traded.

A more detailed description of Heating Oil Interests and other aspects of the heating oil and Heating Oil Interests markets can be found later in this prospectus.

As noted, USHO invests primarily in Futures Contracts, including those traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange. USHO expressly disclaims any association with such Exchange or endorsement of USHO by such Exchange and acknowledges that NYMEX and New York Mercantile Exchange are registered trademarks of such Exchange.

Principal Investment Risks of an Investment in USHO

An investment in USHO involves a degree of risk. Some of the risks you may face are summarized below. A more extensive discussion of these risks appears beginning on page 12.

Unlike mutual funds, commodity pools or other investment pools that actively manage their investments in an attempt to realize income and gains from their investing activities and distribute such income and gains to their investors, USHO generally does not distribute cash to limited partners or other unitholders. You should not invest in USHO if you will need cash distributions from USHO to pay taxes on your share of income and gains of USHO, if any, or for any other reason.

There is the risk that the changes in the price of USHO's units on the NYSE Arca will not closely track the changes in the spot price of heating oil. This could happen if the price of units traded on the NYSE Arca does not correlate closely with USHO's NAV; the changes in USHO's NAV do not closely correlate with the changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract; or the changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract do not closely correlate with the changes in the cash or spot price of heating oil. This is a risk because if these correlations do not exist, then investors may not be able to use USHO as a cost-effective way to invest indirectly in heating oil or as a hedge against the risk of loss in heating oil-related transactions.

USHO seeks to have the changes in its units' NAV in percentage terms track changes in the price of heating oil in percentage terms rather than profit from speculative trading of Heating Oil Interests. The General Partner therefore endeavors to manage USHO's positions in Heating Oil Interests so that USHO's assets are, unlike those of other commodity pools, not leveraged (*i.e.*, so that the aggregate value of USHO's unrealized losses from its investments in such Heating Oil Interests at any time will not exceed the value of USHO's assets). There is no assurance that the General Partner will successfully implement this investment strategy. If the General Partner permits USHO to become leveraged, you could lose all or substantially all of your investment if USHO's trading positions suddenly turn unprofitable. These movements in price may be the result of factors outside of the General Partner's control and may not be anticipated by the General Partner.

The price relationship between the near month contract to expire and the next month contract to expire that compose the Benchmark Futures Contract will vary and may impact both the total return over time of USHO's NAV, as well as the degree to which its total return tracks other heating oil price indices' total returns. In cases in which the near month

contract's price is lower than the next

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month contract's price (a situation known as contango in the futures markets), then absent the impact of the overall movement in heating oil prices the value of the benchmark contract would tend to decline as it approaches expiration. In cases in which the near month contract's price is higher than the next month contract's price (a situation known as backwardation in the futures markets), then absent the impact of the overall movement in heating oil prices the value of the benchmark contract would tend to rise as it approaches expiration.

Investors may choose to use USHO as a means of investing indirectly in heating oil and there are risks involved in such investments. The risks and hazards that are inherent in the heating oil industry may cause the price of heating oil to widely fluctuate, for example, due to changes in supply and demand for heating oil as a result of refinery shutdowns or changes in the weather. The exploration for crude oil, the raw material used in the production of heating oil, and production of heating oil are uncertain processes with many risks. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells for crude oil, the raw material used in the production of heating oil, is often uncertain, and a number of factors can delay or prevent drilling operations or production of heating oil.

Investors, including those who directly participate in the heating oil industry, may choose to use USHO as a vehicle to hedge against the risk of loss and there are risks involved in hedging activities. While hedging can provide protection against an adverse movement in market prices, it can also preclude a hedger's opportunity to benefit from a favorable market movement.

USHO invests primarily in Futures Contracts, and particularly in Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX. USHO invests primarily in Futures Contracts that are traded in the United States. However, a portion of USHO's trades may take place in markets and on exchanges outside the United States. Some non-U.S. markets present risks because they are not subject to the same degree of regulation as their U.S. counterparts. In some of these non-U.S. markets, the performance on a contract is the responsibility of the counterparty and is not backed by an exchange or clearing corporation and therefore exposes USHO to credit risk. Trading in non-U.S. markets also leaves USHO susceptible to fluctuations in the value of the local currency against the U.S. dollar. USHO may also invest in Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, many of which are negotiated contracts that are not as liquid as Futures Contracts and expose USHO to credit risk that its counterparty may not be able to satisfy its obligations to USHO.

USHO pays fees and expenses that are incurred regardless of whether it is profitable.

You will have no rights to participate in the management of USHO and will have to rely on the duties and judgment of the General Partner to manage USHO.

The structure and operation of USHO may involve conflicts of interest. For example, a conflict may arise because the General Partner and its principals and affiliates may trade for themselves. In addition, the General Partner has sole current authority to manage the investments and operations, which may create a conflict with the unitholders' best interests. The General Partner may also have a conflict to the extent that its trading decisions may be influenced by the effect they would have on the United States Oil Fund, LP (USOF), the United States Natural Gas Fund, LP (USNG), the United States 12 Month Oil Fund, LP (US12OF), the United States Gasoline Fund, LP (UGA), the United States Short Oil Fund, LP (USSO), the United States 12 Month Natural Gas Fund, LP (US12NG), other commodity pools that it manages, or any other commodity pool the General Partner may form and manage in the future. USOF, USNG, US12OF, UGA, USSO and US12NG are referred to herein as the Related Public Funds. Regulation of the commodity interest and energy markets is extensive and constantly changing. Currently, a number of proposals that would alter the regulation of Natural Gas Interests are being considered by federal regulators and Congress. These proposals include the imposition of fixed position limits on energy-based commodity futures contracts, extension of position and accountability limits to futures contracts on non-U.S. exchanges previously exempt from such limits, and the

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forced use of clearinghouse mechanisms for all over-the-counter transactions. Certain proposals would aggregate and limit all positions in energy futures held by a single entity, whether such positions exist on U.S. futures exchanges, non-U.S. futures exchanges, or in over-the-counter contracts. While it cannot be predicted at this time what reforms will eventually be made or how they will impact USHO, if any of the aforementioned proposals are implemented, USHO's ability to meet its investment objective may be negatively impacted and investors could be adversely affected.

For additional risks, see [What Are the Risk Factors Involved with an Investment in USHO?](#)

Principal Offices of USHO and the General Partner

USHO's principal office is located at 1320 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 145, Alameda, California 94502. The telephone number is 510.522.9600. The General Partner's principal office is also located at 1320 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 145, Alameda, California 94502.

Financial Condition of USHO

USHO's NAV is determined as of the earlier of the close of the New York Stock Exchange or 4:00 p.m. New York time on each NYSE Arca trading day.

Defined Terms

For a glossary of defined terms, see Appendix A.

Breakeven Analysis

The breakeven analysis below indicates the approximate dollar returns and percentage required for the redemption value of a hypothetical \$50.00 initial investment in a single unit to equal the amount invested twelve months after the investment was made. This breakeven analysis refers to the redemption of baskets by Authorized Purchasers and is not related to any gains an individual investor would have to achieve in order to break even. The breakeven analysis is an approximation only.

Assumed initial selling price per unit	\$ 50.00
Management Fee (0.60%) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.30
Creation Basket Fee ⁽²⁾	\$ (0.01)
Estimated Brokerage Fee (0.10%) ⁽³⁾	\$ 0.05
Interest Income (0.06%) ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (0.03)
Registration Fees ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 0.25
New York Mercantile Exchange Licensing Fee ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 0.01
Independent Directors and Officers' Fees ⁽⁷⁾	\$ 0.04
Fees and expenses associated with tax accounting and reporting ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 0.15
Amount of trading income (loss) required for the redemption value at the end of one year to equal the initial selling price of the unit	\$ 0.76
Percentage of initial selling price per unit	1.52 %

(1) USHO is contractually obligated to pay the General Partner a management fee based on daily net assets and paid monthly of 0.60% per annum on average net assets.

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Authorized Purchasers are required to pay a Creation Basket fee of \$1,000 for each order they place to create one (2) or more baskets. An order must be at least one basket, which is 100,000 units. This breakeven analysis assumes a hypothetical investment in a single unit so the Creation Basket fee is \$.01 (1,000/100,000).

(3) This amount is based on the actual brokerage fees for USHO calculated on an annual basis.

USHO earns interest on funds it deposits with the futures commission merchant and the Custodian and it estimates (4) that the interest rate will be 0.06% based on the current interest rate on three-month Treasury Bills as of November 30, 2009. The actual rate may vary.

The fee to register 50,000,000 units with the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) is (5) \$149,602.40 (the SEC s fee is \$74,102.40 and FINRA s fee is \$75,500). An order must be at least one basket which is 100,000 units. The number in the break-even table assumes USHO has \$30 million in assets.

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(6) Assuming the aggregate assets of USHO and the Related Public Funds are \$1,000,000,000 or more, the NYMEX licensing fee is 0.02%. For more information see Fees of USHO.

The foregoing assumes that the assets of USHO are aggregated with those of the Related Public Funds, that the (7) aggregate fees to be paid to the independent directors for 2009 will equal \$477,000, that the allocable portion of the fees borne by USHO will equal 5%, or \$23,850, and that USHO has \$30 million in assets.

(8) USHO assumed the aggregate costs attributable to tax accounting and reporting for 2008 was \$87,698. The number in the break-even table assumes USHO has \$30 million in assets.

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THE OFFERING

Offering:

USHO is offering Creation Baskets consisting of 100,000 units through ALPS Distributors, Inc. (Marketing Agent) as marketing agent to Authorized Purchasers. Authorized Purchasers may purchase Creation Baskets consisting of 100,000 units at USHO s NAV.

Use of Proceeds:

The General Partner applies substantially all of USHO s assets toward trading in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, and investing in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents The General Partner deposits a portion of USHO s net assets with the futures commission merchant, UBS Securities LLC, or other custodian to be used to meet its current or potential margin or collateral requirements in connection with its investment in Futures Contracts and other Heating Oil Related Investments. USHO uses only Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents to satisfy these requirements. The General Partner believes that all entities that hold or trade USHO s assets are based in the United States and are subject to United States regulations. Approximately 5% to 10% of USHO s assets have normally been committed as margin for Futures Contracts. However, from time to time, the percentage of assets committed as margin may be substantially more, or less, than such range. The remaining portion of USHO s assets, which are the vast majority, are held in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents by its custodian, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (Custodian), or posted as collateral to support USHO s investments in Heating Oil Interests. All interest income earned on these investments is retained for USHO s benefit.

NYSE Arca Symbol:

UHN

Creation and Redemption:

Authorized Purchasers pay a \$1,000 fee for each order to create or redeem one or more Creation Baskets or Redemption Baskets. Authorized Purchasers are not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of units. The per unit price of units offered in Creation Baskets on any day after the effective date of the registration statement relating to this prospectus is the total NAV of USHO calculated shortly after the close of the core trading session of the NYSE Arca on that day divided by the number of issued and outstanding units.

Withdrawal:

As discussed in the LP Agreement, if the General Partner gives at least fifteen (15) days written notice to a limited partner, then the General Partner may for any reason, in its sole discretion, require any such limited partner to withdraw entirely from the partnership or to withdraw a portion of its partner capital account. If the General Partner does not give at least fifteen (15) days written notice to a limited partner, then it may only require withdrawal of all or any portion of the capital account of any limited partner in the following circumstances:

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(i) the unitholder made a misrepresentation to the General Partner in connection with its purchase of units; or (ii) the limited partner's ownership of units would result in the violation of any law or regulation applicable to the partnership or a partner.

Registration Clearance and Settlement:

Individual certificates will not be issued for the units. Instead, units will be represented by one or more global certificates, which will be deposited by the Custodian with the Depository Trust Company (DTC) and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC. The global certificates evidence all of the units outstanding at any time. Unitholders are limited to (1) participants in DTC such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies (DTC Participants), (2) those who maintain, either directly or indirectly, a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant (Indirect Participants), and (3) those banks, brokers, dealers, trust companies and others who hold interests in the units through DTC Participants or Indirect Participants, in each case who satisfy the requirements for transfers of units. DTC Participants acting on behalf of investors holding units through such participants' accounts in DTC will follow the delivery practice applicable to securities eligible for DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System. Units will be credited to DTC Participants' securities accounts following confirmation of receipt of payment.

The administrator, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (Administrator), has been appointed registrar and transfer agent for the purpose of registering and transferring units. The General Partner will recognize transfer of units only if such transfer is done in accordance with the LP Agreement, including the delivery of a transfer application.

Net Asset Value:

The NAV is calculated by taking the current market value of USHO's total assets and subtracting any liabilities. Under USHO's current operational procedures, the Administrator calculates the NAV of USHO once each NYSE Arca trading day. The NAV for a particular trading day is released after 4:00 p.m. New York time. Trading during the core trading session of the NYSE Arca typically closes at 4:00 p.m. New York time. The Administrator uses the NYMEX closing price (determined at the earlier of the close of the NYMEX or 2:30 p.m. New York time) for the contracts held on the NYMEX, but calculates or determines the value of all other USHO investments as of the earlier of the close of the New York Stock Exchange or 4:00 p.m. New York time. The NYSE Arca currently calculates an approximate net asset value every 15 seconds throughout each day USHO's units are traded on the NYSE Arca for as long as the NYMEX's main pricing mechanism is open.

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Fund Expenses:

USHO pays the General Partner a management fee of 0.60% of NAV on its average net assets. Brokerage fees for Treasuries, Futures Contracts, and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments were 0.10% of average net assets on an annualized basis through August 31, 2009 and were paid to unaffiliated brokers. USHO also pays any licensing fees for the use of intellectual property. Registration fees paid to the SEC, FINRA, or other regulatory agency in connection with the initial offers and sales of the units and the legal, printing, accounting and other expenses associated with such registrations were paid by the General Partner, but the fees and expenses associated with subsequent SEC registrations of units will be borne by USHO. The licensing fee paid to the NYMEX is 0.04% of NAV for the first \$1,000,000,000 of assets and 0.02% of NAV after the first \$1,000,000,000 of assets. The assets of USHO are aggregated with those of the other funds managed by the General Partner, for the purpose of calculating the NYMEX licensing fee. USHO also is responsible for the fees and expenses, which may include directors and officers liability insurance, of the independent directors of the General Partner in connection with their activities with respect to USHO. These director fees and expenses may be shared with other funds managed by the General Partner. These fees and expenses, in total, amounted to \$282,000 for 2008, and USHO's portion was \$1,422, although this amount may change in future years. The General Partner, and not USHO, is responsible for payment of the fees of USHO's Marketing Agent, Administrator and Custodian. USHO and/or the General Partner may be required to indemnify the Marketing Agent, Administrator or Custodian under certain circumstances. USHO also pays the fees and expenses associated with its tax accounting and reporting requirements with the exception of certain initial implementation services fees and base services fees which will be paid by the General Partner. The General Partner paid approximately \$525,000 on behalf of the Related Public Funds in 2008. The General Partner, though under no obligation to do so, agreed to pay certain expenses, including those relating to audit expenses and tax accounting and reporting requirements normally borne by USHO to the extent that such expenses exceeded 0.15% (15 basis points) of USHO's NAV, on an annualized basis. The General Partner has no obligation to continue such payment into subsequent years. The total amount of these costs to be paid by the General Partner, through November 30, 2009, is estimated to be \$307,403.

Termination Events:

USHO shall continue in effect from the date of its formation in perpetuity, unless sooner terminated upon the occurrence of any one or more of the following events: the death, adjudication of incompetence, bankruptcy, dissolution, withdrawal, or removal of a General Partner

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who is the sole remaining General Partner, unless a majority in interest of limited partners within ninety (90) days after such event elects to continue the partnership and appoints a successor general partner or the affirmative vote of a majority in interest of the limited partners subject to certain conditions. Upon termination of the partnership, the affairs of the partnership shall be wound up and all of its debts and liabilities discharged or otherwise provided for in the order of priority as provided by law. The fair market value of the remaining assets of the partnership shall then be determined by the General Partner. Thereupon, the assets of the partnership shall be distributed pro rata to the partners in accordance with their units.

Authorized Purchasers:

USHO has entered into agreements with several Authorized Purchasers. A current list of Authorized Purchasers is available from the Marketing Agent. Authorized Purchasers purchase or redeem Creation Baskets or Redemption Baskets, respectively, from or to USHO. Authorized Purchasers must be (1) registered broker-dealers or other securities market participants, such as banks and other financial institutions, that are not required to register as broker-dealers to engage in securities transactions, and (2) DTC Participants. To become an Authorized Purchaser, a person must enter into an Authorized Purchaser Agreement with the General Partner.

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WHAT ARE THE RISK FACTORS INVOLVED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN USHO?

You should consider carefully the risks described below before making an investment decision. You should also refer to the other information included in this prospectus, as well as information found in our periodic reports, which include USHO's financial statements and the related notes.

Risks Associated With Investing Directly or Indirectly in Heating Oil

Investing in Heating Oil Interests subjects USHO to the risks of the heating oil industry and this could result in large fluctuations in the price of USHO's units.

USHO is subject to the risks and hazards of the heating oil industry because it invests in Heating Oil Interests. The risks and hazards that are inherent in the heating oil industry may cause the price of heating oil to widely fluctuate. If the changes in percentage terms of USHO's units accurately track the percentage changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract or the spot price of heating oil, then the price of its units may also fluctuate. The exploration for crude oil, the raw material used in the production of heating oil, and production of heating oil are uncertain processes with many risks. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells for crude oil is often uncertain, and a number of factors can delay or prevent drilling operations or production of heating oil, including:

unexpected drilling conditions;
pressure or irregularities in formations;
equipment failures or repairs;
fires or other accidents;
adverse weather conditions;
pipeline ruptures, spills or other supply disruptions; and
shortages or delays in the availability of drilling rigs and the delivery of equipment.

Heating oil transmission, distribution, gathering, and processing activities involve numerous risks that may affect the price of heating oil.

There are a variety of hazards inherent in heating oil transmission, distribution, gathering, and processing, such as leaks, explosions, pollution, release of toxic substances, adverse weather conditions (such as hurricanes and flooding), pipeline failure, abnormal pressures, uncontrollable flows of heating oil, scheduled and unscheduled maintenance, physical damage to the gathering or transportation system, and other hazards which could affect the price of heating oil. To the extent these hazards limit the supply or delivery of heating oil, heating oil prices will increase.

The price of heating oil fluctuates on a seasonal basis and this would result in fluctuations in the price of USHO's units.

Heating oil prices fluctuate seasonally. For example, in some parts of the United States and other markets, the heating oil demand for power peaks during the cold winter months, with market prices peaking at that time. As a result, in the future, the overall price of heating oil may fluctuate substantially on a seasonal basis, which may make consecutive

period to period comparisons less relevant. Cold weather increases demand and prices follow. Extremely cold and hazardous weather can make energy transportation more difficult, as oil trucks may have to wait for roads to be plowed and oil barges may be delayed due to frozen rivers and harbors.

Weather is also a key factor in inventory levels of heating oil. Extremely cold weather will cause depletion of supplies in storage at terminals and refineries and as a result, prices often rise until inventories are restored to normal levels. Supply interruptions may also affect inventories. For example, the Gulf Coast hurricanes of 2005 seriously disrupted the ability of several refineries to build up distillate (heating oil and diesel fuel) inventories for the winter months.

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Changes in the political climate could have negative consequences for heating oil prices.

Tensions with Iran, the world's fourth largest oil exporter, could put oil exports in jeopardy. Other global concerns include civil unrest and sabotage affecting the flow of oil from Nigeria, a large oil exporter. Meanwhile, friction continues between the governments of the United States and Venezuela, a major exporter to the United States. Additionally, a series of production cuts by members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) have tightened world oil markets.

Limitations on ability to develop additional sources of heating oil could impact future prices.

In the past, a supply disruption in one area of the world has been softened by the ability of major oil-producing nations such as Saudi Arabia to increase output to make up the difference. Now, much of that reserve capacity has been absorbed by increased demand, with the supply cushion now estimated to be about two million barrels a day in a world that every day is using 85 million barrels (or nearly 3.6 billion gallons) of oil products. In addition, consumption of oil products is increasing around the world, especially in rapidly growing countries such as India and China, which is now the world's second-largest energy user. According to the United States Government's Energy Information Administration, global oil demand is expected to rise by more than 1.4 million barrels per day in 2007, compared with a growth rate of 1.2 million barrels per day in 2006.

Heating oil transmission and storage operations are subject to government regulations and rate proceedings which could have an impact on the price of heating oil.

Heating oil transmission and storage operations in North America are subject to regulation and oversight by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and various state regulatory agencies. These regulatory bodies have the authority to effect rate settlements on heating oil storage, transmission and distribution services. As a consequence, the price of heating oil may be affected by a change in the rate settlements effected by one or more of these regulatory bodies.

The price of USHO's units may be influenced by factors such as the short-term supply and demand for heating oil and the short-term supply and demand for USHO's units. This may cause the units to trade at a price that is above or below USHO's NAV per unit. Accordingly, changes in the price of units may substantially vary from changes in the price of heating oil. If this variation occurs, then you may not be able to effectively use USHO as a way to hedge against heating oil-related losses or as a way to indirectly invest in heating oil.

While it is expected that the trading prices of the units will fluctuate in accordance with the changes in USHO's NAV, the prices of units may also be influenced by other factors, including the short-term supply and demand for heating oil and the units. There is no guarantee that the units will not trade at appreciable discounts from, and/or premiums to, USHO's NAV. This could cause the changes in the price of the units to substantially vary from the changes in the price of heating oil. This may be harmful to you because if changes in the price of units vary substantially from changes in

the Benchmark Futures Contract or the spot price of heating oil, then you may not be able to effectively use USHO as a way to hedge the risk of losses in your heating oil-related transactions or as a way to indirectly invest in heating oil.

Changes in USHO s NAV may not correlate with changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. If this were to occur, you may not be able to effectively use USHO as a way to hedge against heating oil-related losses or as a way to indirectly invest in heating oil.

The General Partner endeavors to invest USHO s assets as fully as possible in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments so that the changes in percentage terms in the NAV closely correlate with the changes in percentage terms in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. However, changes in USHO s NAV may not correlate with changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract for several reasons as set forth below:

USHO (i) may not be able to buy/sell the exact amount of Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments to have a perfect correlation with NAV; (ii) may not always be able to buy and sell Futures Contracts or Other Heating Oil-Related Investments at the market price; (iii) may

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not experience a perfect correlation between the Benchmark Futures Contract and the underlying investments in Futures Contracts, Other Heating Oil-Related Investments and Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents; and (iv) is required to pay fees, including brokerage fees and the management fee, which will have an effect on the correlation.

Short-term supply and demand for heating oil may cause the changes in the market price of the Benchmark Futures Contract to vary from the changes in USHO's NAV if USHO has fully invested in Futures Contracts that do not reflect such supply and demand and it is unable to replace such contracts with Futures Contracts that do reflect such supply and demand. In addition, there are also technical differences between the two markets, *e.g.*, one is a physical market while the other is a futures market traded on exchanges, that may cause variations between the spot price of heating oil and the prices of related futures contracts.

USHO plans to buy only as many Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments that it can to get the changes in percentage terms of the NAV as close as possible to the changes in percentage terms in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. The remainder of its assets will be invested in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents and will be used to satisfy initial margin and additional margin requirements, if any, and to otherwise support its investments in Heating Oil Interests. Investments in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents, both directly and as margin, will provide rates of return that will vary from changes in the value of the price of heating oil and the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract.

In addition, because USHO will incur certain expenses in connection with its investment activities, and will hold most of its assets in cash and/or more liquid short-term securities for margin and other liquidity purposes and for redemptions that may be necessary on an ongoing basis, the General Partner will not be able to fully invest USHO's assets in Futures Contracts or Other Heating Oil-Related Investments and there cannot be perfect correlation between changes in USHO's NAV and changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract.

As USHO grows, there may be more or less correlation. For example, if USHO only has enough money to buy three Benchmark Futures Contracts and it needs to buy four contracts to track the price of heating oil then the correlation will be lower, but if it buys 20,000 Benchmark Futures Contracts and it needs to buy 20,001 contracts then the correlation will be higher. At certain asset levels, USHO may be limited in its ability to purchase the Benchmark Futures Contract or other Futures Contracts due to accountability levels imposed by the relevant exchanges. To the extent that USHO invests in these other Futures Contracts or Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, the correlation with the Benchmark Futures Contract may be lower. If USHO is required to invest in other Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments that are less correlated with the Benchmark Futures Contract, USHO would likely invest in over-the-counter contracts to increase the level of correlation of USHO's assets. Over-the-counter contracts entail certain risks described below under *Over-the-Counter Contract Risk*.

USHO may not be able to buy the exact number of Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments to have a perfect correlation with the Benchmark Futures Contract if the purchase price of Futures Contracts required to be fully invested in such contracts is higher than the proceeds received for the sale of a Creation Basket on the day the basket was sold. In such case, USHO could not invest the entire proceeds from the purchase of the Creation Basket in such futures contracts (for example, assume USHO receives \$5,000,000 for the sale of a Creation Basket and assume that the value of a Futures Contract for heating oil is \$103,950 based on a price of \$2.50 per gallon, then USHO could only invest in only 47 Futures Contracts with an aggregate value of \$4,935,000), USHO would be required to invest a percentage of the proceeds in cash, Treasuries or other liquid securities to be deposited as margin with the futures commission merchant through which the contract was purchased. The remainder of the purchase price for the Creation Basket would remain invested in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents or other liquid securities as determined by the General Partner from time to time based on factors such as potential calls for margin or anticipated redemptions. If the trading market for Futures Contracts is suspended or closed, USHO may not be

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able to purchase these investments at the last reported price for such investments. If changes in USHO's NAV do not correlate with changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract, then investing in USHO may not be an effective way to hedge against heating oil-related losses or indirectly invest in heating oil.

The Benchmark Futures Contract may not correlate with the spot price of heating oil and this could cause the changes in the price of the units to substantially vary from the changes in the spot price of heating oil. If this were to occur, then you may not be able to effectively use USHO as a way to hedge against heating oil-related losses or as a way to indirectly invest in heating oil.

When using the Benchmark Futures Contract as a strategy to track the spot price of heating oil, at best the correlation between changes in prices of such Heating Oil Interests and the spot price of heating oil can be only approximate. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends upon circumstances such as variations in the speculative heating oil market, supply of and demand for such Heating Oil Interests and technical influences in futures trading. If there is a weak correlation between the Heating Oil Interests and the spot price of heating oil, then the price of units may not accurately track the spot price of heating oil and you may not be able to effectively use USHO as a way to hedge the risk of losses in your heating oil-related transactions or as a way to indirectly invest in heating oil.

USHO may experience a loss if it is required to sell Treasuries at a price lower than the price at which they were acquired.

The value of Treasuries generally moves inversely with movements in interest rates. If USHO is required to sell Treasuries at a price lower than the price at which they were acquired, USHO will experience a loss. This loss may adversely impact the price of the units and may decrease the correlation between the price of the units, the price of USHO's Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, and the spot price of heating oil.

Certain of USHO's investments could be illiquid which could cause large losses to investors at any time or from time to time.

USHO may not always be able to liquidate its positions in its investments at the desired price. It is difficult to execute a trade at a specific price when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders in a market. A market disruption, such as a foreign government taking political actions that disrupt the market in its currency, its heating oil production or exports, or in another major export, can also make it difficult to liquidate a position. Alternatively, limits imposed by futures exchanges or other regulatory organizations, such as accountability levels, position limits and price fluctuation limits, may contribute to a lack of liquidity with respect to some commodity interests.

Unexpected market illiquidity may cause major losses to investors at any time or from time to time. In addition, USHO does not intend at this time to establish a credit facility, which would provide an additional source of liquidity, and instead will rely only on the Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents that it holds. The anticipated large value of the positions in Futures Contracts that the General Partner will acquire or enter into for USHO increases the risk of illiquidity. Other Heating Oil-Related Investments that USHO invests in, such as negotiated over-the-counter contracts, may have a greater likelihood of being illiquid since they are contracts between two parties that take into account not only market risk, but also the relative credit, tax, and settlement risks under such contracts. Such contracts also have limited transferability that results from such risks and from the contract's express limitations. Because both Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments may be illiquid, USHO's Heating Oil Interests may be more difficult to liquidate at favorable prices in periods of illiquid markets and losses may be incurred during the

The Benchmark Futures Contract may not correlate with the spot price of heating oil and this could cause the change

period in which positions are being liquidated.

If the nature of hedgers and speculators in futures markets has shifted such that heating oil purchasers are the predominant hedgers in the market, USHO might have to reinvest at higher futures prices or choose Other Heating Oil-Related Investments.

The changing nature of the hedgers and speculators in the heating oil market will influence whether futures prices are above or below the expected future spot price. In order to induce speculators to take the

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corresponding long side of the same futures contract, heating oil producers must generally be willing to sell futures contracts at prices that are below expected future spot prices. Conversely, if the predominant hedgers in the futures market are the purchasers of the heating oil who purchase futures contracts to hedge against a rise in prices, then speculators will only take the short side of the futures contract if the futures price is greater than the expected future spot price of heating oil. This can have significant implications for USHO when it is time to reinvest the proceeds from a maturing Futures Contract into a new Futures Contract.

While USHO does not intend to take physical delivery of heating oil under its Futures Contracts, physical delivery under such contracts impacts the value of the contracts.

While it is not the current intention of USHO to take physical delivery of heating oil under its Futures Contracts, futures contracts are not required to be cash-settled and it is possible to take delivery under some of these contracts. Storage costs associated with purchasing heating oil could result in costs and other liabilities that could impact the value of Futures Contracts or Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. Storage costs include the time value of money invested in heating oil as a physical commodity plus the actual costs of storing the heating oil less any benefits from ownership of heating oil that are not obtained by the holder of a futures contract. In general, Futures Contracts have a one-month delay for contract delivery and the back month (the back month is any future delivery month other than the spot month) includes storage costs. To the extent that these storage costs change for heating oil while USHO holds Futures Contracts or Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, the value of the Futures Contracts or Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, and therefore USHO's NAV, may change as well.

The price relationship between the near month contract and the next to near month contract that compose the Benchmark Futures Contract will vary and may impact both the total return over time of USHO's NAV, as well as the degree to which its total return tracks other heating oil price indices' total returns.

The design of USHO's Benchmark Futures Contract is such that every month it begins by using the near month contract to expire until the near month contract is within two weeks of expiration, when it will use the next month contract to expire as its benchmark contract and keeps that contract as its benchmark until it becomes the near month contract and close to expiration. In the event of a heating oil futures market where near month contracts trade at a higher price than next to near month to expire contracts, a situation described as "backwardation" in the futures market, then absent the impact of the overall movement in heating oil prices the value of the benchmark contract would tend to rise as it approaches expiration. As a result the total return of the Benchmark Futures Contract would tend to track higher. Conversely, in the event of a heating oil futures market where near month contracts trade at a lower price than next to near month contracts, a situation described as "contango" in the futures market, then absent the impact of the overall movement in heating oil prices the value of the benchmark contract would tend to decline as it approaches expiration. As a result the total return of the Benchmark Futures Contract would tend to track lower. When compared to total return of other price indices, such as the spot price of heating oil, the impact of backwardation and contango may lead the total return of USHO's NAV to vary significantly. In the event of a prolonged period of contango, and absent the impact of rising or falling heating oil prices, this could have a significant negative impact on USHO's NAV and total return.

Regulation of the commodity interests and energy markets is extensive and constantly changing; future regulatory developments are impossible to predict but may significantly and adversely affect USHO.

The futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. In addition, the CFTC and the exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of a market emergency, including, for example, the retroactive implementation of speculative position limits or higher margin requirements, the establishment of daily price limits and the suspension of trading.

The regulation of commodity interest transactions in the United States is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to ongoing modification by governmental and judicial action. Considerable regulatory attention has been focused on non-traditional investment pools which are publicly distributed in the United States. There is a possibility of future regulatory changes altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in USHO or the ability of USHO to continue to implement its investment strategy. In addition, various national governments have expressed concern regarding the disruptive effects of speculative trading in

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the energy markets and the need to regulate the derivatives markets in general. The effect of any future regulatory change on USHO is impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse.

In the wake of the economic crisis last year, the Administration, federal regulators and Congress are revisiting the regulation of the financial sector, including securities and commodities markets. These efforts are likely to result in significant changes in the regulation of these markets.

Currently, a number of proposals that would alter the regulation of Heating Oil Interests are being considered by federal regulators and Congress. These proposals include the imposition of fixed position limits on energy-based commodity futures contracts, extension of position and accountability limits to futures contracts on non-U.S. exchanges previously exempt from such limits, and the forced use of clearinghouse mechanisms for all over-the-counter transactions. Certain proposals would aggregate and limit all positions in energy futures held by a single entity, whether such positions exist on U.S. futures exchanges, non-U.S. futures exchanges, or in over-the-counter contracts. While it cannot be predicted at this time what reforms will eventually be made or how they will impact USHO, if any of the aforementioned proposals are implemented, USHO's ability to meet its investment objective may be negatively impacted and investors could be adversely affected.

If you are investing in USHO for purposes of hedging, you might be subject to several risks including the possibility of losing the benefit of favorable market movement.

Participants in the heating oil or in other industries may use USHO as a vehicle to hedge the risk of losses in their heating oil-related transactions. There are several risks in connection with using USHO as a hedging device. While hedging can provide protection against an adverse movement in market prices, it can also preclude a hedger's opportunity to benefit from a favorable market movement. In a hedging transaction, the hedger may be concerned that the hedged item will increase in price, but must recognize the risk that the price may instead decline and if this happens he will have lost his opportunity to profit from the change in price because the hedging transaction will result in a loss rather than a gain. Thus, the hedger foregoes the opportunity to profit from favorable price movements.

In addition, if the hedge is not a perfect one, the hedger can lose on the hedging transaction and not realize an offsetting gain in the value of the underlying item being hedged.

When using futures contracts as a hedging technique, at best, the correlation between changes in prices of futures contracts and of the items being hedged can be only approximate. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends upon circumstances such as: variations in speculative markets, demand for futures and for heating oil products, technical influences in futures trading, and differences between anticipated energy costs being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard futures contracts available for trading. Even a well-conceived hedge may be unsuccessful to some degree because of unexpected market behavior as well as the expenses associated with creating the hedge.

In addition, using an investment in USHO as a hedge for changes in energy costs (*e.g.*, for crude oil, gasoline, natural gas or other fuels, or electricity) may not correlate because changes in the spot price of heating oil may vary from changes in energy costs because the spot price of heating oil may not be at the same rate as changes in the price of other energy products and, in any case, the spot price of heating oil may not reflect the refining, transportation, and other costs that may impact the hedger's energy costs.

An investment in USHO may provide you little or no diversification benefits. Thus, in a declining market, USHO may have no gains to offset your losses from other investments, and you may suffer losses on your investment in USHO at the same time you incur losses with respect to other asset classes.

Historically, Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments have generally been non-correlated to the performance of other asset classes such as stocks and bonds. Non-correlation means that there is a low statistically valid relationship between the performance of futures and other commodity interest transactions, on the one hand, and stocks or bonds, on the other hand. However, there can be no assurance that such non-correlation will continue during future periods. If, contrary to historic patterns, USHO's performance were to move in the same general direction as the financial markets, you will obtain little or no diversification benefits from an investment in the units. In such a case, USHO may have no gains to offset

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your losses from other investments, and you may suffer losses on your investment in USHO at the same time you incur losses with respect to other investments.

Variables such as drought, floods, weather, embargoes, tariffs and other political events may have a larger impact on heating oil prices and heating oil-linked instruments, including Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, than on traditional securities. These additional variables may create additional investment risks that subject USHO's investments to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities.

Non-correlation should not be confused with negative correlation, where the performance of two asset classes would be opposite of each other. There is no historic evidence that the spot price of heating oil and prices of other financial assets, such as stocks and bonds, are negatively correlated. In the absence of negative correlation, USHO cannot be expected to be automatically profitable during unfavorable periods for the stock market, or vice versa.

USHO's Operating Risks

USHO is not a registered investment company so you do not have the protections of the Investment Company Act of 1940.

USHO is not an investment company subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940. Accordingly, you do not have the protections afforded by that statute which, for example, requires investment companies to have a majority of disinterested directors and regulates the relationship between the investment company and its investment manager.

The General Partner is leanly staffed and relies heavily on key personnel to manage trading activities.

In managing and directing the day-to-day activities and affairs of USHO, the General Partner relies heavily on Mr. Nicholas Gerber, Mr. Ray Allen and Mr. John Hyland. If Mr. Gerber, Mr. Allen or Mr. Hyland were to leave or be unable to carry out their present responsibilities, it may have an adverse effect on the management of USHO. Furthermore, Mr. Gerber and Mr. Hyland are involved in the management of the Related Public Funds. In addition, Mr. Allen is involved in the management of UGA, USSO and US12NG. The General Partner has filed a registration statement for one other exchange traded security fund, the United States Brent Oil Fund, LP (USBO). Mr. Gerber is also employed by Ameristock Corporation, a registered investment adviser that manages a public mutual fund. It is estimated that Mr. Gerber will spend approximately 50% of his time on fund matters. Mr. Allen will spend approximately 100% of his time on fund matters and Mr. Hyland will spend approximately 85% of his time on fund matters. To the extent that the General Partner establishes additional funds, even greater demands will be placed on Mr. Gerber, Mr. Allen and Mr. Hyland, as well as the other officers of the General Partner, including Mr. Howard Mah, the Chief Financial Officer, and its Board of Directors.

Accountability levels, position limits, and daily price fluctuation limits set by the exchanges have the potential to cause a tracking error, which could cause the price of units to substantially vary from the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract and prevent you from being able to effectively use USHO as a way to hedge against heating oil-related losses or as a way to indirectly invest in heating oil.

U.S. designated contract markets such as the NYMEX have established accountability levels and position limits on the maximum net long or net short futures contracts in commodity interests that any person or group of persons under common trading control (other than as a hedge, which an investment in USHO is not) may hold, own or control. For example, the current accountability level for investments at any one time in heating oil Futures Contracts (including investments in the Benchmark Futures Contract) is 7,000. While this is not a fixed ceiling, it is a threshold above which the NYMEX may exercise greater scrutiny and control over an investor, including limiting an investor to holding no more than 7,000 heating oil Futures Contracts. With regard to position limits, the NYMEX limits an investor from holding more than 1,000 net futures in the last 3 days of trading in the near month contract to expire.

In addition to accountability levels and position limits, the NYMEX also sets daily price fluctuation limits on futures contracts. The daily price fluctuation limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of

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futures contracts may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price. Once the daily price fluctuation limit has been reached in a particular futures contract, no trades may be made at a price beyond that limit.

For example, the NYMEX imposes a \$0.25 per gallon (\$10,500 per contract) price fluctuation limit for heating oil Futures Contracts. This limit is initially based off of the previous trading day's settlement price. If any heating oil Futures Contract is traded, bid, or offered at the limit for five minutes, trading is halted for five minutes. When trading resumes it begins at the point where the limit was imposed and the limit is reset to be \$0.25 per gallon in either direction of that point. If another halt were triggered, the market would continue to be expanded by \$0.25 per gallon in either direction after each successive five-minute trading halt. There is no maximum price fluctuation limit during any one trading session.

All of these limits may potentially cause a tracking error between the price of the units and the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. This may in turn prevent you from being able to effectively use USHO as a way to hedge against heating oil-related losses or as a way to indirectly invest in heating oil.

USHO is not limiting the size of the offering and is committed to utilizing substantially all of its proceeds to purchase Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. If USHO encounters accountability levels, position limits, or price fluctuation limits for heating oil contracts on the NYMEX, it may then, if permitted under applicable regulatory requirements, purchase Futures Contracts on the ICE Futures or other exchanges that trade listed heating oil futures. The Futures Contracts available on the ICE Futures are comparable to the contracts on the NYMEX, but they may have different underlying commodities, sizes, deliveries, and prices. In addition, the Futures Contracts available on the ICE Futures may be subject to accountability levels and position limits.

There are technical and fundamental risks inherent in the trading system the General Partner intends to employ.

The General Partner's trading system is quantitative in nature and it is possible that the General Partner might make a mathematical error. In addition, it is also possible that a computer or software program may malfunction and cause an error in computation.

To the extent that the General Partner uses spreads and straddles as part of its trading strategy, there is the risk that the NAV may not closely track the changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract.

Spreads combine simultaneous long and short positions in related futures contracts that differ by commodity (*e.g.*, long crude oil and short gasoline), by market (long WTI crude futures, short Brent crude futures), or by delivery month (long December, short November). Spreads gain or lose value as a result of relative changes in price between the long and short positions. Spreads often reduce risk to investors, because the contracts tend to move up or down together. However, both legs of the spread could move against an investor simultaneously, in which case the spread would lose value. Certain types of spreads may face unlimited risk, *e.g.*, because the price of a futures contract underlying a short position can increase by an unlimited amount and the investor would have to take delivery or offset at that price.

A commodity straddle takes both long and short option positions in the same commodity in the same market and delivery month simultaneously. The buyer of a straddle profits if either the long or the short leg of the straddle moves further than the combined cost of both options. The seller of a straddle profits if both the long and short positions do

not trade beyond a range equal to the combined premium for selling both options.

If the General Partner were to utilize a spread or straddle position and the spread performed differently than expected, the results could impact USHO's tracking error. This could affect USHO's investment objective of having its NAV closely track the changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract. Additionally, a loss on a spread position would negatively impact USHO's absolute return.

USHO and the General Partner may have conflicts of interest, which may permit them to favor their own interests to your detriment.

USHO and the General Partner may have inherent conflicts to the extent the General Partner attempts to maintain USHO's asset size in order to preserve its fee income and this may not always be consistent with USHO's objective of having the value of its unit's NAV track changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures

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Contract. The General Partner's officers, directors and employees do not devote their time exclusively to USHO. These persons are directors, officers or employees of other entities that may compete with USHO for their services. They could have a conflict between their responsibilities to USHO and to those other entities.

In addition, the General Partner's principals, officers, directors or employees may trade futures and related contracts for their own account. A conflict of interest may exist if their trades are in the same markets and at the same time as USHO trades using the clearing broker to be used by USHO. A potential conflict also may occur if the General Partner's principals, officers, directors or employees trade their accounts more aggressively or take positions in their accounts which are opposite, or ahead of, the positions taken by USHO.

The General Partner has sole current authority to manage the investments and operations of USHO, and this may allow it to act in a way that furthers its own interests which may create a conflict with your best interests. Limited partners have limited voting control, which will limit the ability to influence matters such as amendment of the LP Agreement, change in USHO's basic investment policy, dissolution of this fund, or the sale or distribution of USHO's assets.

The General Partner serves as the general partner to each of USHO and the Related Public Funds, as well as USBO and US12NG. The General Partner may have a conflict to the extent that its trading decisions for USHO may be influenced by the effect they would have on the other funds it manages. These trading decisions may be influenced since the General Partner also serves as the general partner for all of the funds, and is required to meet all of the funds investment objectives as well as USHO's. If the General Partner believes that a trading decision it made on behalf of USHO might (i) impede its other funds from reaching their investment objectives, or (ii) improve the likelihood of meeting its other funds' objectives, then the General Partner may choose to change its trading decision for USHO, which could either impede or improve the opportunity for USHO to meet its investment objective. In addition, the General Partner is required to indemnify the officers and directors of its other funds, if the need for indemnification arises. This potential indemnification will cause the General Partner's assets to decrease. If the General Partner's other sources of income are not sufficient to compensate for the indemnification, then the General Partner may terminate and you could lose your investment.

Unitholders may only vote on the removal of the General Partner and limited partners have only limited voting rights. Unitholders and limited partners will not participate in the management of USHO and do not control the General Partner so they will not have influence over basic matters that affect USHO.

Unitholders that have not applied to become limited partners have no voting rights, other than to remove the General Partner. Limited partners will have limited voting rights with respect to USHO's affairs. Unitholders may remove the General Partner only if 66 2/3% of the unitholders elect to do so. Unitholders and limited partners will not be permitted to participate in the management or control of USHO or the conduct of its business. Unitholders and limited partners must therefore rely upon the duties and judgment of the General Partner to manage USHO's affairs.

The General Partner may manage a large amount of assets and this could affect USHO's ability to trade profitably.

Increases in assets under management may affect trading decisions. In general, the General Partner does not intend to limit the amount of assets of USHO that it may manage. The more assets the General Partner manages, the more difficult it may be for it to trade profitably because of the difficulty of trading larger positions without adversely

USHO and the General Partner may have conflicts of interest, which may permit them to favor their own interests to

affecting prices and performance and of managing risk associated with larger positions.

USHO could terminate at any time and cause the liquidation and potential loss of your investment and could upset the overall maturity and timing of your investment portfolio.

USHO may terminate at any time, regardless of whether USHO has incurred losses, subject to the terms of the LP Agreement. In particular, unforeseen circumstances, including the death, adjudication of incompetence, bankruptcy, dissolution, withdrawal, or removal of the General Partner could cause USHO to terminate unless a majority in interest of the limited partners within 90 days of the event elects to continue the partnership and appoints a successor general partner or the affirmative vote of a majority in interest of the limited

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partners subject to certain conditions. However, no level of losses will require the General Partner to terminate USHO. USHO's termination would cause the liquidation and potential loss of your investment. Termination could also negatively affect the overall maturity and timing of your investment portfolio.

Limited partners may not have limited liability in certain circumstances, including potentially having liability for the return of wrongful distributions.

Under Delaware law, a limited partner might be held liable for our obligations as if it were a General Partner if the limited partner participates in the control of the partnership's business and the persons who transact business with the partnership think the limited partner is the General Partner.

A limited partner will not be liable for assessments in addition to its initial capital investment in any of our capital securities representing limited partnership interests. However, a limited partner may be required to repay to us any amounts wrongfully returned or distributed to it under some circumstances. Under Delaware law, we may not make a distribution to limited partners if the distribution causes our liabilities (other than liabilities to partners on account of their partnership interests and nonrecourse liabilities) to exceed the fair value of our assets. Delaware law provides that a limited partner who receives such a distribution and knew at the time of the distribution that the distribution violated the law will be liable to the limited partnership for the amount of the distribution for three years from the date of the distribution.

With adequate notice, a limited partner may be required to withdraw from the partnership for any reason.

If the General Partner gives at least fifteen (15) days' written notice to a limited partner, then the General Partner may, for any reason, in its sole discretion, require any such limited partner to withdraw entirely from the partnership or to withdraw a portion of its partner capital account. The General Partner may require withdrawal even in situations where the limited partner has complied completely with the provisions of the LP Agreement.

USHO's existing units are, and any units USHO issues in the future will be, subject to restrictions on transfer. Failure to satisfy these requirements will preclude you from being able to have all the rights of a limited partner.

No transfer of any unit or interest therein may be made if such transfer would (a) violate the then applicable federal or state securities laws or rules and regulations of the SEC, any state securities commission, the CFTC or any other governmental authority with jurisdiction over such transfer, or (b) cause USHO to be taxable as a corporation or affect USHO's existence or qualification as a limited partnership. In addition, investors may only become limited partners if they transfer their units to purchasers that meet certain conditions outlined in the LP Agreement, which provides that each record holder or limited partner or unitholder applying to become a limited partner (each a record holder) may be required by the General Partner to furnish certain information, including that holder's nationality, citizenship or other related status. A transferee who is not a U.S. resident may not be eligible to become a record holder or a limited partner if its ownership would subject USHO to the risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any of its assets under any federal, state or local law or regulation. All purchasers of USHO's units, who wish to become limited partners or record holders, and receive cash distributions, if any, or have certain other rights, must deliver an executed transfer application in which the purchaser or transferee must certify that, among other things, he, she or it agrees to be bound by USHO's LP Agreement and is eligible to purchase USHO's securities. Any transfer of units will not be recorded by the transfer agent or recognized by us unless a completed transfer application is delivered to the General Partner or the

USHO could terminate at any time and cause the liquidation and potential loss of your investment and could upset th

Administrator. A person purchasing USHO's existing units, who does not execute a transfer application and certify that the purchaser is eligible to purchase those securities acquires no rights in those securities other than the right to resell those securities. Whether or not a transfer application is received or the consent of the General Partner obtained, our units will be securities and will be transferable according to the laws governing transfers of securities. See Transfer of Units.

USHO does not expect to make cash distributions.

The General Partner has not previously made any cash distributions and intends to re-invest any realized gains in additional Heating Oil Interests rather than distributing cash to limited partners. Therefore, unlike mutual funds, commodity pools or other investment pools that actively manage their investments in an attempt

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to realize income and gains from their investing activities and distribute such income and gains to their investors, USHO generally does not expect to distribute cash to limited partners. You should not invest in USHO if you will need cash distributions from USHO to pay taxes on your share of income and gains of USHO, if any, or for any other reason. Although USHO does not intend to make cash distributions, the income earned from its investments held directly or posted as margin may reach levels that merit distribution, *e.g.*, at levels where such income is not necessary to support its underlying investments in Heating Oil Interests and investors adversely react to being taxed on such income without receiving distributions that could be used to pay such tax. If this income becomes significant then cash distributions may be made.

There is a risk that USHO will not earn trading gains sufficient to compensate for the fees and expenses that it must pay and as such USHO may not earn any profit.

USHO pays brokerage charges of approximately 0.10% (including futures commission merchant fees of \$3.50 per buy or sell), any licensing fees for the use of intellectual property, registration fees with the SEC, FINRA, or other regulatory agency in connection with offers and sales of the units subsequent to the initial offering of the units including the legal, printing, accounting and other expenses associated therewith. USHO also pays the fees and expenses, including directors and officers liability insurance, of the independent directors, management fees of 0.60% of NAV on its average net assets, tax accounting and reporting costs, and over-the-counter spreads and extraordinary expenses (*e.g.*, subsequent offering expenses, other expenses not in the ordinary course of business, including the indemnification of any person against liabilities and obligations to the extent permitted by law and required under the LP Agreement and under agreements entered into by the General Partner on USHO's behalf and the bringing and defending of actions at law or in equity and otherwise engaging in the conduct of litigation and the incurring of legal expenses and the settlement of claims and litigation) that can not be quantified. These fees and expenses must be paid in all cases regardless of whether USHO's activities are profitable. Accordingly, USHO must earn trading gains sufficient to compensate for these fees and expenses before it can earn any profit.

USHO has historically depended upon its affiliates to pay all its expenses. If this offering of units does not raise sufficient funds to pay USHO's future expenses and no other source of funding of expenses is found, USHO may be forced to terminate and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

Prior to the offering of units that commenced on April 9, 2008, all of USHO's expenses were funded by the General Partner and its affiliates. These payments by the General Partner and its affiliates were designed to allow USHO the ability to commence the public offering of its units. USHO now directly pays certain of these fees and expenses. The General Partner will continue to pay other fees and expenses, as set forth in the LP Agreement. If the General Partner and USHO are unable to raise sufficient funds to cover their expenses or locate any other source of funding, USHO may be forced to terminate and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

USHO may incur higher fees and expenses upon renewing existing or entering into new contractual relationships.

The clearing arrangements between the clearing brokers and USHO generally are terminable by the clearing brokers once the clearing broker has given USHO notice. Upon termination, the General Partner may be required to renegotiate or make other arrangements for obtaining similar services if USHO intends to continue trading in Futures

Contracts or Other Heating Oil-Related Investments at its level of capacity at such time. The services of any clearing broker may not be available, or even if available, these services may not be available on the terms as favorable as those of the expired or terminated clearing arrangements.

USHO may miss certain trading opportunities because it will not receive the benefit of the expertise of independent trading advisors.

The General Partner does not employ trading advisors for USHO; however, it reserves the right to employ them in the future. The only advisor to USHO is the General Partner. A lack of independent trading advisors may be disadvantageous to USHO because it will not receive the benefit of a trading advisor's expertise.

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An unanticipated number of redemption requests during a short period of time could have an adverse effect on the NAV of USHO.

If a substantial number of requests for redemption of Redemption Baskets are received by USHO during a relatively short period of time, USHO may not be able to satisfy the requests from USHO's assets not committed to trading. As a consequence, it could be necessary to liquidate positions in USHO's trading positions before the time that the trading strategies would otherwise dictate liquidation.

The financial markets are currently in a period of disruption and recession and USHO does not expect these conditions to improve in the near future.

Currently and throughout 2008, the financial markets have experienced very difficult conditions and volatility as well as significant adverse trends. The deteriorating conditions in these markets have resulted in a decrease in availability of corporate credit and liquidity and have led indirectly to the insolvency, closure or acquisition of a number of major financial institutions and have contributed to further consolidation within the financial services industry. A continued recession or a depression could adversely affect the financial condition and results of operations of USHO's service providers and Authorized Purchasers which would impact the ability of the General Partner to achieve USHO's investment objective.

The failure or bankruptcy of a clearing broker could result in a substantial loss of USHO's assets; the clearing broker could be subject to proceedings that impair its ability to execute USHO's trades.

Under CFTC regulations, a clearing broker maintains customers' assets in a bulk segregated account. If a clearing broker fails to do so, or is unable to satisfy a substantial deficit in a customer account, its other customers may be subject to risk of a substantial loss of their funds in the event of that clearing broker's bankruptcy. In that event, the clearing broker's customers, such as USHO, are entitled to recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to them, only a proportional share of all property available for distribution to all of that clearing broker's customers. The bankruptcy of a clearing broker could result in the complete loss of USHO's assets posted with the clearing broker; however, the vast majority of USHO's assets are held in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents with USHO's custodian and would not be impacted by the bankruptcy of a clearing broker. USHO also may be subject to the risk of the failure of, or delay in performance by, any exchanges and markets and their clearing organizations, if any, on which commodity interest contracts are traded.

From time to time, the clearing brokers may be subject to legal or regulatory proceedings in the ordinary course of their business. A clearing broker's involvement in costly or time-consuming legal proceedings may divert financial resources or personnel away from the clearing broker's trading operations, which could impair the clearing broker's ability to successfully execute and clear USHO's trades.

The failure or insolvency of USHO's custodian could result in a substantial loss of USHO's assets.

As noted above, the vast majority of USHO's assets are held in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents with USHO's custodian. The insolvency of the custodian could result in a complete loss of USHO's assets held by that custodian, which, at any given time, would likely comprise a substantial portion of USHO's total assets.

Third parties may infringe upon or otherwise violate intellectual property rights or assert that the General Partner has infringed or otherwise violated their intellectual property rights, which may result in significant costs and diverted attention.

Third parties may utilize USHO's intellectual property or technology, including the use of its business methods, trademarks and trading program software, without permission. The General Partner has a patent pending for USHO's business method and it is registering its trademarks. USHO does not currently have any proprietary software. However, if it obtains proprietary software in the future, then any unauthorized use of USHO's proprietary software and other technology could also adversely affect its competitive advantage. USHO may have difficulty monitoring unauthorized uses of its patents, trademarks, proprietary software and other technology. Also, third parties may independently develop business methods, trademarks or proprietary software and other technology similar to that of the General Partner or claim that the General Partner has

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violated their intellectual property rights, including their copyrights, trademark rights, trade names, trade secrets and patent rights. As a result, the General Partner may have to litigate in the future to protect its trade secrets, determine the validity and scope of other parties' proprietary rights, defend itself against claims that it has infringed or otherwise violated other parties' rights, or defend itself against claims that its rights are invalid. Any litigation of this type, even if the General Partner is successful and regardless of the merits, may result in significant costs, divert its resources from USHO, or require it to change its proprietary software and other technology or enter into royalty or licensing agreements.

The success of USHO depends on the ability of the General Partner to accurately implement trading systems, and any failure to do so could subject USHO to losses on such transactions.

The General Partner uses mathematical formulas built into a generally available spreadsheet program to decide whether it should buy or sell Heating Oil Interests each day. Specifically, the General Partner uses the spreadsheet to make mathematical calculations and to monitor positions in Heating Oil Interests and Treasuries and correlations to the Benchmark Futures Contract. The General Partner must accurately process the spreadsheets' outputs and execute the transactions called for by the formulas. In addition, USHO relies on the General Partner to properly operate and maintain its computer and communications systems. Execution of the formulas and operation of the systems are subject to human error. Any failure, inaccuracy or delay in implementing any of the formulas or systems and executing USHO's transactions could impair its ability to achieve USHO's investment objective. It could also result in decisions to undertake transactions based on inaccurate or incomplete information. This could cause substantial losses on transactions.

USHO may experience substantial losses on transactions if the computer or communications system fails.

USHO's trading activities, including its risk management, depend on the integrity and performance of the computer and communications systems supporting them. Extraordinary transaction volume, hardware or software failure, power or telecommunications failure, a natural disaster or other catastrophe could cause the computer systems to operate at an unacceptably slow speed or even fail. Any significant degradation or failure of the systems that the General Partner uses to gather and analyze information, enter orders, process data, monitor risk levels and otherwise engage in trading activities may result in substantial losses on transactions, liability to other parties, lost profit opportunities, damages to the General Partner's and USHO's reputations, increased operational expenses and diversion of technical resources.

If the computer and communications systems are not upgraded, USHO's financial condition could be harmed.

The development of complex computer and communications systems and new technologies may render the existing computer and communications systems supporting USHO's trading activities obsolete. In addition, these computer and communications systems must be compatible with those of third parties, such as the systems of exchanges, clearing brokers and the executing brokers. As a result, if these third parties upgrade their systems, the General Partner will need to make corresponding upgrades to continue effectively its trading activities. USHO's future success will depend on USHO's ability to respond to changing technologies on a timely and cost-effective basis.

USHO depends on the reliable performance of the computer and communications systems of third parties, such as brokers and futures exchanges, and may experience substantial losses on transactions if they fail.

USHO depends on the proper and timely function of complex computer and communications systems maintained and operated by the futures exchanges, brokers and other data providers that the General Partner uses to conduct trading activities. Failure or inadequate performance of any of these systems could adversely affect the General Partner's ability to complete transactions, including its ability to close out positions, and result in lost profit opportunities and significant losses on commodity interest transactions. This could have a material adverse effect on revenues and materially reduce USHO's available capital. For example, unavailability of price quotations from third parties may make it difficult or impossible for the General Partner to use its proprietary software that it relies upon to conduct its trading activities. Unavailability of records from brokerage firms may make it difficult or impossible for the General Partner to accurately determine which transactions have been executed or the details, including price and time, of any transaction executed. This

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unavailability of information also may make it difficult or impossible for the General Partner to reconcile its records of transactions with those of another party or to accomplish settlement of executed transactions.

The occurrence of a terrorist attack, or the outbreak, continuation or expansion of war or other hostilities could disrupt USHO's trading activity and materially affect USHO's profitability.

The operations of USHO, the exchanges, brokers and counterparties with which USHO does business, and the markets in which USHO does business could be severely disrupted in the event of a major terrorist attack or the outbreak, continuation or expansion of war or other hostilities. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 and the war in Iraq, global anti-terrorism initiatives and political unrest in the Middle East and Southeast Asia continue to fuel this concern.

Risk of Leverage and Volatility

If the General Partner permits USHO to become leveraged, you could lose all or substantially all of your investment if USHO's trading positions suddenly turn unprofitable.

Commodity pools' trading positions in futures contracts or other commodity interests are typically required to be secured by the deposit of margin funds that represent only a small percentage of a futures contract's (or other commodity interests') entire market value. This feature permits commodity pools to leverage their assets by purchasing or selling futures contracts (or other commodity interests) with an aggregate value in excess of the commodity pool's assets. While this leverage can increase the pool's profits, relatively small adverse movements in the price of the pool's futures contracts can cause significant losses to the pool. While the General Partner has not and does not intend to leverage USHO's assets, it is not prohibited from doing so under the LP Agreement or otherwise.

The price of heating oil is volatile which could cause large fluctuations in the price of units.

Movements in the price of heating oil may be the result of factors outside of the General Partner's control and may not be anticipated by the General Partner. Among the factors that can cause volatility in the price of heating oil are:

- worldwide or regional demand for energy, which is affected by economic conditions;
- the domestic and foreign supply and inventories of oil and gas;
- weather conditions, including abnormally mild winter or summer weather, and abnormally harsh winter or summer weather;
- availability and adequacy of pipeline and other transportation facilities;
- domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes;
- political conditions in gas or oil producing regions;
- technological advances relating to energy usage or relating to technology for exploration, production, refining and petrochemical manufacturing;
- the ability of members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to agree upon and maintain oil prices and production levels;
- the price and availability of alternative fuels; and

the impact of energy conservation efforts.

Since USHO's commencement of operations on April 9, 2008, there has been tremendous volatility in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. For example, the price of the NYMEX futures contract for heating oil rose to a 2008 high of approximately \$4.10 a gallon in early July 2008 and dropped to a 2008 low of approximately \$1.19 in late December 2008. The General Partner anticipates that there will be continued volatility in the price of the NYMEX futures contract for heating oil and futures contracts for other petroleum-based commodities. Consequently, investors should know that this volatility can lead to a loss of all or substantially all of their investment in USHO.

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The impact of environmental and other governmental laws and regulations may affect the price of heating oil.

Since heating oil prices correlate to crude oil prices, law and regulations that affect the price of crude oil impact the price of heating oil. Environmental and other governmental laws and regulations have increased the costs to plan, design, drill, install, operate and abandon oil wells. Other laws have prevented exploration and drilling of crude oil in certain environmentally sensitive federal lands and waters. Several environmental laws that have a direct or an indirect impact on the price of heating oil include, but are not limited to, the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980.

The limited method for transporting and storing heating oil may cause the price of heating oil to increase.

Heating oil is transported throughout the United States by way of pipelines, barges, tankers, trucks and rail cars and is stored in aboveground and underground storage facilities. These systems may not be adequate to meet demand, especially in times of peak demand or in areas of the United States where heating oil service is already limited due to minimal pipeline and storage infrastructure. As a result of the limited method for transporting and storing heating oil, the price of heating oil may increase.

Over-the-Counter Contract Risk

Over-the-counter transactions are subject to little, if any, regulation.

A portion of USHO's assets may be used to trade over-the-counter Heating Oil Interest contracts, such as forward contracts or swap or spot contracts. Over-the-counter contracts are typically traded on a principal-to-principal basis through dealer markets that are dominated by major money center and investment banks and other institutions and are essentially unregulated by the CFTC. You therefore do not receive the protection of CFTC regulation or the statutory scheme of the Commodity Exchange Act in connection with this trading activity by USHO. The markets for over-the-counter contracts rely upon the integrity of market participants in lieu of the additional regulation imposed by the CFTC on participants in the futures markets. The lack of regulation in these markets could expose USHO in certain circumstances to significant losses in the event of trading abuses or financial failure by participants.

USHO will be subject to credit risk with respect to counterparties to over-the-counter contracts entered into by USHO or held by special purpose or structured vehicles.

USHO also faces the risk of non-performance by the counterparties to the over-the-counter contracts. Unlike in futures contracts, the counterparty to these contracts is generally a single bank or other financial institution, rather than a clearing organization backed by a group of financial institutions. As a result, there will be greater counterparty credit risk in these transactions. A counterparty may not be able to meet its obligations to USHO, in which case USHO could suffer significant losses on these contracts.

If a counterparty becomes bankrupt or otherwise fails to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, USHO may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery in a bankruptcy or other reorganization proceeding.

USHO may obtain only limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances.

USHO may be subject to liquidity risk with respect to its over-the-counter contracts.

Over-the-counter contracts may have terms that make them less marketable than Futures Contracts. Over-the-counter contracts are less marketable because they are not traded on an exchange, do not have uniform terms and conditions, and are entered into based upon the creditworthiness of the parties and the availability of credit support, such as collateral, and in general, they are not transferable without the consent of the counterparty. These conditions diminish the ability to realize the full value of such contracts.

Risk of Trading in International Markets

Trading in international markets would expose USHO to credit and regulatory risk.

The General Partner invests primarily in Futures Contracts, a significant portion of which will be on United States exchanges including the NYMEX. However, a portion of USHO's trades may take place on

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markets and exchanges outside the United States. Some non-U.S. markets present risks because they are not subject to the same degree of regulation as their U.S. counterparts. None of the CFTC, NFA, or any domestic exchange regulates activities of any foreign boards of trade or exchanges, including the execution, delivery and clearing of transactions, nor has the power to compel enforcement of the rules of a foreign board of trade or exchange or of any applicable non-U.S. laws. Similarly, the rights of market participants, such as USHO, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a non-U.S. market or broker are also likely to be more limited than in the case of U.S. markets or brokers. As a result, in these markets, USHO has less legal and regulatory protection than it does when it trades domestically.

In some of these non-U.S. markets, the performance on a contract is the responsibility of the counterparty and is not backed by an exchange or clearing corporation and therefore exposes USHO to credit risk. Trading in non-U.S. markets also leaves USHO susceptible to swings in the value of the local currency against the U.S. dollar. Additionally, trading on non-U.S. exchanges is subject to the risks presented by exchange controls, expropriation, increased tax burdens and exposure to local economic declines and political instability. An adverse development with respect to any of these variables could reduce the profit or increase the loss earned on trades in the affected international markets.

International trading activities subject USHO to foreign exchange risk.

The price of any non-U.S. Futures Contract, option on any non-U.S. Futures Contract or non-U.S. Other Heating Oil-Related Investment, and, therefore, the potential profit and loss on such Heating Oil Interests, may be affected by any variance in the foreign exchange rate between the time the order is placed and the time it is liquidated, offset or exercised. As a result, changes in the value of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar may cause losses to USHO even if the contract traded is profitable.

USHO's international trading could expose it to losses resulting from non-U.S. exchanges that are less developed or less reliable than United States exchanges.

Some non-U.S. exchanges also may be in a more developmental stage so that prior price histories may not be indicative of current price dynamics. In addition, USHO may not have the same access to certain positions on foreign trading exchanges as do local traders, and the historical market data on which the General Partner bases its strategies may not be as reliable or accessible as it is for U.S. exchanges.

Tax Risk

Please refer to [U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations](#) for information regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of units.

Your tax liability may exceed the amount of distributions, if any, on your units.

Cash or property will be distributed at the sole discretion of the General Partner. The General Partner has not and does not intend to make cash or other distributions with respect to units. You will be required to pay U.S. federal income tax and, in some cases, state, local, or foreign income tax, on your allocable share of USHO's taxable income, without regard to whether you receive distributions or the amount of any distributions. Therefore, your tax liability with respect to your units may exceed the amount of cash or value of property (if any) distributed.

Your allocable share of taxable income or loss may differ from your economic income or loss on your units.

Due to the application of the assumptions and conventions applied by USHO in making allocations for tax purposes and other factors, your allocable share of USHO's income, gain, deduction or loss may be different than your economic profit or loss from your units for a taxable year. This difference could be temporary or permanent and, if permanent, could result in your being taxed on amounts in excess of your economic income.

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Items of income, gain, deduction, loss and credit with respect to units could be reallocated if the IRS does not accept the assumptions and conventions applied by USHO in allocating those items, with potential adverse consequences for you.

The U.S. tax rules pertaining to partnerships are complex and their application to large, publicly traded partnerships such as USHO is in many respects uncertain. USHO will apply certain assumptions and conventions in an attempt to comply with the intent of the applicable rules and to report taxable income, gains, deductions, losses and credits in a manner that properly reflects unitholders' economic gains and losses. These assumptions and conventions may not fully comply with all aspects of the Internal Revenue Code (Code) and applicable Treasury Regulations, however, and it is possible that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, will successfully challenge our allocation methods and require us to reallocate items of income, gain, deduction, loss or credit in a manner that adversely affects you. If this occurs, you may be required to file an amended tax return and to pay additional taxes plus deficiency interest.

We could be treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, which may substantially reduce the value of your units.

USHO has received an opinion of counsel that, under current U.S. federal income tax laws, USHO will be treated as a partnership that is not taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, provided that (i) at least 90 percent of USHO's annual gross income consists of qualifying income as defined in the Code, (ii) USHO is organized and operated in accordance with its governing agreements and applicable law and (iii) USHO does not elect to be taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. Although the General Partner anticipates that USHO has satisfied and will continue to satisfy the qualifying income requirement for all of its taxable years, that result cannot be assured. USHO has not requested and will not request any ruling from the IRS with respect to its classification as a partnership not taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes. If the IRS were to successfully assert that USHO is taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes in any taxable year, rather than passing through its income, gains, losses and deductions proportionately to unitholders, USHO would be subject to tax on its net income for the year at corporate tax rates. In addition, although the General Partner does not currently intend to make distributions with respect to units, any distributions would be taxable to unitholders as dividend income. Taxation of USHO as a corporation could materially reduce the after-tax return on an investment in units and could substantially reduce the value of your units.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO THE POSSIBLE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF AN INVESTMENT IN UNITS; SUCH TAX CONSEQUENCES MAY DIFFER IN RESPECT OF DIFFERENT INVESTORS.

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THE OFFERING

What is USHO?

USHO is a Delaware limited partnership organized on April 13, 2007. USHO maintains its main business office at 1320 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 145, Alameda, California 94502. USHO is a commodity pool. It operates pursuant to the terms of the LP Agreement, which grants full management control to the General Partner.

USHO is a publicly traded limited partnership which seeks to have the changes in percentage terms of its units NAV track the changes in percentage terms of the price of spot price of heating oil (also known as No. 2 fuel oil) for delivery to the New York harbor, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract for heating oil traded on the NYMEX, less USHO's expenses. USHO invests in a mixture of listed heating oil futures contracts, other non-listed heating oil related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. USHO began trading on April 9, 2008. As of November 30, 2009, USHO had total net assets of \$16,162,494 and had outstanding units of 600,000.

Who is the General Partner?

Our sole General Partner is United States Commodity Funds, LLC, a single member limited liability company that was formed in the state of Delaware on May 10, 2005. Prior to June 13, 2008, the General Partner was known as Victoria Bay Asset Management, LLC. It maintains its main business office at 1320 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 145, Alameda, California 94502. The General Partner is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wainwright Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Wainwright"). Mr. Nicholas Gerber (discussed below) controls Wainwright by virtue of his ownership of Wainwright's shares. Wainwright is a holding company that also owns an insurance company organized under Bermuda law (currently being liquidated) and a registered investment advisor firm named Ameristock Corporation. The General Partner is a member of the NFA and is registered with the CFTC as of December 1, 2005. The General Partner's registration as a CPO with the NFA was approved on December 1, 2005.

The General Partner is also currently the general partner of the Related Public Funds. USOF is a publicly traded limited partnership which seeks to have the changes in percentage terms of its units NAV track the changes in percentage terms in the spot price of light, sweet crude oil delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on light, sweet crude oil traded on the NYMEX, less USOF's expenses. USOF invests in a mixture of listed crude oil futures contracts, other non-listed oil related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. USOF began trading on April 10, 2006. As of November 30, 2009, USOF had total net assets of \$2,205,515,665 and had outstanding units of 56.3 million. USOF employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of USHO, except that its benchmark is the near month contract for light, sweet crude oil delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma on a long basis.

USNG is a publicly traded limited partnership which seeks to have the changes in percentage terms of its units NAV track the changes in percentage terms of the price of natural gas delivered at the Henry Hub, Louisiana, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on natural gas traded on the NYMEX, less USNG's expenses. USNG invests in a mixture of listed natural gas futures contracts, other non-listed natural gas related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. USNG began trading on April 18, 2007. As of November 30, 2009, USNG had total net assets of \$3,777,437,369 and had outstanding units of 347.4 million. USNG employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of USHO, except its benchmark is the near month contract for natural gas delivered at the Henry Hub, Louisiana.

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US12OF is a publicly traded limited partnership which seeks to have the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV track the changes in percentage terms in the price of light, sweet crude oil delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma, as measured by the changes in the average of the prices of 12 futures contracts on light, sweet crude oil traded on the NYMEX, less US12OF's expenses. US12OF invests in a mixture of listed crude oil futures contracts, other non-listed oil related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. US12OF began trading on December 6, 2007. As of November 30, 2009, US12OF had total net assets of \$151,027,944 and had outstanding units of 3.7 million. US12OF employs an investment strategy in its operations that is

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similar to the investment strategy of USHO, except that its benchmark is the average of the prices of the near month contract to expire and the following eleven months contracts for light, sweet crude oil delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma.

UGA is a publicly traded limited partnership which seeks to have the changes in percentage terms of its units NAV track the changes in percentage terms in the price of unleaded gasoline delivered to the New York harbor, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on gasoline traded on the NYMEX, less UGA's expenses. UGA invests in a mixture of listed gasoline futures contracts, other non-listed gasoline related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. UGA began trading on February 26, 2008. As of November 30, 2009, UGA had total net assets of \$76,044,876 and had outstanding units of 2.1 million. UGA employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of USHO except that its benchmark is the near month contract for unleaded gasoline delivered at the New York harbor.

USSO is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USSO is to have the changes in percentage terms of its units NAV inversely reflect the changes in percentage terms of the spot price of light, sweet crude oil delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on light, sweet crude oil as traded on the NYMEX, less USSO's expenses. USSO invests in a mixture of listed crude oil futures contracts, other non-listed crude oil related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. USSO began trading on September 18, 2009. As of November 30, 2009, USSO had total net assets of 13,270,772 and had outstanding units of 300,000. USSO employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of USHO, except its benchmark is the inverse of the near month contract for light, sweet crude oil delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma.

U12NG is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of US12NG is to have the changes in percentage terms of its units NAV inversely reflect the changes in percentage terms of the spot price of natural gas delivered at the Henry Hub, Louisiana, as measured by the changes in the average of the prices of 12 futures contracts on natural gas traded on the NYMEX, consisting of the near month contract to expire and the contracts for the following eleven months, for a total of 12 consecutive months' contracts, except when the near month contract is within two weeks of expiration, in which case it will be measured by the futures contracts that are the next month contract to expire and the contracts for the following eleven consecutive months, less US12NG's expenses. US12NG invests in a mixture of listed natural gas futures contracts, other non-listed natural gas futures contracts, other non-listed natural gas-related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. US12NG began trading on November 18, 2009. As of November 30, 2009, US12NG had total net assets of 9,997,224 and had outstanding units of 200,000. US12NG employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of USHO, except its benchmark is the average of the prices of the near month contract to expire and the following eleven months contracts for natural gas delivered at the Henry Hub, Louisiana.

See Prior Performance of the General Partner and Affiliates.

The General Partner is required to evaluate the credit risk of USHO to the futures commission merchant, oversee the purchase and sale of USHO's units by certain Authorized Purchasers, review daily positions and margin requirements of USHO, and manage USHO's investments. The General Partner also pays the fees of the Marketing Agent, the Administrator, and the Custodian.

Limited partners have no right to elect the General Partner on an annual or any other continuing basis. If the General Partner voluntarily withdraws, however, the holders of a majority of USHO's outstanding units (excluding for purposes of such determination units owned, if any, by the withdrawing General Partner and its affiliates) may elect its successor. The General Partner may not be removed as general partner except upon approval by the affirmative vote

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of the holders of at least 66 2/3% of our outstanding units (excluding units owned, if any, by the General Partner and its affiliates), subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions set forth in the LP Agreement.

The business and affairs of our General Partner are managed by a board of directors (the Board), which is comprised of four management directors, some of whom are also its executive officers (the Management Directors), and three independent directors who meet the independent director requirements

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established by the NYSE Arca and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Management Directors have the authority to manage the General Partner pursuant to its Limited Liability Company Agreement. Through its Management Directors, the General Partner manages the day-to-day operations of USHO. The Board has an audit committee which is made up of the three independent directors (Peter M. Robinson, Gordon L. Ellis, and Malcolm R. Fobes III). The audit committee is governed by an audit committee charter that is posted on USHO's website. Gordon L. Ellis and Malcolm R. Fobes III meet the financial sophistication requirements of the NYSE Arca and the audit committee charter.

Mr. Nicholas Gerber and Mr. Howard Mah also serve as executive officers of the General Partner. USHO has no executive officers. Its affairs are generally managed by the General Partner. The following individuals serve as Management Directors of the General Partner.

Nicholas Gerber has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of the General Partner since June 9, 2005 and a Management Director of the General Partner since May 10, 2005. He maintains his main business office at 1320 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 145, Alameda, California 94502. Mr. Gerber has acted as a portfolio manager for USHO since it commenced operations in April 2008 and the Related Public Funds since April 2006. He has been listed with the CFTC as a Principal of the General Partner since November 29, 2005, as branch office manager of the General Partner since May 15, 2009, and registered with the CFTC as an Associated Person of the General Partner on December 1, 2005. Currently, Mr. Gerber manages USHO and the Related Public Funds. He will also manage USBO. Mr. Gerber has also served as Vice President/Chief Investment Officer of Lyons Gate Reinsurance Company, Ltd., a company formed to reinsure workmen's compensation insurance, since June of 2003. Mr. Gerber has an extensive background in securities portfolio management and in developing investment funds that make use of indexing and futures contracts. He is also the founder of Ameristock Corporation, a California-based investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, that has been sponsoring and providing portfolio management services to mutual funds since March 1995. Since August 1995, Mr. Gerber has been the portfolio manager of the Ameristock Mutual Fund, Inc. a mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, focused on large cap U.S. equities that, as of August 31, 2009, had approximately \$203 million in assets. He has also been a Trustee for the Ameristock ETF Trust since June 2006, and served as a portfolio manager for the Ameristock/Ryan 1 Year, 2 Year, 5 Year, 10 Year and 20 Year Treasury ETF from June 2007 to June 2008 when such funds were liquidated. In these roles, Mr. Gerber has gained extensive experience in evaluating and retaining third-party service providers, including custodians, accountants, transfer agents, and distributors. Mr. Gerber has passed the Series 3 examination for associated persons. He holds an MBA in finance from the University of San Francisco and a BA from Skidmore College. Mr. Gerber is 46 years old.

Howard Mah has been a Management Director of the General Partner since May 10, 2005, Secretary of the General Partner since June 9, 2005, and Chief Financial Officer of the General Partner since May 23, 2006. He has been listed with the CFTC as a Principal of the General Partner since November 29, 2005. In these roles, Mr. Mah is currently involved in the management of USHO and the Related Public Funds and will be involved in the management of USBO. Mr. Mah also serves as the General Partner's Chief Compliance Officer. He received a Bachelor of Education from the University of Alberta, in 1986 and an MBA from the University of San Francisco in 1988. He has been Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer of the Ameristock ETF Trust since February 2007, Chief Compliance Officer of Ameristock Corporation since January 2001; a tax & finance consultant in private practice since January 1995, Secretary of Ameristock Mutual Fund since June 1995 and Ameristock Focused Value Fund from December 2000 to January 2005; Chief Compliance Officer of Ameristock Mutual Fund since August 2004 and the Co-Portfolio Manager of the Ameristock Focused Value Fund from December 2000 to January 2005. Mr. Mah is 44 years old.

Andrew F. Ngim has been a Management Director of the General Partner since May 10, 2005 and Treasurer of the General Partner since June 9, 2005. He has been listed with the CFTC as a Principal of the General Partner since

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November 29, 2005. As Treasurer of the General Partner, Mr. Ngim is currently involved in the management of USHO and the Related Public Funds and will be involved in the management of USBO. He received a Bachelor of Arts from the University of California at Berkeley in 1983. Mr. Ngim has been Ameristock Corporation's Managing Director since January 1999 and co-portfolio manager of Ameristock Corporation since January 2000, Trustee of the Ameristock ETF Trust since February 2007, and served as a portfolio manager for the Ameristock/Ryan 1 Year, 2 Year, 5 Year, 10 Year and 20 Year Treasury ETF from June 2007 to June 2008 when such funds were liquidated. Mr. Ngim is 48 years old.

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Robert L. Nguyen has been a Management Director of the General Partner since May 10, 2005. He has been listed with the CFTC as a Principal of the General Partner since November 29, 2005 and registered with the CFTC as an Associated Person on November 9, 2007. As a Management Director of the General Partner, Mr. Nguyen is currently involved in the management of USHO and the Related Public Funds and will be involved in the management of USBO. He received a Bachelor of Science from California State University Sacramento in 1981. Mr. Nguyen has been the Managing Principal of Ameristock Corporation since January 2000. Mr. Nguyen is 49 years old.

The following individuals provide significant services to USHO but are employed by the entities noted below.

John P. Love has acted as a Portfolio Operations Manager for USHO since it commenced operations in April 2008 and the Related Public Funds since January 2006 and is expected to be the Portfolio Operations Manager for USBO. Mr. Love is also employed by the General Partner. He has been listed with the CFTC as a Principal of the General Partner since January 17, 2006. Mr. Love also served as the operations manager of Ameristock Corporation from October 2002 to January 2007, where he was responsible for back office and marketing activities for the Ameristock Mutual Fund and Ameristock Focused Value Fund and for the firm in general. He holds a BFA in cinema-television from the University of Southern California. Mr. Love is 37 years old.

John T. Hyland, CFA acts as a Portfolio Manager and as the Chief Investment Officer for the General Partner. Mr. Hyland is employed by the General Partner. He registered with the CFTC as an Associated Person of the General Partner on December 1, 2005, and has been listed as a Principal of the General Partner since January 17, 2006. Mr. Hyland became the Portfolio Manager for USHO, USOF, USNG, US12OF, UGA and USSO in April 2008, April 2006, April 2007, December 2008, February 2008 and September 2009, respectively, and as Chief Investment Officer of the General Partner since January 2008, acts in such capacity on behalf of USHO and the Related Public Funds. He is also expected to become the Portfolio Manager for USBO and US12NG. As part of his responsibilities for USHO and the Related Public Funds, Mr. Hyland handles day-to-day trading, helps set investment policies, and oversees USHO's and the Related Public Funds' activities with their futures commission brokers, custodian-administrator, and marketing agent. Mr. Hyland has an extensive background in portfolio management and research with both equity and fixed income securities, as well as in the development of new types of complex investment funds. In July 2001, Mr. Hyland founded Towerhouse Capital Management, LLC, a firm that provides portfolio management and new fund development expertise to non-U.S. institutional investors. Mr. Hyland has been, and remains, a Principal and Portfolio Manager for Towerhouse. Mr. Hyland received his Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation in 1994. Mr. Hyland is a member of the CFA Institute (formerly AIMR). He is also a member of the National Association of Petroleum Investment Analysts, a not-for-profit organization of investment professionals focused on the oil industry. He serves as an arbitrator for FINRA, as part of their dispute resolution program. He is a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley and received a BA in political science/international relations in 1982. Mr. Hyland is 50 years old.

Ray W. Allen acts as a Portfolio Operations Manager for USHO, UGA, USSO and US12NG and is expected to be the Portfolio Operations Manager for USBO. He was hired by the General Partner in October 2007 and has been employed by the General Partner since January 14, 2008. He holds a Series 3 license and is registered with the CFTC as an Associated Person of the General Partner on March 25, 2008. He has been listed with the CFTC as a Principal of the General Partner since March 18, 2009. Mr. Allen's responsibilities include daily trading and operations for USHO, UGA and USSO. In addition, from February 2002 to October 2007, Mr. Allen was responsible for analyzing and evaluating the creditworthiness of client companies at Marble Bridge Funding Group Inc., in Walnut Creek, CA. Marble Bridge Funding Group Inc. is a commercial finance company providing capital to entrepreneurial companies. Mr. Allen received a BA in Economics from the University of California at Berkeley in 1980. Mr. Allen is 52 years old.

The following individuals serve as independent directors of the General Partner.

Peter M. Robinson has been an Independent Director of the General Partner since September 30, 2005 and, as such, serves on the board of directors of the General Partner, which acts on behalf of USHO and the Related Public Funds. He has been listed with the CFTC as a Principal of the General Partner since December 2005. Mr. Robinson has been employed as a Research Fellow writing about business and politics with the

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Hoover Institution since April 1993. The Hoover Institution is a public policy think tank located on the campus of Stanford University. Mr. Robinson graduated from Dartmouth College in 1979 and Oxford University in 1982. Mr. Robinson received an MBA from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. Mr. Robinson has also written three books and has been published in the New York Times, Red Herring, and Forbes ASAP and he is the editor of *Can Congress Be Fixed?: Five Essays on Congressional Reform* (Hoover Institution Press, 1995). Mr. Robinson is 51 years old.

Gordon L. Ellis has been an Independent Director of the General Partner since September 30, 2005 and, as such, serves on the board of directors of the General Partner, which acts on behalf of USHO and the Related Public Funds. He has been listed with the CFTC as a Principal of the General Partner since November 2005. Mr. Ellis has been Chairman of International Absorbents, Inc., a holding company of Absorption Corp., since July 1988, President and Chief Executive Officer since November 1996 and a Class I Director of the company since July 1985. Mr. Ellis is also a director of Absorption Corp., International Absorbents, Inc.'s wholly-owned subsidiary which is engaged in developing, manufacturing and marketing a wide range of animal care and industrial absorbent products. Mr. Ellis is a director/trustee of Polymer Solutions, Inc., a former publicly-held company that sold all of its assets effective as of February 3, 2004 and is currently winding down its operations and liquidating following such sale. Polymer Solutions previously manufactured paints, coatings, stains and primers for wood furniture manufacturers. Mr. Ellis is a professional engineer, with an MBA in international finance. Mr. Ellis is 62 years old.

Malcolm R. Fobes III has been an Independent Director of the General Partner since September 30, 2005 and, as such, serves on the board of directors of the General Partner, which acts on behalf of USHO and the Related Public Funds. He has been listed with the CFTC as a Principal of the General Partner since November 2005. Mr. Fobes is the founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Berkshire Capital Holdings, Inc., a California-based investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, that has been sponsoring and providing portfolio management services to mutual funds since June 1997. Since June 1997, Mr. Fobes has been the Chairman and President of The Berkshire Funds, a mutual fund investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Mr. Fobes also serves as portfolio manager of the Berkshire Focus Fund, a mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, which concentrates its investments in the electronic technology industry. From April 2000 to July 2006, Mr. Fobes also served as co-portfolio manager of The Wireless Fund, a mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, which concentrates its investments in companies engaged in the development, production, or distribution of wireless-related products or services. In these roles, Mr. Fobes has gained extensive experience in evaluating and retaining third-party service providers, including custodians, accountants, transfer agents, and distributors. Mr. Fobes was also contributing editor of *Start a Successful Mutual Fund: The Step-by-Step Reference Guide to Make It Happen* (JV Books, 1995). Mr. Fobes holds a B.S. degree in Finance and Economics from San Jose State University in California. Mr. Fobes is 44 years old.

The following are individual Principals, as that term is defined in CFTC Rule 3.1, for the General Partner: Melinda Gerber, the Gerber Family Trust, the Nicholas and Melinda Gerber Living Trust, Howard Mah, Andrew Ngim, Robert Nguyen, Peter Robinson, Gordon Ellis, Malcolm Fobes, John Love, John Hyland, Ray Allen and Wainwright Holdings, Inc. These individuals are principals due to their positions, however, Nicholas Gerber and Melinda Gerber are also principals due to their controlling stake in Wainwright. None of the principals owns or has any other beneficial interest in USHO. Nicholas Gerber, John Hyland and Ray Allen make trading and investment decisions for USHO. Nicholas Gerber, John Hyland and Ray Allen execute trades on behalf of USHO. In addition, Nicholas Gerber, John Hyland, Robert Nguyen and Ray Allen are registered with the CFTC as Associated Persons of the General Partner and are NFA Associate Members.

Executive Compensation and Fees to the General Partner

USHO is contractually obligated to pay the General Partner a management fee based on daily net assets and paid monthly of 0.60% per annum on average net assets.

The following table sets forth compensation earned during the period from April 9, 2008 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2008, by the Directors of the General Partner. USHO's portion of the aggregate fees paid to the Directors for the period from April 9, 2008 to December 31, 2008 was \$1,422.

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Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan	All Other Compensation ⁽¹⁾	Total
Management Directors							
Nicholas Gerber	\$0	NA	NA	NA	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0
Andrew F. Ngim	\$0	NA	NA	NA	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0
Howard Mah	\$0	NA	NA	NA	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0
Robert L. Nguyen	\$0	NA	NA	NA	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$0
Independent Directors							
Peter M. Robinson	\$52,000	NA	NA	NA	\$ 0	\$ 35,000	\$87,000
Gordon L. Ellis	\$52,000	NA	NA	NA	\$ 0	\$ 35,000	\$87,000
Malcolm R. Fobes III ⁽²⁾	\$73,000	NA	NA	NA	\$ 0	\$ 35,000	\$108,000

Payments made under this column represent cash payments made in lieu of directors' and officers' insurance (1) coverage. Such payments were made only to the Independent Directors of the General Partner for their service on the Board of the General Partner on behalf of USHO and the Related Public Funds.

(2) Mr. Fobes serves as chairman of the audit committee of the General Partner and receives additional compensation in recognition of the additional responsibilities he has undertaken in this role.

Market Price of Units

USHO's units have traded on the NYSE Arca under the symbol UHN since November 25, 2008. Prior to trading on the NYSE Arca, USHO's units previously traded on the AMEX under the symbol UHN since its initial public offering on April 9, 2008. The following table sets forth the range of reported high and low sales prices of the units as reported on AMEX and NYSE Arca, as applicable, for the period from April 9, 2008 to September 30, 2009.

	High	Low
Fiscal Year 2009		
First quarter	\$ 25.20	\$ 17.29
Second quarter	27.34	19.88
Third quarter	27.50	21.60
Fiscal Year 2008		
First quarter	\$	\$
Second quarter (beginning April 9, 2008)	\$ 65.79	\$ 50.18
Third quarter	\$ 67.25	\$ 42.20
Fourth quarter	\$ 45.55	\$ 18.75

As of December 31, 2008, USHO had 599 holders of units.

Prior Performance of the General Partner and Affiliates

The General Partner is currently the general partner of the Related Public Funds and the General Partner of USHO. Each of the General Partner and the Related Public Funds is located in California.

USHO's units began trading on the American Stock Exchange on April 9, 2008 and are offered on a continuous basis. As a result of the acquisition of the American Stock Exchange by NYSE Euronext, USHO's units commenced trading on the NYSE Arca on November 25, 2008. As of November 30, 2009, the total amount of money raised by USHO from its authorized purchasers was \$27,751,399; the total number of authorized purchasers of USHO was 6; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of USHO was 8; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 800,000.

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Since the offering of USHO units to the public on April 9, 2008 to November 30, 2009, the simple average daily change in its benchmark futures contract was -0.105%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USHO over the same time period was -0.104%. The average daily difference was 0.001% (or 0.1 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the Benchmark Futures Contract, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was -0.204%, meaning that over this time period USHO's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

USOF's units began trading on the American Stock Exchange on April 10, 2006 and are offered on a continuous basis. As a result of the acquisition of the American Stock Exchange by NYSE Euronext, USOF's units commenced trading on the NYSE Arca on November 25, 2008. As of November 30, 2009, the total amount of money raised by USOF from its authorized purchasers was \$23,725,860,357; the total number of authorized purchasers of USOF was 17; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of USOF was 4,381; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 438,100,000.

Since the offering of USOF units to the public on April 10, 2006 to November 30, 2009, the simple average daily change in its benchmark oil futures contract was -0.028%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USOF over the same time period was -0.022%. The average daily difference was 0.006% (or 0.6 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the benchmark oil futures contract, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was 1.661%, meaning that over this time period USOF's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

USNG's units began trading on the American Stock Exchange on April 18, 2007 and are offered on a continuous basis. As a result of the acquisition of the American Stock Exchange by NYSE Euronext, USNG's units commenced trading on the NYSE Arca on November 25, 2008. As of November 30, 2009, the total amount of money raised by USNG from its authorized purchasers was \$9,784,681,404; the total number of authorized purchasers of USNG was 14; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of USNG was 5,600; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 560,000,000.

Since the offering of USNG units to the public on April 18, 2007 to November 30, 2009, the simple average daily change in its benchmark futures contract was -0.209%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USNG over the same time period was -0.207%. The average daily difference was 0.002% (or 0.2 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the benchmark futures contract, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was 0.406%, meaning that over this time period USNG's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

US12OF's units began trading on the American Stock Exchange on December 6, 2007 and are offered on a continuous basis. As a result of the acquisition of the American Stock Exchange by NYSE Euronext, US12OF's units commenced trading on the NYSE Arca on November 25, 2008. As of November 30, 2009, the total amount of money raised by US12OF from its authorized purchasers was \$208,307,351; the total number of authorized purchasers of US12OF was 5; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of US12OF was 71; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 7,100,000.

Since the offering of US12OF units to the public on December 6, 2007 to November 30, 2009, the simple average daily change in its benchmark oil futures contracts was -0.002%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of US12OF over the same time period was -0.001%. The average daily difference was 0.001% (or 0.1 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the benchmark oil futures contracts, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was -0.094%, meaning that over this time period US12OF's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

UGA's units began trading on the American Stock Exchange on February 26, 2008 and are offered on a continuous basis. As a result of the acquisition of the American Stock Exchange by NYSE Euronext, UGA's units commenced trading on the NYSE Arca on November 25, 2008. As of November 30, 2009, the total amount of money raised by UGA from its authorized purchasers was \$126,264,651; the total number of

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authorized purchasers of UGA was 6; the number of baskets purchased by Authorized Purchasers of UGA was 42; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 4,200,000.

Since the offering of UGA units to the public on February 26, 2008 to November 30, 2009, the simple average daily change in its benchmark futures contract was -0.014%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of UGA over the same time period was -0.015%. The average daily difference was -0.001% (or 0.1 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the benchmark futures contract, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was -1.075%, meaning that over this time period UGA's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

USSO's units began trading on the NYSE Arca on September 18, 2009 and are offered on a continuous basis. As of November 30, 2009, the total amount of money raised by USSO from its authorized purchasers was \$14,290,533; the total number of authorized purchasers was 7; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers was 3; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 300,000.

Since the offering of USSO units to the public on September 18, 2009 to November 30, 2009, the inverse of the simple average daily change in its benchmark futures contract was -0.236, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USSO over the same time period was -0.238%. The average daily difference was -0.002% (or 0.2 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the benchmark futures contract, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was -0.366%, meaning that over this time period USSO's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

US12NG's units began trading on the NYSE Arca on November 18, 2009 and are offered on a continuous basis. As of November 30, 2009, the total amount of money raised by US12NG from its authorized purchasers was \$9,903,387; the total number of authorized purchasers was 2; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers was 2; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 200,000.

The table below shows the relationship between the trading prices of the units of each of the Related Public Funds and the daily NAV of such fund, since inception through August 31, 2009. The first row shows the average amount of the variation between the fund's closing market price and NAV, computed on a daily basis since inception, while the second and third rows depict the maximum daily amount of the end of day premiums and discounts to NAV since inception, on a percentage basis. Management of the General Partner believes that maximum and minimum end of day premiums and discounts typically occur because trading in the units continues on the NYSE Arca until 4:00 p.m. New York time while regular trading in the Benchmark Futures Contract on the NYMEX ceases at 2:30 p.m. New York time and the value of the relevant benchmark futures contract, for purposes of determining its end of day NAV, can be determined at that time. One known exception to this conclusion were the premiums on trading in USNG units that occurred between July 8, 2009 and September 28, 2009, when USNG suspended the issuance of Creation Baskets as a result of regulatory concern relating to the size of USNG's positions in the natural gas futures and cleared swap markets, and there was continued demand for such units and other similar natural gas futures linked investments in the market.

	USOF	USNG	US12OF	UGA	USHO	USSO ⁽¹⁾
Average Difference	\$0.01	\$0.07	-\$0.06	\$0.01	\$0.02	
Max Premium %	4.10%	19.04%	10.31%	3.03%	3.14%	
Max Discount %	-4.51%	-3.43%	-9.71%	-4.50%	3.00%	

(1)

USSO began trading operations on September 18, 2009, and thus no meaningful data is available indicating the relationship between the trading prices of its units and its daily NAV for the specified period.

There are significant differences between investing in USHO and the Related Public Funds and investing directly in the futures market. The General Partner's results with the Related Public Funds may not be representative of results that may be experienced with a fund directly investing in futures contracts or other managed funds investing in futures contracts. For more information on the performance of the Related Public Funds see the Performance Tables below.

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USHO:

Experience in Raising and Investing in Funds through November 30, 2009

**PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Dollar Amount Offered*:	\$ 500,000,000
Dollar Amount Raised:	\$ 27,751,399
Organizational and Offering Expenses**:	
SEC registration fee:	\$ 142,234
FINRA registration fee:	\$ 151,000
Listing fee:	\$ 5,000
Auditor's fees and expenses:	\$ 27,500
Legal fees and expenses:	\$ 105,317
Printing expenses:	\$ 102,965
Length of offering	Continuous

* Reflects the offering price per unit set forth on the cover page of the registration statement registering such units filed with the SEC.

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These expenses were paid for by the General Partner.

Compensation to the General Partner and Other Compensation

Expenses paid by USHO through November 30, 2009 in dollar terms:

Expenses:	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid to General Partner:	\$ 101,671
Amount Paid in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	\$ 16,884
Other Amounts Paid*:	\$ 46,996
Total Expenses Paid:	\$ 165,551
Expenses Waived:**	\$ 307,403
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued Including Expenses Waived:	\$ 472,954

* Includes expenses relating to the registration of new units, legal fees, auditing fees, printing expenses, licensing fees, expenses relating to the tax reporting and fees paid to the independent directors.

The General Partner, though under no obligation to do so, agreed to pay certain expenses, to the extent that such **expenses exceeded 0.15% (15 basis points) of USHO's NAV, on an annualized basis. The General Partner has no obligation to continue such payment into subsequent periods.

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Expenses paid by USHO through November 30, 2009 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses:	Amount As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
General Partner:	0.60% annualized
Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	0.10% annualized
Other Amounts Paid:	0.28% annualized
Total Expenses Paid:	0.98% annualized
Expenses Waived:	1.81% annualized
Total Expenses Paid Including Expenses Waived:	2.79% annualized
USHO Performance:	
Name of Commodity Pool:	USHO
Type of Commodity Pool:	Exchange traded security
Inception of Trading:	April 9, 2008
Aggregate Subscriptions (from inception through November 30, 2009):	\$27,751,399
Total Net Assets as of November 30, 2009:	\$16,162,494
Initial NAV Per Unit as of Inception:	\$50.00
NAV per Unit as of November 30, 2009:	\$26.94
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down:	Oct 2008 (28.63%)
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down:	Jun 2008 Feb 2009 (69.17%)
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2008)	599

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COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR USHO

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

Month	Rates of Return			
	2008		2009	
January			0.05	%
February			(11.34))%
March			6.73	%
April	2.84%*		(3.85))%
May	15.93	%	23.13	%
June	5.91	%	4.55	%
July	(12.18)	)%	0.39	%
August	(8.41)	)%	(2.71))%
September	(9.77)	)%	(0.48))%
October	(28.63)	)%	7.60	%
November	(18.38))%	0.19	%
December	(17.80))%		
Annual Rate of Return	(56.12))%	22.79%**	

*

Partial from April 9, 2008

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Through November 30, 2009

Terms Used in Performance Tables

Draw-down: Losses experienced over a specified period. Draw-down is measured on the basis of monthly returns only and does not reflect intra-month figures.

Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down: The largest single month loss sustained since inception of trading.

Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down: The largest percentage decline in the NAV per unit over the history of the fund. This need not be a continuous decline, but can be a series of positive and negative returns where the negative returns are larger than the positive returns. Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down represents the greatest percentage decline from any month-end NAV per unit that occurs without such month-end NAV per unit being equaled or exceeded as of a subsequent month-end. For example, if the NAV per unit declined by \$1 in each of January and February, increased by \$1 in March and declined again by \$2 in April, a peak-to-valley drawdown analysis conducted as of the end of April would consider that drawdown to be still continuing and to be \$3 in amount, whereas if the NAV per unit had increased by \$2 in March, the January-February drawdown would have ended as of the end of February at the \$2 level.

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PERFORMANCE OF THE RELATED PUBLIC FUNDS

USOF:

Experience in Raising and Investing in Funds through November 30, 2009

**PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Dollar Amount Offered in USOF Offering*:	\$ 71,257,630,000
Dollar Amount Raised in USOF Offering:	\$ 23,725,860,357
Organizational and Offering Expenses**:	
SEC registration fee:	\$ 2,480,174
FINRA registration fee:	\$ 603,500
Listing fee:	\$ 5,000
Auditor's fees and expenses:	\$ 335,850
Legal fees and expenses:	\$ 1,952,782
Printing expenses:	\$ 285,230
Length of USOF Offering:	Continuous

* Reflects the offering price per unit set forth on the cover page of the registration statement registering such units filed with the SEC.

Through December 31, 2006, these expenses were paid for by an affiliate of the General Partner in connection with **the initial public offering. Following December 31, 2006, USOF has borne the expenses related to the offering of its units.

Compensation to the General Partner and Other Compensation

Expenses Paid by USOF through November 30, 2009 in dollar terms:

Expenses:	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid to General Partner:	\$ 19,930,747
Amount Paid in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	\$ 7,112,952
Other Amounts Paid*:	\$ 8,165,536
Total Expenses Paid:	\$ 35,209,235

* Includes expenses relating to the registration of units, legal fees, auditing fees, printing expenses, licensing fees, expenses relating to the tax reporting and fees paid to the independent directors.

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Expenses paid by USOF through November 30, 2009 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses:	Amount As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
General Partner:	0.46% annualized
Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	0.16% annualized
Other Amounts Paid:	0.19% annualized
Total Expenses Paid:	0.81% annualized
USOF Performance:	
Name of Commodity Pool:	USOF
Type of Commodity Pool:	Exchange traded security
Inception of Trading:	April 10, 2006
Aggregate Subscriptions (from inception through November 30, 2009):	\$23,725,860,357
Total Net Assets as of November 30, 2009:	\$2,205,515,665
Initial NAV per Unit as of Inception:	\$67.39
NAV per Unit as of November 30, 2009:	\$39.17
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down:	Oct 2008 (31.57)%
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down:	Jun 2008 Feb 2009 (75.84)%
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2008)	79,597

**COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR USOF
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Month	Rates of Return			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
January		(6.55)%	(4.00)%	(14.60)%
February		5.63 %	11.03 %	(6.55)%
March		4.61 %	0.63 %	7.23 %
April	3.47%*	(4.26)%	12.38 %	(2.38)%
May	(2.91)%	(4.91)%	12.80 %	26.69 %
June	3.16 %	9.06 %	9.90 %	4.16 %
July	(0.50)%	10.57 %	(11.72)%	(2.30)%
August	(6.97)%	(4.95)%	(6.75)%	(1.98)%
September	(11.72)%	12.11 %	(12.97)%	0.25 %
October	(8.45)%	16.98 %	(31.57)%	8.43 %
November	4.73 %	(4.82)%	(20.65)%	(0.51)%
December	(5.21)%	8.67 %	(22.16)%	
Annual Rate of Return	(23.03)%	46.17 %	(54.75)%	14.16%**

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Partial from April 10, 2006

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Through November 30, 2009

For a definition of Draw-down, please see text below Composite Performance Data for USHO.

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USNG:

Experience in Raising and Investing in Funds through November 30, 2009

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

Dollar Amount Offered in USNG Offering*:	\$ 11,846,500,000
Dollar Amount Raised in USNG Offering:	\$ 9,784,681,404
Organizational and Offering Expenses**:	
SEC registration fee:	\$ 1,361,084
FINRA registration fee:	\$ 377,500
Listing fee:	\$ 5,000
Auditor's fees and expenses:	\$ 274,350
Legal fees and expenses:	\$ 1,478,566
Printing expenses:	\$ 73,270
Length of USNG Offering:	Continuous

* Reflects the offering price per unit set forth on the cover page of the registration statement registering such units filed with the SEC.

** Through April 18, 2007, these expenses were paid for by the General Partner. Following April 18, 2007, USNG has borne the expenses related to the offering of its units.

Compensation to the General Partner and Other Compensation

Expenses paid by USNG through November 30, 2009 in dollar terms:

Expenses:	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid to General Partner:	\$ 16,315,721
Amount Paid in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	\$ 11,678,292
Other Amounts Paid*:	\$ 8,970,685
Total Expenses Paid:	\$ 36,964,698

* Includes expenses relating to the registration of units, legal fees, auditing fees, printing expenses, licensing fees, expenses relating to the tax reporting and fees paid to the independent directors.

Expenses paid by USNG through November 30, 2009 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses:	Amount As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
General Partner:	0.59% annualized
Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	0.42% annualized
Other Amounts Paid:	0.32% annualized

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Total Expenses Paid:	1.34% annualized
USNG Performance:	
Name of Commodity Pool:	USNG
Type of Commodity Pool:	Exchange traded security
Inception of Trading:	April 18, 2007
Aggregate Subscriptions (from inception through November 30, 2009):	\$9,784,681,404
Total Net Assets as of November 30, 2009:	\$3,777,437,369
Initial NAV per Unit as of Inception:	\$50.00
NAV per Unit as of November 30, 2009:	\$9.18
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down:	Jul 2008 (32.13)%
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down:	Jun 2008 Nov 2009 (85.89)%
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2008)	59,745

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**COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR USNG
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Month	Rates of Return					
	2007		2008		2009	
January			8.87	%	(21.49)%
February			15.87	%	(5.47)%
March			6.90	%	(11.81)%
April	4.30	%*	6.42	%	(13.92)%
May	(0.84	)%	6.53	%	10.37	%
June	(15.90	)%	13.29	%	(4.63)%
July	(9.68	)%	(32.13	)%	(8.70)%
August	(13.37	)%	(13.92	)%	(27.14)%
September	12.28	%	(9.67	)%	26.03	%
October	12.09	%	(12.34	)%	(13.31)%
November	(16.16	)%	(6.31	)%	(11.86)%
December	0.75	%	(14.32)%		
Annual Rate of Return	(27.64	)%	(35.68	)%	(62.01)	%**

*

Partial from April 18, 2007

**

Through November 30, 2009

For a definition of Draw-down, please see text below Composite Performance Data for USHO.

US12OF:

Experience in Raising and Investing in Funds through November 30, 2009

**PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Dollar Amount Offered in US12OF Offering*:	\$ 3,718,000,000
Dollar Amount Raised in US12OF Offering:	\$ 208,307,351
Organizational and Offering Expenses**:	
SEC registration fee:	\$ 129,248
FINRA registration fee:	\$ 151,000
Listing fee:	\$ 5,000
Auditor's fees and expenses:	\$ 60,700
Legal fees and expenses:	\$ 297,544
Printing expenses:	\$ 43,019
Length of US12OF Offering:	Continuous

* Reflects the offering price per unit set forth on the cover page of the registration statement registering such units filed with the SEC.

Through March 31, 2009, these expenses were paid for by an affiliate of the General Partner in connection with the **initial public offering. Following March 31, 2009, US12OF has borne the expenses related to the offering of its units.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Compensation to the General Partner and Other Compensation****Expenses paid by US12OF through November 30, 2009 in dollar terms:**

Expenses:	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid to General Partner:	\$ 843,751
Amount Paid in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	\$ 40,666
Other Amounts Paid*:	\$ 597,027
Total Expenses Paid:	\$ 1,481,264

* Includes expenses relating to the registration of units, legal fees, auditing fees, printing expenses, licensing fees, expenses relating to the tax reporting and fees paid to the independent directors.

Expenses paid by US12OF through November 30, 2009 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses:	Amount As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
General Partner:	0.60% annualized
Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	0.04% annualized
Other Amounts Paid:	0.42% annualized
Total Expenses Paid:	1.06% annualized
US12OF Performance:	
Name of Commodity Pool:	US12OF
Type of Commodity Pool:	Exchange traded security
Inception of Trading:	December 6, 2007
Aggregate Subscriptions (from inception through November 30, 2009):	\$208,307,351
Total Net Assets as of November 30, 2009:	\$151,027,944
Initial NAV per Unit as of Inception:	\$50.00
NAV per Unit as of November 30, 2009:	\$40.82
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down:	Oct 2008 (29.59)%
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down:	Jun 2008 Feb 2009 (66.97)%
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2008)	540

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**COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR US12OF
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Month	Rates of Return			
	2007	2008	2009	
January		(2.03)%	(7.11)%	
February		10.48 %	(4.34)%	
March		(0.66)%	9.22 %	
April		11.87 %	(1.06)%	
May		15.47 %	20.40 %	
June		11.59 %	4.51 %	
July		(11.39)%	1.22 %	
August		(6.35)%	(2.85)%	
September		(13.12)%	(0.92)%	
October		(29.59)%	8.48 %	
November		(16.17)%	2.31 %	
December	8.46%*	(12.66)%		
Annual Rate of Return	8.46 %	(42.39)%	30.67%**	

*

Partial from December 6, 2007

**

Through November 30, 2009

For a definition of Draw-down, please see text below Composite Performance Data for USHO.

UGA:

Experience in Raising and Investing in Funds through November 30, 2009

**PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Dollar Amount Offered in UGA Offering*:	\$ 1,500,000,000
Dollar Amount Raised in UGA Offering:	\$ 126,264,651
Organizational and Offering Expenses**:	
SEC registration fee:	\$ 184,224
FINRA registration fee:	\$ 151,000
Listing fee:	\$ 5,000
Auditor s fees and expenses:	\$ 27,500
Legal fees and expenses:	\$ 204,698
Printing expenses:	\$ 159,814
Length of UGA Offering:	Continuous

* Reflects the offering price per unit set forth on the cover page of the registration statement registering such units filed with the SEC.

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These expenses were paid for by the General Partner.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Compensation to the General Partner and Other Compensation****Expenses paid by UGA through November 30, 2009 in dollar terms:**

Expenses:	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid to General Partner:	\$ 439,769
Amount Paid in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	\$ 85,289
Other Amounts Paid*:	\$ 135,158
Total Expenses Paid:	\$ 660,216
Expenses Waived:**	\$ 262,322
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued Including Expenses Waived:	\$ 922,538

*Includes expenses relating to the registration of new units, legal fees, auditing fees, printing expenses, licensing fees, expenses relating to the tax reporting and fees paid to the independent directors.

The General Partner, though under no obligation to do so, agreed to pay certain expenses, to the extent that such **expenses exceeded 0.15% (15 basis points) of UGA's NAV, on an annualized basis. The General Partner has no obligation to continue such payment into subsequent periods.

Expenses paid by UGA through November 30, 2009 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses:	Amount As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
General Partner:	0.60% annualized
Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	0.12% annualized
Other Amounts Paid:	0.18% annualized
Total Expenses Paid:	0.90% annualized
Expenses Waived:	0.36% annualized
Total Expenses Paid Including Expenses Waived:	1.26% annualized
UGA Performance:	
Name of Commodity Pool:	UGA
Type of Commodity Pool:	Exchange traded security
Inception of Trading:	February 26, 2008
Aggregate Subscriptions (from inception through November 30, 2009):	\$126,264,651
Total Net Assets as of November 30, 2009:	\$76,044,876
Initial NAV per Unit as of Inception:	\$50.00
NAV per Unit as of November 30, 2009:	\$36.21
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down:	Oct 2008 (38.48%)
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down:	Jun 2008 Dec 2008 (69.02%)
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2008)	2,960

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**COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR UGA
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Month	Rates of Return			
	2008		2009	
January			16.23	%
February	(0.56)	%*	0.26	%
March	(2.39)	)%	2.59	%
April	10.94	%	2.07	%
May	15.60	%	30.41	%
June	4.80	%	1.65	%
July	(12.79)	)%	6.24	%
August	(3.88)	)%	(3.71))%
September	(9.36)	)%	(3.38))%
October	(38.48)	)%	10.96	%
November	(21.35)	)%	1.00	%
December	(15.72))%		
Annual Rate of Return	(59.58)	)%	79.17%	**

*

Partial from February 26, 2008

**

Through November 30, 2009

For a definition of Draw-down, please see text below Composite Performance Data for USHO.

USSO:

**Experience in Raising and Investing in Funds Through
November 30, 2009**

**PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Dollar Amount Offered*	\$ 1,250,000,000
Dollar Amount Raised	\$ 14,290,533
Organizational and Offering Expenses:**	
SEC registration fee	\$ 49,125
FINRA registration fee	\$ 75,500
Listing fee	\$ 5,000
Auditor's fees and expenses	\$ 2,500
Legal fees and expenses	\$ 387,835

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Printing expenses	\$ 23,945
Length of USSO offering	Continuous

* Reflects the offering price per unit set forth on the cover page of the registration statement registering such units filed with the SEC.

**

These expenses were paid for by the General Partner.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS**Compensation to the General Partner and Other Compensation
USSO:****Expenses Paid by USSO Through November 30, 2009 in Dollar Terms:**

Expenses	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid to General Partner	\$ 13,086
Amount Paid in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions	\$ 3,203
Other Amounts Paid*	\$ 4,195
Total Expenses Paid	\$ 20,484
Expenses Waived**	\$ 109,010
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued Including Expenses Waived	\$ 129,494

* Includes expenses relating to legal fees, auditing fees, printing expenses, licensing fees, expenses relating to tax reporting and fees paid to the independent directors.

The General Partner, though under no obligation to do so, agreed to pay certain expenses, to the extent that such **expenses exceeded 0.15% (15 basis points) of USSO's NAV, on an annualized basis. The General Partner has no obligation to continue such payment into subsequent periods.

Expenses Paid by USSO Through November 30, 2009 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses	Amount As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
General Partner	0.61% annualized
Portfolio Brokerage Commissions	0.15% annualized
Other Amounts Paid	0.20% annualized
Total Expenses Paid	0.95% annualized
Expenses Waived	5.07% annualized
Total Expenses Paid Including Expenses Waived	6.03% annualized
USSO Performance:	
Name of Commodity Pool	USSO
Type of Commodity Pool	Exchange traded security
Inception of Trading	September 18, 2009
Aggregate Subscriptions (from inception through November 30, 2009)	\$14,290,533
Total Net Assets as of November 30, 2009	\$13,270,772
Initial NAV per Unit as of Inception	\$50.00
NAV per Unit as of November 30, 2009	\$44.24
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down	Oct 09 (8.65)%
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down	Sep 09 Nov 09 (11.52)%
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2008)	N/A

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**COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR USSO
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Month	Rates of Return 2009
January	
February	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	(2.90)%*
October	(8.65)%
November	(0.25)%
December	
Annual Rate of Return	(11.52)%**

* Partial from September 18, 2009.
** Through November 30, 2009.

For a definition of draw-down, please see text below Composite Performance Data for USHO.

US12NG:

**Experience in Raising and Investing in Funds Through
November 30, 2009**

**PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Dollar Amount Offered*	\$ 1,500,000,000
Dollar Amount Raised	\$ 9,903,387
Organizational and Offering Expenses:**	
SEC registration fee	\$ 82,445
FINRA registration fee	\$ 75,500
Listing fee	\$ 5,000
Auditor's fees and expenses	\$ 2,500
Legal fees and expenses	\$ 315,168

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Printing expenses	\$ 31,003
Length of US12NG offering	Continuous

* Reflects the offering price per unit set forth on the cover page of the registration statement registering such units filed with the SEC.

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These expenses were paid for by the General Partner.

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**Compensation to the General Partner and Other Compensation
US12NG:**

Expenses Paid by US12NG Through November 30, 2009 in Dollar Terms:

Expenses	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid to General Partner	\$ **
Amount Paid in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions	\$ **
Other Amounts Paid*	\$ **
Total Expenses Paid	\$ **

* Includes expenses relating to legal fees, auditing fees, printing expenses, licensing fees, expenses relating to tax reporting and fees paid to the independent directors.

** As US12NG commenced operations on November 18, 2009, there is not sufficient information available with respect to expenses paid or accrued through November 30, 2009.

**Expenses Paid by US12NG Through November 30, 2009 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net
Assets:**

Expenses	Amount As a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
General Partner	N/A% annualized
Portfolio Brokerage Commissions	N/A% annualized
Other Amounts Paid	N/A% annualized
Total Expense Ratio	N/A% annualized
US12NG Performance:	
Name of Commodity Pool	US12NG
Type of Commodity Pool	Exchange traded security
Inception of Trading	November 18, 2009
Aggregate Subscriptions (from inception through November 30, 2009)	\$9,903,387
Total Net Assets as of November 30, 2009	\$9,997,224
Initial NAV per Unit as of Inception	\$50.00
NAV per Unit as of November 30, 2009	\$49.99
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down	Nov 09 (0.02)%
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down	Nov 09 (0.02)%
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2008)	N/A

**COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR US12NG
PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

	Rates of Return 2009
Month	
January	
February	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	(0.02)%*
December	
Annual Rate of Return	(0.02)%**

* Partial from November 18, 2009.

** Through November 30, 2009.

For a definition of draw-down, please see text below Composite Performance Data for USHO.

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Other Related Commodity Trading and Investment Management Experience

Ameristock Corporation is an affiliate of the General Partner and it is a California-based registered investment advisor registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the Advisers Act), that has been sponsoring and providing portfolio management services to mutual funds since 1995. Ameristock Corporation is the investment adviser to the Ameristock Mutual Fund, Inc., a mutual fund registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act) that focuses on large cap U.S. equities that had approximately \$162 million in assets as of March 31, 2009. Ameristock Corporation was also the investment advisor to the Ameristock ETF Trust, an open-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act that consisted of five separate investment portfolios, each of which sought investment results, before fees and expenses, that corresponded generally to the price and yield performance of a particular U.S. Treasury securities index owned and compiled by Ryan Holdings LLC and Ryan ALM, Inc. The Ameristock ETF Trust has liquidated each of its investment portfolios and is in the process of winding up its affairs.

How Does USHO Operate?

The net assets of USHO consist primarily of investments in futures contracts for heating oil, but may also consist of crude oil, gasoline, natural gas and other petroleum-based fuels traded on the NYMEX, ICE Futures or other U.S. and foreign exchanges (collectively, Futures Contracts). USHO may also invest in other heating oil-related investments such as cash-settled options on Futures Contracts, forward contracts for heating oil, cleared swap contracts, and over-the-counter transactions that are based on the price of heating oil, crude oil and other petroleum-based fuels, Futures Contracts and indices based on the foregoing (collectively, Other Heating Oil-Related Investments). For convenience and unless otherwise specified, Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments collectively are referred to as Heating Oil Interests in this prospectus.

USHO invests in Heating Oil Interests to the fullest extent possible without being leveraged or unable to satisfy its current or potential margin or collateral obligations with respect to its investments in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. In pursuing this objective, the primary focus of the General Partner is the investment in Futures Contracts and the management of USHO's investments in short-term obligations of the United States of two years or less (Treasuries), cash and/or cash equivalents for margining purposes and as collateral.

The investment objective of USHO is to have the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV reflect the changes in percentage terms of the price of heating oil (also known as No. 2 fuel) for delivery at the New York harbor, as measured by the changes in the price of the Futures Contract on heating oil as traded on the NYMEX (the Benchmark Futures Contract) that is the near month contract to expire, except when the near month contract is within two weeks of expiration, in which case it will be measured by the futures contract that is the next month contract to expire, less USHO's expenses. It is not the intent of USHO to be operated in a fashion such that its NAV will equal, in dollar terms, the spot price of heating oil or any particular futures contract based on heating oil.

USHO seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a combination of Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments such that changes in its NAV, measured in percentage terms, will closely track the changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract, also measured in percentage terms. Management believes that it is not practical to manage the portfolio to achieve such an investment goal when investing in listed heating oil futures contracts.

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As a specific benchmark, the General Partner endeavors to place USHO's trades in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments and otherwise manage USHO's investments so that A will be within plus/minus 10 percent of B , where:

A is the average daily change in USHO's NAV for any period of 30 successive valuation days; *i.e.*, any NYSE Arca trading day as of which USHO calculates its NAV, and

B is the average daily change in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract over the same period.

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The General Partner believes that market arbitrage opportunities will cause daily changes in USHO's unit price on the NYSE Arca to closely track daily changes in USHO's NAV per unit. The General Partner further believes that changes in USHO's NAV in percentage terms will closely track the changes in percentage terms in the Benchmark Futures Contract, less USHO's expenses. The following two graphs demonstrate the correlation between the daily changes in the NAV of USHO and the daily changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract both since the initial public offering of USHO's units on April 9, 2008 through September 20, 2008 and during the last thirty valuation days ended September 20, 2008.

**USHO Monthly Total Return vs Benchmark Futures
Contracts*
(monthly since inception to September 30, 2009)**

***PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

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**Daily Movement in USHO s NAV vs Daily Movement in
Benchmark*
(30 valuation days ending September 30, 2009)**

***PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY
INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

An investment in the units provides a means for diversifying an investor s portfolio or hedging exposure to changes in heating oil prices. An investment in the units allows both retail and institutional investors to easily gain this exposure to the heating oil market in a transparent, cost-effective manner.

The expected correlation of the price of USHO s units, USHO s NAV and the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract is illustrated in the following diagram:

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The General Partner employs a neutral investment strategy in order to track changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract regardless of whether the price goes up or goes down. USHO's neutral investment strategy is designed to permit investors generally to purchase and sell USHO's units for the purpose of investing indirectly in heating oil in a cost-effective manner, and/or to permit participants in the heating oil or other industries to hedge the risk of losses in their heating oil-related transactions. Accordingly, depending on the investment objective of an individual investor, the risks generally associated with investing in heating oil and/or the risks involved in hedging may exist. In addition, an investment in USHO involves the risk that the changes in the price of USHO's units will not accurately track the changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract.

The Benchmark Futures Contract changes from the near month contract to expire to the next month contract to expire during one day each month. On that day, USHO will roll its position by closing, or selling, its Heating Oil Interests and reinvesting the proceeds from closing these positions in new Heating Oil Interests. The anticipated monthly dates on which the Benchmark Futures Contracts will be changed and USHO's Heating Oil Interests will be rolled in 2009 are posted on USHO's website at www.unitedstatesheatingoilfund.com, and are subject to change without notice.

USHO's total portfolio composition is disclosed on its website each business day that the NYSE Arca is open for trading. The website disclosure of portfolio holdings is made daily and includes, as applicable, the name and value of each Heating Oil Interest, the specific types of Other Heating Oil-Related Investments and characteristics of such Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, Treasuries, and amount of the cash and/or cash equivalents held in USHO's portfolio. USHO's website is publicly accessible at no charge. USHO's assets are held in segregated accounts pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") and CFTC regulations.

The units issued by USHO may only be purchased by Authorized Purchasers and only in blocks of 100,000 units called Creation Baskets. The amount of the purchase payment for a Creation Basket is equal to the aggregate NAV of units in the Creation Basket. Similarly, only Authorized Purchasers may redeem units and only in blocks of 100,000 units called Redemption Baskets. The amount of the redemption proceeds for a Redemption Basket is equal to the aggregate NAV of units in the Redemption Basket. The purchase price for Creation Baskets and the redemption price for Redemption Baskets are the actual NAV calculated at the end of the business day when notice for a purchase or redemption is received by USHO. The NYSE Arca publishes an approximate intra-day NAV based on the prior day's NAV and the current price of the Benchmark Futures Contract, but the basket price is determined based on the actual NAV at the end of the day.

While USHO issues units only in Creation Baskets, units may also be purchased and sold in much smaller increments on the NYSE Arca. These transactions, however, are effected at the bid and ask prices established by specialist firm(s). Like any listed security, units can be purchased and sold at any time a secondary market is open.

What is USHO's Investment Strategy?

In managing USHO's assets, the General Partner does not use a technical trading system that issues buy and sell orders. The General Partner instead employs a quantitative methodology whereby each time a Creation Basket is sold, the General Partner purchases Heating Oil Interests, such as the Benchmark Futures Contract, that have an aggregate market value that approximates the amount of Treasuries and/or cash received from the sale of the Creation Basket.

As an example, assume that a Creation Basket is sold by USHO, and that USHO's closing NAV per unit is \$50.00. In that case, USHO would receive \$5,000,000 in proceeds from the sale of the Creation Basket (\$50 NAV per unit multiplied by 100,000 units, and ignoring the Creation Basket fee of \$1,000). If one were to assume further that the General Partner wants to invest the entire proceeds from the Creation Basket in the Benchmark Futures Contract and

that the market value of the Benchmark Futures Contract is \$59,950, USHO would be unable to buy the exact number of Benchmark Futures Contracts with an aggregate market value equal to \$5,000,000. Instead, USHO would be able to purchase 83 Benchmark Futures Contracts with an aggregate market value of \$4,975,850. Assuming a margin requirement equal to 10% of the value of the Benchmark Futures Contract, USHO would be required to deposit \$497,585 in Treasuries and cash with the futures commission merchant through which the Benchmark Futures Contracts were purchased. The remainder

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of the proceeds from the sale of the Creation Basket would remain invested in cash, cash equivalents, and Treasuries as determined by the General Partner from time to time based on factors such as potential calls for margin or anticipated redemptions.

The specific Futures Contracts purchased depend on various factors, including a judgment by the General Partner as to the appropriate diversification of USHO's investments in futures contracts with respect to the month of expiration, and the prevailing price volatility of particular contracts. While the General Partner has made significant investments in NYMEX Futures Contracts, as USHO reaches certain accountability levels or position limits on the NYMEX, or for other reasons, it may invest in Futures Contracts traded on other exchanges or invest in Other Heating Oil-Related Investments such as contracts in the over-the-counter market.

The General Partner does not anticipate letting its Futures Contracts expire and taking delivery of the underlying commodity. Instead, the General Partner closes existing positions, *e.g.*, when it changes the Benchmark Futures Contract or it otherwise determines it would be appropriate to do so and reinvest the proceeds in new Futures Contracts. Positions may also be closed out to meet orders for Redemption Baskets and in such case proceeds for such baskets will not be reinvested.

By remaining invested as fully as possible in Futures Contracts or Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, the General Partner believes that the changes in percentage terms in USHO's NAV will continue to closely track the changes in percentage terms in the prices of the Futures Contracts in which USHO invests. The General Partner believes that certain arbitrage opportunities result in the price of the units traded on the NYSE Arca closely tracking the NAV of USHO. Additionally, as discussed above, the General Partner has conducted research that indicates that the heating oil futures contracts traded on the NYMEX have closely tracked the spot price of the underlying heating oil. Based on these expected interrelationships, the General Partner believes that the changes in the price of USHO's units as traded on the NYSE Arca will continue to closely track the changes in the spot price of heating oil.

What are Futures Contracts?

Futures contracts are agreements between two parties. One party agrees to buy a commodity such as heating oil from the other party at a later date at a price and quantity agreed upon when the contract is made. Futures contracts are traded on futures exchanges, including the NYMEX. For example, the Benchmark Futures Contract is traded on the NYMEX in units of 42,000 U.S. gallons (1,000 barrels). Heating oil Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX are priced by floor brokers and other exchange members both through an open outcry of offers to purchase or sell the contracts and through an electronic, screen-based system that determines the price by matching electronically offers to purchase and sell.

Certain typical and significant characteristics of futures contracts are discussed below. Additional risks of investing in Futures Contracts are included in [What are the Risk Factors Involved with an Investment in USHO?](#)

Impact of Accountability Levels, Position Limits and Price Fluctuation Limits. Futures contracts include typical and significant characteristics. Most significantly, the CFTC and U.S. designated contract markets such as the NYMEX have established accountability levels and position limits on the maximum net long or net short futures contracts in commodity interests that any person or group of persons under common trading control (other than as a hedge, which an investment by USHO is not) may hold, own or control. The net position is the difference between an individual or firm's open long contracts and open short contracts in any one commodity. In addition, most U.S. futures exchanges, such as the NYMEX, limit the daily price fluctuation for futures contracts. Currently, the ICE Futures imposes position and accountability limits that are similar to those imposed by the NYMEX but does not limit the maximum

daily price fluctuation.

The accountability levels for the Benchmark Futures Contract and other Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX are not a fixed ceiling, but rather a threshold above which the NYMEX may exercise greater scrutiny and control over an investor's positions. The current accountability level for investments for any one month in the Benchmark Futures Contract is 5,000 contracts. In addition, the NYMEX imposes an accountability level for all months of 7,000 net futures contracts in heating oil. If USHO and the Related Public Funds exceed these accountability levels for investments in the futures contract for heating oil, the NYMEX

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will monitor USHO's and the Related Public Funds' exposure and ask for further information on their activities, including the total size of all positions, investment and trading strategy, and the extent of liquidity resources of USHO and the Related Public Funds. If deemed necessary by the NYMEX, it could also order USHO to reduce its position back to the accountability level. In addition, the ICE Futures maintains accountability levels, position limits and monitoring authority for its heating oil contract. As of December 31, 2008, USHO and the Related Public Funds held 72 Benchmark Futures Contracts, all of which were traded on the NYMEX. As of December 31, 2008, USHO held no Futures Contracts traded on the ICE Futures.

If the NYMEX or the ICE Futures orders USHO to reduce its position back to the accountability level, or to an accountability level that the NYMEX or the ICE Futures deems appropriate for USHO, such an accountability level may impact the mix of investments in Heating Oil Interests made by USHO. To illustrate, assume that the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract and the unit price of USHO are each \$10, and that the NYMEX has determined that USHO may not own more than 7,000 Benchmark Futures Contracts. In such case, USHO could invest up to \$735 million of its daily net assets in the Benchmark Futures Contract (*i.e.*, \$10 per contract multiplied by 7,000 (a Benchmark Futures Contract is a contract for 42,000 gallons (1,000 barrels) of heating oil multiplied by 7,000 contracts)) before reaching the accountability level imposed by the NYMEX. Once the daily net assets of the portfolio exceed \$735 million in Benchmark Futures Contracts, the portfolio may not be able to make any further investments in Benchmark Futures Contracts, depending on whether the NYMEX imposes limits. If the NYMEX does impose limits at the \$735 million level (or another level), USHO anticipates that it will invest the majority of its assets above that level in a mix of other Futures Contracts or Other Heating Oil-Related Investments.

In addition to accountability levels, the NYMEX and the ICE Futures impose position limits on contracts held in the last few days of trading in the near month contract to expire. It is unlikely that USHO will run up against such position limits because USHO's investment strategy is to close out its positions and roll from the near month contract to expire to the next month contract during one day beginning two weeks from expiration of the contract.

U.S. futures exchanges, including the NYMEX, also limit the amount of price fluctuation for Futures Contracts. For example, the NYMEX imposes a \$0.25 per gallon (\$10,500 per contract) price fluctuation limit for heating oil Futures Contracts. This limit is initially based off the previous trading day's settlement price. If any heating oil Futures Contract is traded, bid, or offered at the limit for five minutes, trading is halted for five minutes. When trading resumes it begins at the point where the limit was imposed and the limit is reset to be \$0.25 per gallon in either direction of that point. If another halt were triggered, the market would continue to be expanded by \$0.25 per gallon in either direction after each successive five-minute trading halt. There is no maximum price fluctuation limit during any one trading session.

USHO anticipates that to the extent it invests in Futures Contracts other than heating oil contracts (such as futures contracts for crude oil, natural gas, and other petroleum-based fuels) and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, it will enter into various non-exchange-traded derivative contracts to hedge the short-term price movements of such Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments against the current Benchmark Futures Contract.

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Examples of the position and price limits imposed are as follows:

Futures Contract	Position Accountability Levels and Limits	Maximum Daily Price Fluctuation
NYMEX Heating Oil (physically settled)	Any one month: 5,000 net futures/all months: 7,000 net futures, but not to exceed 1,000 contracts in the last three days of trading in the spot month.	\$0.25 per gallon (\$10,500 per contract) for all months. If any contract is traded, bid, or offered at the limit for five minutes, trading is halted for five minutes. When trading resumes, the limit is expanded by \$0.25 per gallon in either direction. If another halt were triggered, the market would continue to be expanded by \$0.25 per gallon in either direction after each successive five-minute trading halt. There will be no maximum price fluctuation limits during any one trading session.
ICE Heating Oil (financially settled)	Any one month: 7,000 net futures/all months: 7,000 net futures, but not to exceed 1,000 contracts in the last three days of trading in the spot month.	There is no maximum daily price fluctuation limit.
NYMEX Natural Gas (physically settled)	Any one month: 6,000 net futures/all months: 12,000 net futures, but not to exceed 1,000 contracts in the last three days of trading in the spot month.	\$3.00 per million British thermal units (mmBtu) (\$30,000 per contract) for all months. If any contract is traded, bid, or offered at the limit for five minutes, trading is halted for five minutes. When trading resumes, the limit is expanded by \$3.00 per mmBtu in either direction. If another halt were triggered, the market would continue to be expanded by \$3.00 per mmBtu in either direction after each successive five-minute trading halt. There will be no maximum price fluctuation limits during any one trading session.
NYMEX Light, Sweet Crude Oil (physically settled)	Any one month; 10,000 net futures/all months: 20,000 net futures, but not to exceed 3,000 contracts in the last three days of trading in the spot month.	\$10.00 per barrel (\$10,000 per contract) for all months. If any contract is traded, bid, or offered at the limit for five minutes, trading is halted for five minutes. When trading resumes, the limit is expanded by \$10.00 per barrel in either direction. If another halt were triggered, the market would continue to be expanded by \$10.00 per barrel in either direction after each successive five-minute trading halt. There will be no maximum price fluctuation limits during any one trading session.
NYMEX Light, Sweet Crude Oil (financially settled)	Any one month: 20,000 net futures/all months: 20,000 net futures, but not to exceed 2,000 contracts in the last three days of trading in the spot month.	There is no maximum daily price fluctuation limit.

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Futures Contract	Position Accountability Levels and Limits	Maximum Daily Price Fluctuation
NYMEX Gasoline (physically settled)	Any one month: 5,000 net futures/all months: 7,000 net futures, but not to exceed 1,000 contracts in the last three days of trading in the spot month.	\$0.25 per gallon (\$10,500 per contract) for all months. If any contract is traded, bid, or offered at the limit for five minutes, trading is halted for five minutes. When trading resumes, the limit is expanded by \$0.25 per gallon in either direction. If another halt were triggered, the market would continue to be expanded by \$0.25 per gallon in either direction after each successive five-minute trading halt. There will be no maximum price fluctuation limits during any one trading session.
ICE Brent Crude (physically settled)	There are no position limits.	There is no maximum daily price fluctuation limit.
ICE West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude (financially settled)	Any one month: 10,000 net futures/all months: 20,000 net futures, but not to exceed 3,000 contracts in the last three days of trading in the spot month.	There is no maximum daily price fluctuation limit.

Price Volatility. Despite daily price limits, the price volatility of Futures Contracts generally has been historically greater than that for traditional securities such as stocks and bonds. Price volatility often is greater day-to-day as opposed to intra-day. Futures Contracts tend to be more volatile than stocks and bonds because price movements of heating oil and other energy products are more currently and directly influenced by economic factors for which current data is available and are traded by heating oil futures traders throughout the day. These economic factors include changes in interest rates; actions by oil producing countries, such as the OPEC countries; governmental, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; weather and climate conditions; changing supply and demand relationships; changes in balances of payments and trade; U.S. and international rates of inflation; currency devaluations and revaluations; U.S. and international political and economic events; and changes in philosophies and emotions of market participants. Because USHO invests a significant portion of its assets in Futures Contracts, the assets of USHO, and therefore the prices of USHO units, may be subject to greater volatility than traditional securities.

Marking-to-Market Futures Positions. Futures Contracts are marked to market at the end of each trading day and the margin required with respect to such contracts is adjusted accordingly. This process of marking-to-market is designed to prevent losses from accumulating in any futures account. Therefore, if USHO's futures positions have declined in value, USHO may be required to post variation margin to cover this decline. Alternatively, if USHO futures positions have increased in value, this increase will be credited to USHO's account.

What is the Heating Oil Market and the Petroleum-Based Fuel Market?

USHO may purchase Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX that are based on heating oil. The ICE Futures also offers a Heating Oil Futures Contract which trades in units of 42,000 U.S. gallons (1,000 barrels). The ICE Heating Oil Futures Contract is cash settled against the prevailing market price for Heating Oil delivered to the New York Harbor. USHO may also purchase contracts on other exchanges, including the ICE Futures, the Singapore Exchange

and the Dubai Mercantile Exchange.

Heating Oil. Heating oil, also known as No. 2 fuel oil, accounts for 25% of the yield of a barrel of crude oil, the second largest cut from oil after gasoline. The heating oil Futures Contract, listed and traded on the NYMEX, trades in units of 42,000 U.S. gallons (1,000 barrels) and is based on delivery in the New York harbor, the principal cash market center. The ICE Futures also offers a Heating Oil Futures Contract

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which trades in units of 42,000 U.S. gallons (1,000 barrels). The Heating Oil Futures Contract is cash settled against the prevailing market price for Heating Oil delivered to the New York Harbor.

Light, Sweet Crude Oil. Crude oil is the world's most actively traded commodity. The Futures Contracts for light, sweet crude oil that are traded on the NYMEX are the world's most liquid forum for crude oil trading, as well as the world's largest volume futures contract trading on a physical commodity. Due to the liquidity and price transparency of oil Futures Contracts, they are used as a principal international pricing benchmark. The Futures Contracts for light, sweet crude oil trade on the NYMEX in units of 1,000 U.S. barrels (42,000 gallons) and, if not closed out before maturity, will result in delivery of oil to Cushing, Oklahoma, which is also accessible to the international spot markets by two major interstate petroleum pipeline systems. In Europe, Brent crude oil is the standard for futures contracts and is primarily traded on the ICE Futures, an electronic marketplace for energy trading and price discovery. Brent crude oil is the price reference for two-thirds of the world's traded oil. The ICE Brent Futures is a deliverable contract with an option to cash settle which trades in units of 1,000 barrels (42,000 U.S. gallons). The ICE Futures also offers a WTI Futures Contract which trades in units of 1,000 barrels. The WTI Futures Contract is cash settled against the prevailing market price for U.S. light sweet crude oil.

Demand for petroleum products by consumers, as well as agricultural, manufacturing and transportation industries, determines demand for crude oil by refiners. Since the precursors of product demand are linked to economic activity, crude oil demand will tend to reflect economic conditions. However, other factors such as weather also influence product and crude oil demand.

Crude oil supply is determined by both economic and political factors. Oil prices (along with drilling costs, availability of attractive prospects for drilling, taxes and technology, among other factors) determine exploration and development spending, which influence output capacity with a lag. In the short run, production decisions by OPEC also affect supply and prices. Oil export embargoes and the current conflict in Iraq represent other routes through which political developments move the market. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors.

The price of light, sweet crude oil has historically exhibited periods of significant volatility.

Gasoline. Gasoline is the largest single volume refined product sold in the U.S. and accounts for almost half of national oil consumption. The gasoline Futures Contract, listed and traded on the NYMEX, trades in units of 42,000 gallons (1,000 barrels) and is based on delivery at petroleum products terminals in the New York harbor, the major East Coast trading center for imports and domestic shipments from refineries in the New York harbor area or from the Gulf Coast refining centers. The price of gasoline has historically been volatile.

Natural Gas. Natural gas accounts for almost a quarter of U.S. energy consumption. The natural gas Futures Contract listed and traded on the NYMEX trades in units of 10,000 mmBtu and is based on delivery at the Henry Hub in Louisiana, the nexus of 16 intra- and interstate natural gas pipeline systems that draw supplies from the region's prolific gas deposits. The pipelines serve markets throughout the U.S. East Coast, the Gulf Coast, the Midwest, and up to the Canadian border. The price of natural gas has historically been volatile.

As noted, the General Partner also believes that the changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract will closely correlate with changes in the spot price of heating oil. Assuming that the units' value tracks the Benchmark Futures Contract as intended, the stated objective of USHO for the units' NAV to reflect the performance of the spot price of heating oil would be met if the trend reflected over the past ten years were to continue. However, there is no guarantee that such trend will continue.

USHO may invest in certain other fuel-based commodity futures contracts. The chart below illustrates the historical correlation between the Benchmark Futures Contract and certain other fuel-based commodity futures contracts in which USHO may invest over the last ten years. These correlations are relevant because the General Partner endeavors to invest USHO's assets in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments so that daily changes in USHO's NAV correlate as closely as possible with daily changes in the

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price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. If USHO invests in other fuel-based commodity futures contracts and such contracts do not closely correlate with the Futures Contracts then their use could lead to greater tracking error.

The degree of correlation varies both among the different commodities and also over time. As such, the use of any energy related commodity to hedge a different energy commodity can only produce, at best, an imperfect hedge.

The following price graph is scaled so all contracts start at the same level at year end 1998, except for the current gasoline futures contract, whose price series began in 2005. To obtain the monthly average prices presented below, USHO added the closing prices for every day in each month then divided that number by the total number of days in that month.

***PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS**

Why Does USHO Purchase and Sell Futures Contracts?

USHO's investment objective is to have the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV reflect the changes in percentage terms of the Benchmark Futures Contract, less USHO's expenses. USHO invests primarily in Futures Contracts. USHO seeks to have its aggregate NAV approximate at all times the aggregate market value of the Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments it holds.

Other than investing in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, USHO only invests in assets to support these investments in Heating Oil Interests. At any given time, most of USHO's investments are in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents that serve as segregated assets supporting USHO's positions in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. For example, the purchase of a Futures Contract with a stated value of \$10 million would not require USHO to pay \$10 million upon entering into the contract; rather, only a margin deposit, generally of 5% to 10% of the stated value of the Futures Contract, would be required. To secure its Futures Contract obligations, USHO would deposit the required margin with the futures commission merchant and would separately hold, through its Custodian, Treasuries,

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cash and/or cash equivalents in an amount equal to the balance of the current market value of the contract, which at the contract's inception would be \$10 million minus the amount of the margin deposit, or \$9.5 million (assuming a 5% margin).

As a result of the foregoing, typically only 5% to 10% of USHO's assets are held as margin in segregated accounts with the futures commission merchant. In addition to the Treasuries and cash it posts with the futures commission merchant for the Futures Contracts it owns, USHO holds, through the Custodian, Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents that can be posted as additional margin or as collateral to support its over-the-counter contracts. USHO earns interest income from the Treasuries and/or cash equivalents that it purchases, and on the cash it holds through the Custodian. USHO anticipates that the earned interest income will increase the NAV and limited partners' capital contribution accounts. USHO reinvests the earned interest income, holds it in cash, or uses it to pay its expenses. If USHO reinvests the earned interest income, it makes investments that are consistent with its investment objectives.

What is the Flow of Units?

What are the Trading Policies of USHO?

Liquidity

USHO invests only in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments that are traded in sufficient volume to permit, in the opinion of the General Partner, ease of taking and liquidating positions in these financial interests.

Spot Commodities

While the heating oil Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX can be physically settled, USHO does not intend to take or make physical delivery. USHO may from time to time trade in Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, including contracts based on the spot price of heating oil.

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Leverage

The General Partner endeavors to have the value of USHO's Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents, whether held by USHO or posted as margin or collateral, to at all times approximate the aggregate market value of USHO's obligations under its Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments.

Borrowings

Borrowings are not used by USHO, unless USHO is required to borrow money in the event of physical delivery, if USHO trades in cash commodities, or for short-term needs created by unexpected redemptions. USHO maintains the value of its Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents whether held by USHO or posted as margin or collateral, to at all times approximate the aggregate market value of its obligations under its Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. USHO has not established and does not plan to establish credit lines.

Over-the-Counter Derivatives (Including Spreads and Straddles)

In addition to Futures Contracts, there are also a number of listed options on the Futures Contracts on the principal futures exchanges. These contracts offer investors and hedgers another set of financial vehicles to use in managing exposure to the heating oil market. Consequently, USHO may purchase options on heating oil Futures Contracts on these exchanges in pursuing its investment objective.

In addition to the Futures Contracts and options on the Futures Contracts, there also exists an active non-exchange-traded market in derivatives tied to heating oil. These derivatives transactions (also known as over-the-counter contracts) are usually entered into between two parties. Unlike most of the exchange-traded Futures Contracts or exchange-traded options on the Futures Contracts, each party to such contract bears the credit risk that the other party may not be able to perform its obligations under its contract.

Some heating oil-based derivatives transactions contain fairly generic terms and conditions and are available from a wide range of participants. Other heating oil-based derivatives have highly customized terms and conditions and are not as widely available. Many of these over-the-counter contracts are cash-settled forwards for the future delivery of heating oil- or petroleum-based fuels that have terms similar to the Futures Contracts. Others take the form of swaps in which the two parties exchange cash flows based on pre-determined formulas tied to the heating oil spot price, forward heating oil price, the Benchmark Futures Contract price, or other heating oil futures contract price. For example, USHO may enter into over-the-counter derivative contracts whose value will be tied to changes in the difference between the heating oil spot price, the Benchmark Futures Contract price, or some other futures contract price traded on NYMEX or ICE Futures and the price of other Futures Contracts that may be invested in by USHO.

To protect itself from the credit risk that arises in connection with such contracts, USHO will enter into agreements with each counterparty that provide for the netting of its overall exposure to its counterparty, such as the agreements published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. USHO will also require that the counterparty be highly rated and/or provide collateral or other credit support to address USHO's exposure to the counterparty.

The creditworthiness of each potential counterparty is assessed by the General Partner. The General Partner assesses or reviews, as appropriate, the creditworthiness of each potential or existing counterparty to an over-the-counter contract pursuant to guidelines approved by the General Partner's Board. Furthermore, the General Partner on behalf of USHO only enters into over-the-counter contracts with counterparties who are, or affiliates of, (a) banks regulated by a United States federal bank regulator, (b) broker-dealers regulated by the SEC, (c) insurance companies domiciled in

the United States, and (d) producers, users or traders of energy, whether or not regulated by the CFTC. Any entity acting as a counterparty shall be regulated in either the United States or the United Kingdom unless otherwise approved by the Board after consultation with its legal counsel. Existing counterparties are also reviewed periodically by the General Partner.

USHO anticipates that the use of Other Heating Oil-Related Investments together with its investments in Futures Contracts will produce price and total return results that closely track the investment goals of USHO.

USHO may employ spreads or straddles in its trading to mitigate the differences in its investment portfolio and its goal of tracking the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. USHO would use a spread when it

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chooses to take simultaneous long and short positions in futures written on the same underlying asset, but with different delivery months. The effect of holding such combined positions is to adjust the sensitivity of USHO to changes in the price relationship between futures contracts which will expire sooner and those that will expire later. USHO would use such a spread if the General Partner felt that taking such long and short positions, when combined with the rest of its holdings, would more closely track the investment goals of USHO, or if the General Partner felt it would lead to an overall lower cost of trading to achieve a given level of economic exposure to movements in heating oil prices.

USHO would enter into a straddle when it chooses to take an option position consisting of a long (or short) position in both a call option and put option. The economic effect of holding certain combinations of put options and call options can be very similar to that of owning the underlying futures contracts. USHO would make use of such a straddle approach if, in the opinion of the General Partner, the resulting combination would more closely track the investment goals of USHO or if it would lead to an overall lower cost of trading to achieve a given level of economic exposure to movements in heating oil prices.

USHO has not employed any hedging methods since all of its investments have been made over an exchange. Therefore, USHO has not been exposed to counterparty risk.

Pyramiding

USHO does not and will not employ the technique, commonly known as pyramiding, in which the speculator uses unrealized profits on existing positions as variation margin for the purchase or sale of additional positions in the same or another commodity interest.

Who are the Service Providers?

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (BBH&Co.) is the registrar and transfer agent for the units. BBH&Co. is also the Custodian for USHO. In this capacity, BBH&Co. holds USHO's Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents pursuant to a custodial agreement. In addition, in its capacity as Administrator for USHO, BBH&Co. performs certain administrative and accounting services for USHO and prepares certain SEC and CFTC reports on behalf of USHO. The General Partner pays BBH&Co. a fee for these services.

BBH&Co.'s principal business address is 50 Milk Street, Boston, MA 02109-3661. BBH&Co., a private bank founded in 1818, is not a publicly held company nor is it insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. BBH&Co. is authorized to conduct a commercial banking business in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the New York State Banking Law, New York Banking Law §§160-181, and is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the New York State Banking Department. BBH&Co. is also licensed to conduct a commercial banking business by the Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania and is subject to supervision and examination by the banking supervisors of those states.

USHO also employs ALPS Distributors, Inc. as the Marketing Agent, which is further discussed under "What is the Plan of Distribution?". The General Partner pays the Marketing Agent an annual fee. In no event may the aggregate compensation paid to the Marketing Agent and any affiliate of the General Partner for distribution-related services in connection with the offering of units exceed ten percent (10%) of the gross proceeds of the offering.

ALPS's principal business address is 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, CO 80203. ALPS is the marketing agent for USHO. ALPS is a broker-dealer registered with FINRA and a member of the Securities Investor Protection

Corporation.

USHO and the futures commission merchant, UBS Securities LLC (UBS Securities) have entered into an Institutional Futures Client Account Agreement. This Agreement requires UBS Securities to provide services to USHO in connection with the purchase and sale of heating oil interests that may be purchased or sold by or through UBS Securities for USHO's account. USHO pays UBS Securities commissions for executing and clearing trades on behalf of USHO.

UBS Securities is not affiliated with USHO or the General Partner. Therefore, USHO does not believe that USHO has any conflicts of interest with them or their trading principals arising from their acting as USHO's futures commission merchant.

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UBS Securities's principal business address is 677 Washington Blvd, Stamford, CT 06901. UBS Securities is a futures clearing broker for USHO. UBS Securities is registered in the U.S. with FINRA as a broker-dealer and with the CFTC as a futures commission merchant. UBS Securities is a member of the NFA and of various U.S. futures and securities exchanges.

UBS Securities is the defendant in two purported securities class actions pending in the District Court of the Northern District of Alabama, brought by holders of stocks and bonds of HealthSouth, captioned *In re HealthSouth Corporation Stockholder*, No. CV-03-BE-1501-S and *In re HealthSouth Corporation Bondholder Litigation*, No. CV-03-BE-1502-S. Both complaints assert liability under the Securities Act of 1934.

UBS Securities has been responding to investigations by the SEC and the United States Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York regarding UBS's valuation of U.S. mortgage-backed securities and derivatives, and compliance with public disclosure rules. These investigations are ongoing.

On June 27, 2007, the Securities Division of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (Massachusetts Securities Division) filed an administrative complaint (the Complaint) and notice of adjudicatory proceeding against UBS Securities LLC, captioned *In The Matter of UBS Securities, LLC*, Docket No. E-2007-0049, which alleges, in sum and substance, that UBS Securities has been violating the Massachusetts Uniform Securities Act (the Act) and related regulations by providing the advisers for certain hedge funds with gifts and gratuities in the form of below market office rents, personal loans with below market interest rates, event tickets, and other perks, in order to induce those hedge fund advisers to increase or retain their level of prime brokerage fees paid to UBS Securities. The Complaint seeks a cease and desist order from conduct that violates the Act and regulations, to censure UBS Securities, to require UBS Securities to pay an administrative fine of an unspecified amount, and to find as fact the allegations of the Complaint.

On June 26, 2008, the Massachusetts Securities Division filed an administrative complaint and notice of adjudicatory proceeding against UBS Securities and UBS Financial Services, Inc. (UBS Financial), captioned *In the Matter of UBS Securities, LLC and UBS Financial Services, Inc.*, Docket No. 2008-0045, which alleged that UBS Securities and UBS Financial violated the Act in connection with the marketing and sale of auction rate securities.

On July 22, 2008, the Texas State Securities board filed an administrative proceeding against UBS Securities and UBS Financial captioned *In the Matter of the Dealer Registrations of UBS Financial Services, Inc. and UBS Securities LLC*, SOAH Docket No. 312-08-3918, SSB Docket No. 08-IC04, alleging violations of the anti-fraud provision of the Texas Securities Act in connection with the marketing and sale of auction rate securities.

On July 24, 2008 the New York Attorney General (NYAG) filed a complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against UBS Securities and UBS Financial captioned *State of New York v. UBS Securities LLC and UBS Financial Services, Inc.*, No. 650262/2008, in connection with UBS's marketing and sale of auction rate securities. The complaint alleges violations of the anti-fraud provisions of New York state statutes and seeks a judgment ordering that the firm buy back auction rate securities from investors at par, disgorgement, restitution and other remedies.

On August 8, 2008, UBS Securities and UBS Financial reached agreements in principle with the SEC, the NYAG, the Massachusetts Securities Division and other state regulatory agencies represented by the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA) to restore liquidity to all remaining client's holdings of auction rate securities by June 30, 2012. On August 20, 2008, the Texas proceeding was dismissed and withdrawn. On October 2, 2008, UBS Securities and UBS Financial entered into a final consent agreement with the Massachusetts Securities Division settling all allegations in the Massachusetts Securities Division's administrative proceeding against UBS Securities and UBS Financial with regards to the auction rate securities matter. On December 11, 2008, UBS Securities and UBS

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Financial executed an Assurance of Discontinuance in the auction rate securities settlement with the NYAG. On the same day, UBS Securities and UBS Financial finalized settlements with the SEC.

On August 14, 2008 the New Hampshire Bureau of Securities Regulation filed an administrative action against UBS Securities relating to a student loan issuer, the New Hampshire Higher Education Loan Corp. (NHHELCO). The complaint alleges fraudulent and unethical conduct in violation of New Hampshire state

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status. The complaint seeks an administrative fine, a cease and desist order, and restitution to NHHELCO. The claim does not impact the global settlement with the SEC, NYAG and NASAA relating to the marketing and sale of ARS to investors.

Further, UBS Securities, like most full service investment banks and broker-dealers, receives inquiries and is sometimes involved in investigations by the SEC, FINRA, NYSE and various other regulatory organizations, exchanges and government agencies. UBS Securities fully cooperates with the authorities in all such requests. UBS Securities regularly discloses to the FINRA arbitration awards, disciplinary action and regulatory events. These disclosures are publicly available on the FINRA's website at www.finra.org. Actions with respect to UBS Securities futures commission merchant business are publicly available on the website of the National Futures Association (<http://www.nfa.futures.org/>).

UBS Securities will act only as clearing broker for USHO and as such will be paid commissions for executing and clearing trades on behalf of USHO. UBS Securities has not passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. UBS Securities neither will act in any supervisory capacity with respect to the General Partner nor participate in the management of the General Partner or USHO.

Currently, the General Partner does not employ commodity trading advisors. If, in the future, the General Partner does employ commodity trading advisors, it will choose each advisor based on arm's-length negotiations and will consider the advisor's experience, fees, and reputation.

Fees and Compensation Arrangements with the General Partner and Non-Affiliated Service Providers*

Service Provider	Compensation Paid by the General Partner
Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., Custodian and Administrator	Minimum amount of \$75,000 annually* for its custody, fund accounting and fund administration services rendered to all funds, as well as a \$20,000 annual fee for its transfer agency services. In addition, an asset-based charge of (a) 0.06% for the first \$500 million of USHO's and the Related Public Funds' combined assets, (b) 0.0465% for USHO's and the Related Public Funds' combined assets greater than \$500 million but less than \$1 billion, and (c) 0.035% once USHO's and the Related Public Funds' combined assets exceed \$1 billion.**
ALPS Distributors, Inc., Marketing Agent	0.06% on USHO's assets up to \$3 billion; 0.04% on USHO's assets in excess of \$3 billion.

* The General Partner pays this compensation.

The annual minimum amount will not apply if the asset-based charge for all accounts in the aggregate exceeds **\$75,000. The General Partner also will pay transaction charge fees to BBH&Co., ranging from \$7.00 to \$15.00 per transaction for the funds.

Compensation to the General Partner

USHO is contractually obligated to pay the General Partner a management fee based on 0.60% per annum on its average net assets. Fees are calculated on a daily basis (accrued at 1/365 of the applicable percentage of NAV on that day) and paid on a monthly basis. NAV is calculated by taking the current market value of USHO's total assets and subtracting any liabilities.

Fees and Compensation Arrangements between USHO and Non-Affiliated Service Providers***

Service Provider	Compensation Paid by USHO
UBS Securities LLC, Futures Commission Merchant	Approximately \$3.50 per buy or sell; charges may vary
Non-Affiliated Brokers	Approximately 0.10% of assets

USHO pays this compensation.

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New York Mercantile Exchange Licensing Fee****

Assets	Licensing Fee
First \$1,000,000,000	0.04% of NAV
After the first \$1,000,000,000	0.02% of NAV

Fees are calculated on a daily basis (accrued at 1/365 of the applicable percentage of NAV on that day) and paid on a monthly basis. USHO is responsible for its pro rata share of the assets held by USHO and the Related Public Funds as well as other funds managed by the General Partner, including USSO and US12NG, when and if such funds commence operations.

Form of Units

Registered Form. Units are issued in registered form in accordance with the LP Agreement. The Administrator has been appointed registrar and transfer agent for the purpose of transferring units in certificated form. The Administrator keeps a record of all limited partners and holders of the units in certificated form in the registry (the Register). The General Partner recognizes transfers of units in certificated form only if done in accordance with the LP Agreement. The beneficial interests in such units are held in book-entry form through participants and/or accountholders in DTC.

Book-Entry. Individual certificates are not issued for the units. Instead, units are represented by one or more global certificates, which are deposited by the Administrator with DTC and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC. The global certificates evidence all of the units outstanding at any time. Unitholders are limited to (1) participants in DTC such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies (DTC Participants), (2) those who maintain, either directly or indirectly, a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant (Indirect Participants), and (3) those banks, brokers, dealers, trust companies and others who hold interests in the units through DTC Participants or Indirect Participants, in each case who satisfy the requirements for transfers of units. DTC Participants acting on behalf of investors holding units through such participants' accounts in DTC will follow the delivery practice applicable to securities eligible for DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System. Units are credited to DTC Participants' securities accounts following confirmation of receipt of payment.

DTC. DTC is a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York and is a member of the Federal Reserve System, a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities for DTC Participants and facilitates the clearance and settlement of transactions between DTC Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of DTC Participants.

Transfer of Units

Transfers of Units Only Through DTC. The units are only transferable through the book-entry system of DTC. Limited partners who are not DTC Participants may transfer their units through DTC by instructing the DTC Participant holding their units (or by instructing the Indirect Participant or other entity through which their units are held) to transfer the units. Transfers are made in accordance with standard securities industry practice.

Transfers of interests in units with DTC are made in accordance with the usual rules and operating procedures of DTC and the nature of the transfer. DTC has established procedures to facilitate transfers among the participants and/or accountholders of DTC. Because DTC can only act on behalf of DTC Participants, who in turn act on behalf of

Indirect Participants, the ability of a person or entity having an interest in a global certificate to pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be affected by the lack of a definitive security in respect of such interest.

DTC has advised us that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a unitholder (including, without limitation, the presentation of a global certificate for exchange) only at the direction of one or more DTC Participants in whose account with DTC interests in global certificates are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate principal amount of the global certificate as to which such DTC Participant or Participants has or have given such direction.

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Transfer/Application Requirements. All purchasers of USHO's units, and potentially any purchasers of units in the future, who wish to become limited partners or other record holders and receive cash distributions, if any, or have certain other rights, must deliver an executed transfer application in which the purchaser or transferee must certify that, among other things, he, she or it agrees to be bound by USHO's LP Agreement and is eligible to purchase USHO's securities. Each purchaser of units offered by this prospectus must execute a transfer application and certification. The obligation to provide the form of transfer application is imposed on the seller of units or, if a purchase of units is made through an exchange, the form may be obtained directly through USHO. Further, the General Partner may request each record holder to furnish certain information, including that record holder's nationality, citizenship or other related status. A record holder is a unitholder that is, or has applied to be, a limited partner. An investor who is not a U.S. resident may not be eligible to become a record holder or one of USHO's limited partners if that investor's ownership would subject USHO to the risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any of USHO's assets under any federal, state or local law or regulation. If the record holder fails to furnish the information or if the General Partner determines, on the basis of the information furnished by the holder in response to the request, that such holder is not qualified to become one of USHO's limited partners, the General Partner may be substituted as a holder for the record holder, who will then be treated as a non-citizen assignee, and USHO will have the right to redeem those securities held by the record holder.

A transferee's broker, agent or nominee may complete, execute and deliver a transfer application and certification. USHO may, at its discretion, treat the nominee holder of a unit as the absolute owner. In that case, the beneficial holder's rights are limited solely to those that it has against the nominee holder as a result of any agreement between the beneficial owner and the nominee holder.

A person purchasing USHO's existing units, who does not execute a transfer application and certify that the purchaser is eligible to purchase those securities acquires no rights in those securities other than the right to resell those securities. Whether or not a transfer application is received or the consent of the General Partner obtained, our units are securities and are transferable according to the laws governing transfers of securities.

Any transfer of units will not be recorded by the transfer agent or recognized by the General Partner unless a completed transfer application is delivered to the General Partner or the Administrator. When acquiring units, the transferee of such units that completes a transfer application will:

be an assignee until admitted as a substituted limited partner upon the consent and sole discretion of the General Partner and the recording of the assignment on the books and records of the partnership;

- automatically request admission as a substituted limited partner;
- agree to be bound by the terms and conditions of, and execute, our LP Agreement;
- represent that such transferee has the capacity and authority to enter into our LP Agreement;
- grant powers of attorney to our General Partner and any liquidator of us; and
- make the consents and waivers contained in our LP Agreement.

An assignee will become a limited partner in respect of the transferred units upon the consent of our General Partner and the recordation of the name of the assignee on our books and records. Such consent may be withheld in the sole discretion of our General Partner.

If consent of the General Partner is withheld such transferee shall be an assignee. An assignee shall have an interest in the partnership equivalent to that of a limited partner with respect to allocations and distributions, including, without limitation, liquidating distributions, of the partnership. With respect to voting rights attributable to units that are held by assignees, the General Partner shall be deemed to be the limited partner with respect thereto and shall, in exercising the voting rights in respect of such units on any matter, vote such units at the written direction of the assignee who is the record holder of such units. If no such written direction is received, such units will not be voted. An assignee shall have no other rights of a limited partner.

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Until a unit has been transferred on our books, we and the transfer agent may treat the record holder of the unit as the absolute owner for all purposes, except as otherwise required by law or stock exchange regulations.

Withdrawal of Limited Partners

As discussed in the LP Agreement, if the General Partner gives at least fifteen (15) days' written notice to a limited partner, then the General Partner may for any reason, in its sole discretion, require any such limited partner to withdraw entirely from the partnership or to withdraw a portion of its partner capital account. If the General Partner does not give at least fifteen (15) days' written notice to a limited partner, then it may only require withdrawal of all or any portion of the capital account of any limited partner in the following circumstances: (i) the unitholder made a misrepresentation to the General Partner in connection with its purchase of units; or (ii) the limited partner's ownership of units would result in the violation of any law or regulations applicable to the partnership or a partner. In these circumstances, the General Partner without notice may require the withdrawal at any time, or retroactively. The limited partner thus designated shall withdraw from the partnership or withdraw that portion of its partner capital account specified, as the case may be, as of the close of business on such date as determined by the General Partner. The limited partner thus designated shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the partnership or to have made a partial withdrawal from its partner capital account, as the case may be, without further action on the part of the limited partner and the provisions of the LP Agreement shall apply.

What is the Plan of Distribution?

Buying and Selling Units

Most investors buy and sell units of USHO in secondary market transactions through brokers. Units trade on the NYSE Arca under the ticker symbol UHN. Units are bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded securities. When buying or selling units through a broker, most investors incur customary brokerage commissions and charges. Investors are encouraged to review the terms of their brokerage account for details on applicable charges.

Marketing Agent and Authorized Purchasers

The offering of USHO's units is a best efforts offering. USHO continuously offers Creation Baskets consisting of 100,000 units through the Marketing Agent, to Authorized Purchasers. Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp. was the initial Authorized Purchaser. The initial Authorized Purchaser purchased the initial Creation Basket of 200,000 units at \$50.00 per unit on April 9, 2008. Authorized Purchasers pay a \$1,000 fee for each order to create one or more Creation Baskets. The Marketing Agent receives, for its services as marketing agent to USHO, a marketing fee of 0.06% on assets up to the first \$3 billion and 0.04% on assets in excess of \$3 billion; provided, however, that in no event may the aggregate compensation paid to the Marketing Agent and any affiliate of the General Partner for distribution-related services in connection with this offering of units exceed ten percent (10%) of the gross proceeds of this offering.

The offering of baskets is being made in compliance with Conduct Rule 2810 of FINRA. Accordingly, Authorized Purchasers will not make any sales to any account over which they have discretionary authority without the prior written approval of a purchaser of units.

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The per unit price of units offered in Creation Baskets on any subsequent day will be the total NAV of USHO calculated shortly after the close of the NYSE Arca on that day divided by the number of issued and outstanding units.

An Authorized Purchaser is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of units.

By executing an Authorized Purchaser Agreement, an Authorized Purchaser becomes part of the group of parties eligible to purchase baskets from, and put baskets for redemption to, USHO. An Authorized Purchaser is under no obligation to create or redeem baskets, and an Authorized Purchaser is under no obligation to offer to the public units of any baskets it does create.

A list of Authorized Purchasers is available from the Marketing Agent. Because new units can be created and issued on an ongoing basis, at any point during the life of USHO, a distribution , as such term is used

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in the 1933 Act, will be occurring. Authorized Purchasers, other broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some of their activities may result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner that would render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus-delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act. Authorized Purchasers will comply with the prospectus-delivery requirements in connection with the sale of units to customers. For example, an Authorized Purchaser, other broker-dealer firm or its client will be deemed a statutory underwriter if it purchases a basket from USHO, breaks the basket down into the constituent units and sells the units to its customers; or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new units with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for the units. Authorized Purchasers may also engage in secondary market transactions in units that would not be deemed underwriting. For example, an Authorized Purchaser may act in the capacity of a broker or dealer with respect to units that were previously distributed by other Authorized Purchasers. A determination of whether a particular market participant is an underwriter must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that would lead to designation as an underwriter and subject them to the prospectus-delivery and liability provisions of the 1933 Act.

Dealers who are neither Authorized Purchasers nor underwriters but are nonetheless participating in a distribution (as contrasted to ordinary secondary trading transactions), and thus dealing with units that are part of an unsold allotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(C) of the 1933 Act, would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus-delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the 1933 Act.

The General Partner may qualify the units in states selected by the General Partner and intends that sales be made through broker-dealers who are members of FINRA. Investors intending to create or redeem baskets through Authorized Purchasers in transactions not involving a broker-dealer registered in such investor's state of domicile or residence should consult their legal advisor regarding applicable broker-dealer or securities regulatory requirements under the state securities laws prior to such creation or redemption.

While the Authorized Purchasers may be indemnified by the General Partner, they will not be entitled to receive a discount or commission from USHO for their purchases of Creation Baskets. The difference between the price paid by Authorized Purchasers as underwriters and the price paid to such Authorized Purchasers by investors will be deemed underwriting compensation.

Calculating NAV

USHO's NAV is calculated by:

Taking the current market value of its total assets; and
Subtracting any liabilities

The Administrator calculates the NAV of USHO once each NYSE Arca trading day. The NAV for a particular trading day is released after 4:00 p.m. New York time. Trading during the core trading session on the NYSE Arca typically closes at 4:00 p.m. New York time. The Administrator uses the NYMEX closing price (determined at the earlier of the close of the NYMEX or 2:30 p.m. New York time) for the contracts traded on the NYMEX, but calculates or determines the value of all other USHO investments as of the earlier of the close of the NYSE Arca or 4:00 p.m. New York time, in accordance with the current Administrative Agency Agreement among Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., USHO and the General Partner.

In addition, in order to provide updated information relating to USHO for use by investors and market professionals, the NYSE Arca calculates and disseminates throughout the core trading session on each trading day an updated

indicative fund value. The indicative fund value is calculated by using the prior day's closing NAV per unit of USHO as a base and updating that value throughout the trading day to reflect changes in the most recently reported trade price for the active Benchmark Futures Contract on the NYMEX. The prices reported for the Benchmark Futures Contract month are adjusted based on the prior day's spread differential between settlement values for that contract and the spot month contract. In the event that the spot month contract is also the Benchmark Futures Contract, the last sale price for that contract is not adjusted. The indicative fund value unit basis disseminated during NYSE Arca core trading session hours should not be

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viewed as an actual real time update of the NAV, because the NAV is calculated only once at the end of each trading day based upon the relevant end of day values of USHO's investments.

The indicative fund value is disseminated on a per unit basis every 15 seconds during regular NYSE Arca core trading session hours of 9:30 a.m. New York time to 4:00 p.m. New York time. The normal trading hours of the NYMEX are 10:00 a.m. New York time to 2:30 p.m. New York time. This means that there is a gap in time at the beginning and the end of each day during which USHO's units are traded on the NYSE Arca, but real-time NYMEX trading prices for futures contracts traded on the NYMEX are not available. As a result, during those gaps there will be no update to the indicative fund value.

The NYSE Arca disseminates the indicative fund value through the facilities of CTA/CQ High Speed Lines. In addition, the indicative fund value is published on the NYSE Arca's website and is available through on-line information services such as Bloomberg and Reuters.

Dissemination of the indicative fund value provides additional information that is not otherwise available to the public and is useful to investors and market professionals in connection with the trading of USHO units on the NYSE Arca. Investors and market professionals are able throughout the trading day to compare the market price of USHO and the indicative fund value. If the market price of USHO units diverges significantly from the indicative fund value, market professionals will have an incentive to execute arbitrage trades. For example, if USHO appears to be trading at a discount compared to the indicative fund value, a market professional could buy USHO units on the NYSE Arca and sell short heating oil Futures Contracts. Such arbitrage trades can tighten the tracking between the market price of USHO and the indicative fund value and thus can be beneficial to all market participants.

In addition, other Futures Contracts, Other Heating Oil-Related Investments and Treasuries held by USHO are valued by the Administrator, using rates and points received from client-approved third party vendors (such as Reuters and WM Company) and advisor quotes. These investments are not included in the indicative value. The indicative fund value is based on the prior day's NAV and moves up and down solely according to changes in price of the Benchmark Futures Contract.

Creation and Redemption of Units

USHO creates and redeems units from time to time, but only in one or more Creation Baskets or Redemption Baskets. The creation and redemption of baskets are only made in exchange for delivery to USHO or the distribution by USHO of the amount of Treasuries and any cash represented by the baskets being created or redeemed, the amount of which is based on the combined NAV of the number of units included in the baskets being created or redeemed determined after 4:00 p.m. New York time on the day the order to create or redeem baskets is properly received.

Authorized Purchasers are the only persons that may place orders to create and redeem baskets. Authorized Purchasers must be (1) registered broker-dealers or other securities market participants, such as banks and other financial institutions, that are not required to register as broker-dealers to engage in securities transactions as described below, and (2) DTC Participants. To become an Authorized Purchaser, a person must enter into an Authorized Purchaser Agreement with the General Partner. The Authorized Purchaser Agreement provides the procedures for the creation and redemption of baskets and for the delivery of the Treasuries and any cash required for such creations and redemptions. The Authorized Purchaser Agreement and the related procedures attached thereto may be amended by USHO, without the consent of any limited partner or unitholder or Authorized Purchaser. Authorized Purchasers will pay a transaction fee of \$1,000 to USHO for each order they place to create or redeem one or more baskets. Authorized Purchasers who make deposits with USHO in exchange for baskets receive no fees, commissions or other

form of compensation or inducement of any kind from either USHO or the General Partner, and no such person will have any obligation or responsibility to the General Partner or USHO to effect any sale or resale of units.

Certain Authorized Purchasers are expected to have the facility to participate directly in the physical heating oil market and the heating oil futures market. In some cases, an Authorized Purchaser or its affiliates may from time to time acquire heating oil or sell heating oil and may profit in these instances. The General

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Partner believes that the size and operation of the heating oil market make it unlikely that an Authorized Purchaser's direct activities in the heating oil or securities markets will impact the price of heating oil, Futures Contracts, or the price of the units.

Each Authorized Purchaser is required to be registered as a broker-dealer under the Exchange Act and is a member in good standing with FINRA, or exempt from being or otherwise not required to be licensed as a broker-dealer or a member of FINRA, and qualified to act as a broker or dealer in the states or other jurisdictions where the nature of its business so requires. Certain Authorized Purchasers may also be regulated under federal and state banking laws and regulations. Each Authorized Purchaser has its own set of rules and procedures, internal controls and information barriers as it determines is appropriate in light of its own regulatory regime.

Under the Authorized Purchaser Agreement, the General Partner has agreed to indemnify the Authorized Purchasers against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the 1933 Act, and to contribute to the payments the Authorized Purchasers may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

The following description of the procedures for the creation and redemption of baskets is only a summary and an investor should refer to the relevant provisions of the LP Agreement and the form of Authorized Purchaser Agreement for more detail, each of which is attached as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#) for information about where you can obtain the registration statement.

Creation Procedures

On any business day, an Authorized Purchaser may place an order with the Marketing Agent to create one or more baskets. For purposes of processing purchase and redemption orders, a business day means any day other than a day when any of the NYSE Arca, the NYMEX, or the New York Stock Exchange is closed for regular trading. Purchase orders must be placed by 12:00 p.m. New York time or the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca, whichever is earlier. The day on which the Marketing Agent receives a valid purchase order is the purchase order date.

By placing a purchase order, an Authorized Purchaser agrees to deposit Treasuries, cash or a combination of Treasuries and cash with USHO, as described below. Prior to the delivery of baskets for a purchase order, the Authorized Purchaser must also have wired to the Custodian the non-refundable transaction fee due for the purchase order. Authorized Purchasers may not withdraw a creation request.

The manner by which creations are made is dictated by the terms of the Authorized Purchaser Agreement. By placing a purchase order, an Authorized Purchaser agrees to (1) deposit Treasuries, cash, or a combination of Treasuries and cash with the Custodian of the fund, and (2) if required by the General Partner in its sole discretion, enter into or arrange for a block trade, an exchange for physical or exchange for swap, or any other over-the-counter energy transaction (through itself or a designated acceptable broker) with the fund for the purchase of a number and type of futures contracts at the closing settlement price for such contracts on the purchase order date. If an Authorized Purchaser fails to consummate (1) and (2), the order shall be cancelled. The number and type of contracts specified shall be determined by the General Partner, in its sole discretion, to meet USHO's investment objective and shall be purchased as a result of the Authorized Purchaser's purchase of units.

Determination of Required Deposits

The total deposit required to create each basket (Creation Basket Deposit) is the amount of Treasuries and/or cash that is in the same proportion to the total assets of USHO (net of estimated accrued but unpaid fees, expenses and other

liabilities) on the date the order to purchase is accepted as the number of units to be created under the purchase order is in proportion to the total number of units outstanding on the date the order is received. The General Partner determines, directly in its sole discretion or in consultation with the Administrator, the requirements for Treasuries and the amount of cash, including the maximum permitted remaining maturity of a Treasury and proportions of Treasury and cash that may be included in deposits to create baskets. The Marketing Agent will publish such requirements at the beginning of each business day. The amount of cash deposit required is the difference between the aggregate market value of the Treasuries required to be

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included in a Creation Basket Deposit as of 4:00 p.m. New York time on the date the order to purchase is properly received and the total required deposit.

Delivery of Required Deposits

An Authorized Purchaser who places a purchase order is responsible for transferring to USHO's account with the Custodian the required amount of Treasuries and/or cash by the end of the third business day following the purchase order date. Upon receipt of the deposit amount, the Administrator directs DTC to credit the number of baskets ordered to the Authorized Purchaser's DTC account on the third business day following the purchase order date. The expense and risk of delivery and ownership of Treasuries until such Treasuries have been received by the Custodian on behalf of USHO shall be borne solely by the Authorized Purchaser.

Because orders to purchase baskets must be placed by 12:00 p.m., New York time, but the total payment required to create a basket during the continuous offering period will not be determined until after 4:00 p.m., New York time, on the date the purchase order is received, Authorized Purchasers will not know the total amount of the payment required to create a basket at the time they submit an irrevocable purchase order for the basket. USHO's NAV and the total amount of the payment required to create a basket could rise or fall substantially between the time an irrevocable purchase order is submitted and the time the amount of the purchase price in respect thereof is determined.

Rejection of Purchase Orders

The General Partner acting by itself or through the Marketing Agent shall have the absolute right but no obligation to reject a purchase order or a Creation Basket Deposit if:

it determines that the investment alternative available to USHO at that time will not enable it to meet its investment objective;

it determines that the purchase order or the Creation Basket Deposit is not in proper form;

it believes that the purchase order or the Creation Basket Deposit would have adverse tax consequences to USHO, the limited partners or the unitholders;

the acceptance or receipt of the Creation Basket Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel to the General Partner, be unlawful; or

circumstances outside the control of the General Partner, Marketing Agent or Custodian make it, for all practical purposes, not feasible to process creations of baskets.

None of the General Partner, Marketing Agent or Custodian will be liable for the rejection of any purchase order or Creation Basket Deposit.

Redemption Procedures

The procedures by which an Authorized Purchaser can redeem one or more baskets mirror the procedures for the creation of baskets. On any business day, an Authorized Purchaser may place an order with the Marketing Agent to redeem one or more baskets. Redemption orders must be placed by 12:00 p.m. New York time or the close of regular trading on the NYSE Arca, whichever is earlier. A redemption order so received will be effective on the date it is received in satisfactory form by the Marketing Agent. The redemption procedures allow Authorized Purchasers to redeem baskets and do not entitle an individual unitholder to redeem any units in an amount less than a Redemption

Basket, or to redeem baskets other than through an Authorized Purchaser. By placing a redemption order, an Authorized Purchaser agrees to deliver the baskets to be redeemed through DTC's book-entry system to USHO not later than 3:00 p.m. New York time on the third business day following the effective date of the redemption order.

Prior to the delivery of the redemption distribution for a redemption order, the Authorized Purchaser must also have wired to USHO's account at the Custodian the non-refundable transaction fee due for the redemption order. Authorized Purchasers may not withdraw a redemption request.

The manner by which redemptions are made is dictated by the terms of the Authorized Purchaser Agreement. By placing a redemption order, an Authorized Purchaser agrees to (1) deliver the Redemption Basket to be redeemed through DTC's book-entry system to the fund's account with the Custodian not later than 3:00

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p.m. New York time on the third business day following the effective date of the redemption order (Redemption Distribution Date), and (2) if required by the General Partner in its sole discretion, enter into or arrange for a block trade, an exchange for physical or exchange for swap, or any other over-the-counter energy transaction (through itself or a designated acceptable broker) with the fund for the sale of a number and type of futures contracts at the closing settlement price for such contracts on the Redemption Order Date. If an Authorized Purchaser fails to consummate (1) and (2) above, the order shall be cancelled. The number and type of contracts specified shall be determined by the General Partner, in its sole discretion, to meet USHO's investment objective and shall be sold as a result of the Authorized Purchaser's sale of units. Prior to the delivery of the redemption distribution for a redemption order, the Authorized Purchaser must also have wired to USHO's account at the Custodian the non-refundable transaction fee due for the redemption order.

Determination of Redemption Distribution

The redemption distribution from USHO consists of a transfer to the redeeming Authorized Purchaser of an amount of Treasuries and/or cash that is in the same proportion to the total assets of USHO (net of estimated accrued but unpaid fees, expenses and other liabilities) on the date the order to redeem is properly received as the number of units to be redeemed under the redemption order is in proportion to the total number of units outstanding on the date the order is received. The General Partner, directly or in consultation with the Administrator, determines the requirements for Treasuries and the amounts of cash, including the maximum permitted remaining maturity of a Treasury, and the proportions of Treasuries and/or cash that may be included in distributions to redeem baskets. The Marketing Agent will publish such requirements as of 4:00 p.m. New York time on the redemption order date.

Delivery of Redemption Distribution

The redemption distribution due from USHO will be delivered to the Authorized Purchaser by 3:00 p.m. New York time on the third business day following the redemption order date if, by 3:00 p.m. New York time on such third business day, USHO's DTC account has been credited with the baskets to be redeemed. If USHO's DTC account has not been credited with all of the baskets to be redeemed by such time, the redemption distribution will be delivered to the extent of whole baskets received. Any remainder of the redemption distribution will be delivered on the next business day to the extent of remaining whole baskets received if USHO receives the fee applicable to the extension of the redemption distribution date which the General Partner may, from time to time, determine and the remaining baskets to be redeemed are credited to USHO's DTC account by 3:00 p.m. New York time on such next business day. Any further outstanding amount of the redemption order shall be cancelled. Pursuant to information from the General Partner, the Custodian will also be authorized to deliver the redemption distribution notwithstanding that the baskets to be redeemed are not credited to USHO's DTC account by 3:00 p.m. New York time on the third business day following the redemption order date if the Authorized Purchaser has collateralized its obligation to deliver the baskets through DTC's book entry-system on such terms as the General Partner may from time to time determine.

Suspension or Rejection of Redemption Orders

The General Partner may, in its discretion, suspend the right of redemption, or postpone the redemption settlement date, (1) for any period during which the NYSE Arca or the NYMEX is closed other than customary weekend or holiday closings, or trading on the NYSE Arca or the NYMEX is suspended or restricted, (2) for any period during which an emergency exists as a result of which delivery, disposal or evaluation of Treasuries is not reasonably practicable, or (3) for such other period as the General Partner determines to be necessary for the protection of the limited partners or unitholders. For example, the General Partner may determine that it is necessary to suspend redemptions to allow for the orderly liquidation of USHO's assets at an appropriate value to fund a redemption. If the

General Partner has difficulty liquidating its positions, e.g., because of a market disruption event in the futures markets, a suspension of trading by the exchange where the futures contracts are listed or an unanticipated delay in the liquidation of a position in an over the counter contract, it may be appropriate to suspend redemptions until such time as such circumstances are rectified. None of the General Partner, the Marketing Agent, the Administrator, or the Custodian will be liable to any person or in any way for any loss or damages that may result from any such suspension or postponement.

Redemption orders must be made in whole baskets. The General Partner will reject a redemption order if the order is not in proper form as described in the Authorized Purchaser Agreement or if the fulfillment of the

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order, in the opinion of its counsel, might be unlawful. The General Partner may also reject a redemption order if the number of units being redeemed would reduce the remaining outstanding units to 100,000 units (i.e., one basket) or less, unless the General Partner has reason to believe that the placer of the redemption order does in fact possess all the outstanding units and can deliver them.

Creation and Redemption Transaction Fee

To compensate USHO for its expenses in connection with the creation and redemption of baskets, an Authorized Purchaser is required to pay a transaction fee to USHO of \$1,000 per order to create or redeem baskets. An order may include multiple baskets. The transaction fee may be reduced, increased or otherwise changed by the General Partner. The General Partner shall notify DTC of any change in the transaction fee and will not implement any increase in the fee for the redemption of baskets until 30 days after the date of the notice.

Tax Responsibility

Authorized Purchasers are responsible for any transfer tax, sales or use tax, stamp tax, recording tax, value added tax or similar tax or governmental charge applicable to the creation or redemption of baskets, regardless of whether or not such tax or charge is imposed directly on the Authorized Purchaser, and agree to indemnify the General Partner and USHO if they are required by law to pay any such tax, together with any applicable penalties, additions to tax or interest thereon.

Secondary Market Transactions

As noted, USHO creates and redeems units from time to time, but only in one or more Creation Baskets or Redemption Baskets. The creation and redemption of baskets are only made in exchange for delivery to USHO or the distribution by USHO of the amount of Treasuries and cash represented by the baskets being created or redeemed, the amount of which will be based on the aggregate NAV of the number of units included in the baskets being created or redeemed determined on the day the order to create or redeem baskets is properly received.

As discussed above, Authorized Purchasers are the only persons that may place orders to create and redeem baskets. Authorized Purchasers must be registered broker-dealers or other securities market participants, such as banks and other financial institutions that are not required to register as broker-dealers to engage in securities transactions. An Authorized Purchaser is under no obligation to create or redeem baskets, and an Authorized Purchaser is under no obligation to offer to the public units of any baskets it does create. Authorized Purchasers that do offer to the public units from the baskets they create will do so at per-unit offering prices that are expected to reflect, among other factors, the trading price of the units on the NYSE Arca, the NAV of USHO at the time the Authorized Purchaser purchased the Creation Baskets and the NAV of the units at the time of the offer of the units to the public, the supply of and demand for units at the time of sale, and the liquidity of the Futures Contract market and the market for Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. The prices of units offered by Authorized Purchasers are expected to fall between USHO's NAV and the trading price of the units on the NYSE Arca at the time of sale. Units initially comprising the same basket but offered by Authorized Purchasers to the public at different times may have different offering prices. An order for one or more baskets may be placed by an Authorized Purchaser on behalf of multiple clients. Authorized Purchasers who make deposits with USHO in exchange for baskets receive no fees, commissions or other form of compensation or inducement of any kind from either USHO or the General Partner, and no such person has any obligation or responsibility to the General Partner or USHO to effect any sale or resale of units. Units trade in the secondary market on the NYSE Arca. Units may trade in the secondary market at prices that are lower or higher relative to their NAV per unit. The amount of the discount or premium in the trading price relative to the NAV per

unit may be influenced by various factors, including the number of investors who seek to purchase or sell units in the secondary market and the liquidity of the Futures Contracts market and the market for Other Heating Oil-Related Investments. While the units trade during the core trading session on the NYSE Arca until 4:00 p.m. New York time, liquidity in the market for Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments may be reduced after the close of the NYMEX at 2:30 p.m. New York time. As a result, during this time, trading spreads, and the resulting premium or discount, on the units may widen.

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Use of Proceeds

The General Partner applies substantially all of USHO's assets toward trading in Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments and investments in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents. The General Partner has sole authority to determine the percentage of assets that are:

held on deposit with the futures commission merchant or other custodian,
used for other investments, and
held in bank accounts to pay current obligations and as reserves.

The General Partner deposits substantially all of USHO's net assets with the Custodian or other custodian. When USHO purchases a Futures Contract and certain exchange traded Other Heating Oil-Related Investments, USHO is required to deposit with the selling futures commission merchant on behalf of the exchange a portion of the value of the contract or other interest as security to ensure payment for the obligation under Heating Oil Interests at maturity. This deposit is known as margin. USHO invests the remainder of its assets equal to the difference between the margin deposited and the market value of the Futures Contract in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents.

The General Partner believes that all entities that hold or trade USHO's assets are based in the United States and are subject to United States regulations.

Approximately 5% to 10% of USHO's assets have normally been committed as margin for commodity futures contracts. However, from time to time, the percentage of assets committed as margin may be substantially more, or less, than such range. The General Partner invests the balance of USHO's assets not invested in Heating Oil Interests or held in margin as reserves to be available for changes in margin. All interest income is used for USHO's benefit.

The futures commission merchant, a government agency or a commodity exchange could increase margins applicable to USHO to hold trading positions at any time. Moreover, margin is merely a security deposit and has no bearing on the profit or loss potential for any positions taken.

USHO's assets are held in segregated accounts pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC regulations.

The Commodity Interest Markets

General

The Commodity Exchange Act or CEA governs the regulation of commodity interest transactions, markets and intermediaries. In December 2000, the CEA was amended by the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, or CFMA, which substantially revised the regulatory framework governing certain commodity interest transactions and the markets on which they trade. The CEA, as amended by the CFMA, now provides for varying degrees of regulation of commodity interest transactions depending upon the variables of the transaction. In general, these variables include (1) the type of instrument being traded (*e.g.*, contracts for future delivery, options, swaps or spot contracts), (2) the type of commodity underlying the instrument (distinctions are made between instruments based on agricultural commodities, energy and metals commodities and financial commodities), (3) the nature of the parties to the transaction (retail, eligible contract participant, or eligible commercial entity), (4) whether the transaction is entered into on a principal-to-principal or intermediated basis, (5) the type of market on which the transaction occurs, and (6) whether the transaction is subject to clearing through a clearing organization. Information regarding commodity interest transactions, markets and intermediaries, and their associated regulatory environment, is provided below.

Futures Contracts

A futures contract such as a Futures Contract is a standardized contract traded on, or subject to the rules of, an exchange that calls for the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of a commodity at a specified time and place. Futures contracts are traded on a wide variety of commodities, including agricultural products, bonds, stock indices, interest rates, currencies, energy and metals. The size and terms of futures contracts on a particular commodity are identical and are not subject to any negotiation, other than with respect to price and the number of contracts traded between the buyer and seller.

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The contractual obligations of a buyer or seller may generally be satisfied by taking or making physical delivery of the underlying commodity or by making an offsetting sale or purchase of an identical futures contract on the same or linked exchange before the designated date of delivery. The difference between the price at which the futures contract is purchased or sold and the price paid for the offsetting sale or purchase, after allowance for brokerage commissions, constitutes the profit or loss to the trader. Some futures contracts, such as stock index contracts, settle in cash (reflecting the difference between the contract purchase/sale price and the contract settlement price) rather than by delivery of the underlying commodity.

In market terminology, a trader who purchases a futures contract is long in the market and a trader who sells a futures contract is short in the market. Before a trader closes out his long or short position by an offsetting sale or purchase, his outstanding contracts are known as open trades or open positions. The aggregate amount of open positions held by traders in a particular contract is referred to as the open interest in such contract.

Forward Contracts

A forward contract is a contractual obligation to purchase or sell a specified quantity of a commodity at or before a specified date in the future at a specified price and, therefore, is economically similar to a futures contract. Unlike futures contracts, however, forward contracts are typically traded in the over-the-counter markets and are not standardized contracts. Forward contracts for a given commodity are generally available for various amounts and maturities and are subject to individual negotiation between the parties involved. Moreover, generally there is no direct means of offsetting or closing out a forward contract by taking an offsetting position as one would a futures contract on a U.S. exchange. If a trader desires to close out a forward contract position, he generally will establish an opposite position in the contract but will settle and recognize the profit or loss on both positions simultaneously on the delivery date. Thus, unlike in the futures contract market where a trader who has offset positions will recognize profit or loss immediately, in the forward market a trader with a position that has been offset at a profit will generally not receive such profit until the delivery date, and likewise a trader with a position that has been offset at a loss will generally not have to pay money until the delivery date. In recent years, however, the terms of forward contracts have become more standardized, and in some instances such contracts now provide a right of offset or cash settlement as an alternative to making or taking delivery of the underlying commodity.

The forward markets provide what has typically been a highly liquid market for foreign exchange trading, and in certain cases the prices quoted for foreign exchange forward contracts may be more favorable than the prices for foreign exchange futures contracts traded on U.S. exchanges. The forward markets are largely unregulated. Forward contracts are, in general, not cleared or guaranteed by a third party. Commercial banks participating in trading foreign exchange forward contracts often do not require margin deposits, but rely upon internal credit limitations and their judgments regarding the creditworthiness of their counterparties. In recent years, however, many over-the-counter market participants in foreign exchange trading have begun to require that their counterparties post margin.

Further, as the result of the CFMA, over-the-counter derivative instruments such as forward contracts and swap agreements (and options on forwards and physical commodities) may begin to be traded on lightly-regulated exchanges or electronic trading platforms that may, but are not required to, provide for clearing facilities. Exchanges and electronic trading platforms on which over-the-counter instruments may be traded and the regulation and criteria for that trading are more fully described below under Futures Exchanges and Clearing Organizations. Nonetheless, absent a clearing facility, USHO's trading in foreign exchange and other forward contracts is exposed to the creditworthiness of the counterparties on the other side of the trade.

Options on Futures Contracts

Options on futures contracts are standardized contracts traded on an exchange. An option on a futures contract gives the buyer of the option the right, but not the obligation, to take a position at a specified price (the striking, strike, or exercise price) in the underlying futures contract or underlying interest. The buyer of a call option acquires the right, but not the obligation, to purchase or take a long position in the underlying interest, and the buyer of a put option acquires the right, but not the obligation, to sell or take a short position in the underlying interest.

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The seller, or writer, of an option is obligated to take a position in the underlying interest at a specified price opposite to the option buyer if the option is exercised. Thus, the seller of a call option must stand ready to take a short position in the underlying interest at the strike price if the buyer should exercise the option. The seller of a put option, on the other hand, must stand ready to take a long position in the underlying interest at the strike price.

A call option is said to be in-the-money if the strike price is below current market levels and out-of-the-money if the strike price is above current market levels. Conversely, a put option is said to be in-the-money if the strike price is above the current market levels and out-of-the-money if the strike price is below current market levels.

Options have limited life spans, usually tied to the delivery or settlement date of the underlying interest. Some options, however, expire significantly in advance of such date. The purchase price of an option is referred to as its premium, which consists of its intrinsic value (which is related to the underlying market value) plus its time value. As an option nears its expiration date, the time value shrinks and the market and intrinsic values move into parity. An option that is out-of-the-money and not offset by the time it expires becomes worthless. On certain exchanges, in-the-money options are automatically exercised on their expiration date, but on others unexercised options simply become worthless after their expiration date.

Regardless of how much the market swings, the most an option buyer can lose is the option premium. The option buyer deposits his premium with his broker, and the money goes to the option seller. Option sellers, on the other hand, face risks similar to participants in the futures markets. For example, since the seller of a call option is assigned a short futures position if the option is exercised, his risk is the same as someone who initially sold a futures contract.

Because no one can predict exactly how the market will move, the option seller posts margin to demonstrate his ability to meet any potential contractual obligations.

Options on Forward Contracts or Commodities

Options on forward contracts or commodities operate in a manner similar to options on futures contracts. An option on a forward contract or commodity gives the buyer of the option the right, but not the obligation, to take a position at a specified price in the underlying forward contract or commodity. However, similar to forward contracts, options on forward contracts or on commodities are individually negotiated contracts between counterparties and are typically traded in the over-the-counter market. Therefore, options on forward contracts and physical commodities possess many of the same characteristics of forward contracts with respect to offsetting positions and credit risk that are described above.

Swap Contracts

Swap transactions generally involve contracts between two parties to exchange a stream of payments computed by reference to a notional amount and the price of the asset that is the subject of the swap. Swap contracts are principally traded off-exchange, although recently, as a result of regulatory changes enacted as part of the CFMA, certain swap contracts are now being traded in electronic trading facilities and cleared through clearing organizations.

Swaps are usually entered into on a net basis, that is, the two payment streams are netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the agreement, with the parties receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Swaps do not generally involve the delivery of underlying assets or principal. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to swaps is generally limited to the net amount of payments that the party is contractually obligated to make. In some swap transactions one or both parties may require collateral deposits from the counterparty to support that counterparty's obligation under the swap agreement. If the counterparty to such a swap

defaults, the risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the party is contractually entitled to receive less to any collateral deposits it is holding.

Block Trading

Block Trading refers to privately negotiated futures or option transactions executed apart from the public auction market. A block transaction may be executed either on or off the exchange trading floor but is still reported to and cleared by the exchange.

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Exchange for Physical

An Exchange For Physical (EFP) is a technique (originated in physical commodity markets) whereby a position in the underlying subject of a derivatives contract is traded for a futures position. In financial futures markets, the EFP bypasses any cash settlement mechanism that is built into the contract and substitutes physical settlement. EFPs are used primarily to adjust underlying cash market positions at a low trading cost. An EFP by itself will not change either party's net risk position materially, but EFPs are often used to set up a subsequent trade which will modify the investor's market risk exposure at low cost.

Exchange for Swap

An Exchange For Swap (EFS) is an off market transaction which involves the swapping (or exchanging) of an over-the-counter (OTC) position for a futures position. The OTC transaction must be for the same or similar quantity or amount of a specified commodity, or a substantially similar commodity or instrument. The OTC side of the EFS can include swaps, swap options, or other instruments traded in the OTC market.

In order that an EFS transaction can take place, the OTC side and futures components must be substantially similar in terms of either value and or quantity. The net result is that the OTC position (and the inherent counterparty credit exposure) is transferred from the OTC market to the futures market. An EFS can also work in reverse, where a futures position can be reversed and transferred to the OTC market.

Participants

The two broad classes of persons who trade commodities are hedgers and speculators. Hedgers include financial institutions that manage or deal in interest rate-sensitive instruments, foreign currencies or stock portfolios, and commercial market participants, such as farmers and manufacturers, that market or process commodities. Hedging is a protective procedure designed to effectively lock in prices that would otherwise change due to an adverse movement in the price of the underlying commodity, for example, the adverse price movement between the time a merchandiser or processor enters into a contract to buy or sell a raw or processed commodity at a certain price and the time he must perform the contract. In such a case, at the time the hedger contracts to physically sell the commodity at a future date he will simultaneously buy a futures or forward contract for the necessary equivalent quantity of the commodity. At the time for performance of the contract, the hedger may accept delivery under his futures contract and sell the commodity quantity as required by his physical contract or he may buy the actual commodity, sell it under the physical contract and close out his position by making an offsetting sale of a futures contract.

The commodity interest markets enable the hedger to shift the risk of price fluctuations. The usual objective of the hedger is to protect the profit that he expects to earn from farming, merchandising, or processing operations rather than to profit from his trading. However, at times the impetus for a hedge transaction may result in part from speculative objectives, and hedgers can end up paying higher prices than they would have, for example, if current market prices are lower than the locked in price.

Unlike the hedger, the speculator generally expects neither to make nor take delivery of the underlying commodity. Instead, the speculator risks his capital with the hope of making profits from price fluctuations in the commodities. The speculator is, in effect, the risk bearer who assumes the risks that the hedger seeks to avoid. Speculators rarely make or take delivery of the underlying commodity; rather they attempt to close out their positions prior to the delivery date. Because the speculator may take either a long or short position in commodities, it is possible for him to make profits or incur losses regardless of whether prices go up or down.

Futures Exchanges and Clearing Organizations

Futures exchanges provide centralized market facilities in which multiple persons have the ability to execute or trade contracts by accepting bids and offers from multiple participants. Futures exchanges may provide for execution of trades at a physical location utilizing trading pits and/or may provide for trading to be done electronically through computerized matching of bids and offers pursuant to various algorithms. Members of a particular exchange and the trades executed on such exchange are subject to the rules of that exchange. Futures exchanges and clearing organizations are given reasonable latitude in promulgating rules and regulations to control and regulate their members. Examples of regulations by exchanges and clearing organizations include the establishment of initial margin levels, rules regarding trading practices, contract specifications, speculative position limits, daily price fluctuation limits, and execution and clearing fees.

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Clearing organizations provide services designed to mutualize or transfer the credit risk arising from the trading of contracts on an exchange or other electronic trading facility. Once trades made between members of an exchange or electronic trading facility have been confirmed, the clearing organization becomes substituted for the clearing member acting on behalf of each buyer and each seller of contracts traded on the exchange or trading platform and in effect becomes the other party to the trade. Thereafter, each clearing member party to the trade looks only to the clearing organization for performance. The clearing organization generally establishes some sort of security or guarantee fund to which all clearing members of the exchange must contribute; this fund acts as an emergency buffer that is intended to enable the clearing organization to meet its obligations with regard to the other side of an insolvent clearing member's contracts. Furthermore, the clearing organization requires margin deposits and continuously marks positions to market to provide some assurance that its members will be able to fulfill their contractual obligations. Thus, a central function of the clearing organization is to ensure the integrity of trades, and members effecting transactions on an exchange need not concern themselves with the solvency of the party on the opposite side of the trade; their only remaining concerns are the respective solvencies of their own customers, their clearing broker and the clearing organization. The clearing organizations do not deal with customers, but only with their member firms and the guarantee of performance for open positions provided by the clearing organization does not run to customers.

U.S. Futures Exchanges

Futures exchanges in the United States are subject to varying degrees of regulation by the CFTC based on their designation as one of the following: a designated contract market, a derivatives transaction execution facility, an exempt board of trade or an electronic trading facility.

A designated contract market is the most highly regulated level of futures exchange. Designated contract markets may offer products to retail customers on an unrestricted basis. To be designated as a contract market, the exchange must demonstrate that it satisfies specified general criteria for designation, such as having the ability to prevent market manipulation, rules and procedures to ensure fair and equitable trading, position limits, dispute resolution procedures, minimization of conflicts of interest and protection of market participants. Among the principal designated contract markets in the United States are the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and the NYMEX.

Each of the designated contract markets in the United States must provide for the clearance and settlement of transactions with a CFTC-registered derivatives clearing organization.

A derivatives transaction execution facility (a DTEF) is a new type of exchange that is subject to fewer regulatory requirements than a designated contract market but is subject to both commodity interest and participant limitations.

DTEFs limit access to eligible traders that qualify as either eligible contract participants or eligible commercial entities for futures and option contracts on commodities that have a nearly inexhaustible deliverable supply, are highly unlikely to be susceptible to the threat of manipulation, or have no cash market, security futures products, and futures and option contracts on commodities that the CFTC may determine, on a case-by-case basis, are highly unlikely to be susceptible to the threat of manipulation. In addition, certain commodity interests excluded or exempt from the CEA, such as swaps, etc. may be traded on a DTEF. There is no requirement that a DTEF use a clearing organization, except with respect to trading in security futures contracts, in which case the clearing organization must be a securities clearing agency. However, if futures contracts and options on futures contracts on a DTEF are cleared, then it must be through a CFTC-registered derivatives clearing organization, except that some excluded or exempt commodities traded on a DTEF may be cleared through a clearing organization other than one registered with the CFTC.

An exempt board of trade is also a newly designated form of exchange. An exempt board of trade is substantially unregulated, subject only to CFTC anti-fraud and anti-manipulation authority. An exempt board of trade is permitted to trade futures contracts and options on futures contracts provided that the underlying commodity is not a security or

securities index and has an inexhaustible deliverable supply or no cash market. All traders on an exempt board of trade must qualify as eligible contract participants. Contracts deemed eligible to be traded on an exempt board of trade include contracts on interest rates, exchange rates, currencies, credit risks or measures, debt instruments, measures of inflation, or other macroeconomic indices or measures. There is no requirement that an exempt board of trade use a clearing organization. However, if

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contracts on an exempt board of trade are cleared, then it must be through a CFTC-registered derivatives clearing organization. A board of trade electing to operate as an exempt board of trade must file a written notification with the CFTC.

An electronic trading facility is a new form of trading platform that operates by means of an electronic or telecommunications network and maintains an automated audit trail of bids, offers, and the matching of orders or the execution of transactions on the electronic trading facility. The CEA does not apply to, and the CFTC has no jurisdiction over, transactions on an electronic trading facility in certain excluded commodities that are entered into between principals that qualify as eligible contract participants, subject only to CFTC anti-fraud and anti-manipulation authority. In general, excluded commodities include interest rates, currencies, securities, securities indices or other financial, economic or commercial indices or measures.

The General Partner intends to monitor the development of and opportunities and risks presented by the new less-regulated exchanges and exempt boards as well as other trading platforms currently in place or that are being considered by regulators and may, in the future, allocate a percentage of USHO's assets to trading in products on these exchanges. Provided USHO maintains assets exceeding \$5 million, USHO would qualify as an eligible contract participant and thus would be able to trade on such exchanges.

Non-U.S. Futures Exchanges

Non-U.S. futures exchanges differ in certain respects from their U.S. counterparts. Importantly, non-U.S. futures exchanges are not subject to regulation by the CFTC, but rather are regulated by their home country regulator. In contrast to U.S. designated contract markets, some non-U.S. exchanges are principals' markets, where trades remain the liability of the traders involved, and the exchange or an affiliated clearing organization, if any, does not become substituted for any party. Due to the absence of a clearing system, such exchanges are significantly more susceptible to disruptions. Further, participants in such markets must often satisfy themselves as to the individual creditworthiness of each entity with which they enter into a trade. Trading on non-U.S. exchanges is often in the currency of the exchange's home jurisdiction. Consequently, USHO is subject to the additional risk of fluctuations in the exchange rate between such currencies and U.S. dollars and the possibility that exchange controls could be imposed in the future. Trading on non-U.S. exchanges may differ from trading on U.S. exchanges in a variety of ways and, accordingly, may subject USHO to additional risks.

Accountability Levels and Position Limits

The CFTC and U.S. designated contract markets have established accountability levels and position limits on the maximum net long or net short futures contracts in commodity interests that any person or group of persons under common trading control (other than a hedger, which USHO is not) may hold, own or control. Among the purposes of accountability levels and position limits is to prevent a corner or squeeze on a market or undue influence on prices by any single trader or group of traders. The position limits currently established by the CFTC apply to certain agricultural commodity interests, such as grains (oats, barley, and flaxseed), soybeans, corn, wheat, cotton, eggs, rye, and potatoes, but not to interests in energy products. In addition, U.S. exchanges may set accountability levels and position limits for all commodity interests traded on that exchange. For example, the current accountability level for investments at any one time in heating oil Futures Contracts (including investments in the Benchmark Futures Contract) on the NYMEX is 5,000 contracts for one month and 7,000 contracts for all months. The NYMEX also imposes position limits on contracts held in the last few days of trading in the near month contract to expire. The ICE Futures has recently adopted similar accountability levels and position limits for certain of its futures contracts that are settled against the price of a contract listed for trading on a U.S. designated contract market such as NYMEX. Certain

exchanges or clearing organizations also set limits on the total net positions that may be held by a clearing broker. In general, no position limits are in effect in forward or other over-the-counter contract trading or in trading on non-U.S. futures exchanges, although the principals with which USHO and the clearing brokers may trade in such markets may impose such limits as a matter of credit policy. For purposes of determining accountability levels and position limits,

USHO's commodity interest positions will not be attributable to investors in their own commodity interest trading.

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Daily Price Limits

Most U.S. futures exchanges (but generally not non-U.S. exchanges) limit the amount of fluctuation in some futures contract or options on futures contract prices during a single trading period by regulations. These regulations specify what are referred to as daily price fluctuation limits or more commonly, daily limits. The daily limits establish the maximum amount that the price of a futures or option on futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day's settlement price. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular futures or option on a futures contract, no trades may be made at a price beyond the limit. Positions in the futures or options contract may then be taken or liquidated, if at all, only at inordinate expense or if traders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit during the period for trading on such day. Because the daily limit rule governs price movement only for a particular trading day, it does not limit losses and may in fact substantially increase losses because it may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days, thus preventing prompt liquidation of positions and subjecting the trader to substantial losses for those days. The concept of daily price limits is not relevant to over-the-counter contracts, including forwards and swaps, and thus such limits are not imposed by banks and others who deal in those markets.

In contrast, the NYMEX does not impose daily limits but rather limits the amount of price fluctuation for Futures Contracts. For example, the NYMEX imposes a \$0.25 per gallon (\$10,500 per contract) price fluctuation limit for the Benchmark Futures Contract. This limit is initially based off of the previous trading day's settlement price. If any Benchmark Futures Contract is traded, bid, or offered at the limit for five minutes, trading is halted for five minutes. When trading resumes it begins at the point where the limit was imposed and the limit is reset to be \$0.25 per gallon in either direction of that point. If another halt were triggered, the market would continue to be expanded by \$0.25 per gallon in either direction after each successive five-minute trading halt. There is no maximum price fluctuation limit during any one trading session.

Commodity Prices

Commodity prices are volatile and, although ultimately determined by the interaction of supply and demand, are subject to many other influences, including the psychology of the marketplace and speculative assessments of future world and economic events. Political climate, interest rates, treaties, balance of payments, exchange controls and other governmental interventions as well as numerous other variables affect the commodity markets, and even with comparatively complete information it is impossible for any trader to predict reliably commodity prices.

Regulation

Futures exchanges in the United States are subject to varying degrees of regulation under the CEA depending on whether such exchange is a designated contract market, DTEF, exempt board of trade or electronic trading facility. Derivatives clearing organizations are also subject to the CEA and CFTC regulation. The CFTC is the governmental agency charged with responsibility for regulation of futures exchanges and commodity interest trading conducted on those exchanges. The CFTC's function is to implement the CEA's objectives of preventing price manipulation and excessive speculation and promoting orderly and efficient commodity interest markets. In addition, the various exchanges and clearing organizations themselves exercise regulatory and supervisory authority over their member firms.

The CFTC possesses exclusive jurisdiction to regulate the activities of CPOs and commodity trading advisors and has adopted regulations with respect to the activities of those persons and/or entities. Under the CEA, a registered CPO, such as the General Partner, is required to make annual filings with the CFTC describing its organization, capital

structure, management and controlling persons. In addition, the CEA authorizes the CFTC to require and review books and records of, and documents prepared by, registered CPOs. Pursuant to this authority, the CFTC requires CPOs to keep accurate, current and orderly records for each pool that they operate. The CFTC may suspend the registration of a CPO (1) if the CFTC finds that the operator's trading practices tend to disrupt orderly market conditions, (2) if any controlling person of the operator is subject to an order of the CFTC denying such person trading privileges on any exchange, and (3) in certain other circumstances. Suspension, restriction or termination of the General Partner's registration as a CPO would prevent it, until that registration were to be reinstated, from managing USHO, and might result in the termination of USHO. USHO itself is not required to be registered with the CFTC in any capacity.

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The CEA gives the CFTC similar authority with respect to the activities of commodity trading advisors. If a trading advisor's commodity trading advisor registration were to be terminated, restricted or suspended, the trading advisor would be unable, until the registration were to be reinstated, to render trading advice to USHO.

The CEA requires all futures commission merchants, such as USHO's clearing brokers, to meet and maintain specified fitness and financial requirements, to segregate customer funds from proprietary funds and account separately for all customers' funds and positions, and to maintain specified books and records open to inspection by the staff of the CFTC. The CFTC has similar authority over introducing brokers, or persons who solicit or accept orders for commodity interest trades but who do not accept margin deposits for the execution of trades. The CEA authorizes the CFTC to regulate trading by futures commission merchants and by their officers and directors, permits the CFTC to require action by exchanges in the event of market emergencies, and establishes an administrative procedure under which customers may institute complaints for damages arising from alleged violations of the CEA. The CEA also gives the states powers to enforce its provisions and the regulations of the CFTC.

USHO's investors are afforded prescribed rights for reparations under the CEA. Investors may also be able to maintain a private right of action for violations of the CEA. The CFTC has adopted rules implementing the reparation provisions of the CEA, which provide that any person may file a complaint for a reparations award with the CFTC for violation of the CEA against a floor broker or a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, CPO, and their respective associated persons.

Pursuant to authority in the CEA, the NFA has been formed and registered with the CFTC as a registered futures association. At the present time, the NFA is the only self-regulatory organization for commodity interest professionals, other than futures exchanges. The CFTC has delegated to the NFA responsibility for the registration of commodity trading advisors, CPOs, futures commission merchants, introducing brokers, and their respective associated persons and floor brokers. The General Partner, each trading advisor, the selling agents and the clearing brokers are members of the NFA. As such, they are subject to NFA standards relating to fair trade practices, financial condition and consumer protection. USHO itself is not required to become a member of the NFA. As the self-regulatory body of the commodity interest industry, the NFA promulgates rules governing the conduct of professionals and disciplines those professionals that do not comply with these rules. The NFA also arbitrates disputes between members and their customers and conducts registration and fitness screening of applicants for membership and audits of its existing members.

The regulations of the CFTC and the NFA prohibit any representation by a person registered with the CFTC or by any member of the NFA, that registration with the CFTC, or membership in the NFA, in any respect indicates that the CFTC or the NFA, as the case may be, has approved or endorsed that person or that person's trading program or objectives. The registrations and memberships of the parties described in this summary must not be considered as constituting any such approval or endorsement. Likewise, no futures exchange has given or will give any similar approval or endorsement.

The regulation of commodity interest trading in the United States and other countries is an evolving area of the law. The various statements made in this summary are subject to modification by legislative action and changes in the rules and regulations of the CFTC, the NFA, the futures exchanges, clearing organizations and other regulatory bodies.

The function of the CFTC is to implement the objectives of the CEA of preventing price manipulation and other disruptions to market integrity, avoiding systemic risk, preventing fraud and promoting innovation, competition and financial integrity of transactions. As mentioned above, this regulation, among other things, provides that the trading of commodity interest contracts generally must be upon exchanges designated as contract markets or DTEFs and that all trading on those exchanges must be done by or through exchange members. Under the CFMA, commodity interest

trading in some commodities between sophisticated persons may be traded on a trading facility not regulated by the CFTC. As a general matter, trading in spot contracts, forward contracts, options on forward contracts or commodities, or swap contracts between eligible contract participants is not within the jurisdiction of the CFTC and may therefore be effectively unregulated. The trading advisors may engage in those transactions on behalf of USHO in reliance on this exclusion from regulation.

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In general, the CFTC does not regulate the interbank and forward foreign currency markets with respect to transactions in contracts between certain sophisticated counterparties such as USHO or between certain regulated institutions and retail investors. Although U.S. banks are regulated in various ways by the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of the Currency and other U.S. federal and state banking officials, banking authorities do not regulate the forward markets.

While the U.S. government does not currently impose any restrictions on the movements of currencies, it could choose to do so. The imposition or relaxation of exchange controls in various jurisdictions could significantly affect the market for that and other jurisdictions' currencies. Trading in the interbank market also exposes USHO to a risk of default since failure of a bank with which USHO had entered into a forward contract would likely result in a default and thus possibly substantial losses to USHO.

The CFTC is prohibited by statute from regulating trading on non-U.S. futures exchanges and markets. The CFTC, however, has adopted regulations relating to the marketing of non-U.S. futures contracts in the United States. These regulations permit certain contracts traded on non-U.S. exchanges to be offered and sold in the United States.

Commodity Margin

Original or initial margin is the minimum amount of funds that must be deposited by a commodity interest trader with the trader's broker to initiate and maintain an open position in futures contracts. Maintenance margin is the amount (generally less than the original margin) to which a trader's account may decline before he must deliver additional margin. A margin deposit is like a cash performance bond. It helps assure the trader's performance of the futures contracts that he or she purchases or sells. Futures contracts are customarily bought and sold on initial margin that represents a very small percentage (ranging upward from less than 2%) of the aggregate purchase or sales price of the contract. Because of such low margin requirements, price fluctuations occurring in the futures markets may create profits and losses that, in relation to the amount invested, are greater than are customary in other forms of investment or speculation. As discussed below, adverse price changes in the futures contract may result in margin requirements that greatly exceed the initial margin. In addition, the amount of margin required in connection with a particular futures contract is set from time to time by the exchange on which the contract is traded and may be modified from time to time by the exchange during the term of the contract.

Brokerage firms, such as USHO's clearing brokers, carrying accounts for traders in commodity interest contracts may not accept lower, and generally require higher, amounts of margin as a matter of policy to further protect themselves. The clearing brokers require USHO to make margin deposits equal to exchange minimum levels for all commodity interest contracts. This requirement may be altered from time to time in the clearing brokers' discretion.

Trading in the over-the-counter markets where no clearing facility is provided generally does not require margin but generally does require the extension of credit between counterparties.

When a trader purchases an option, there is no margin requirement; however, the option premium must be paid in full. When a trader sells an option, on the other hand, he or she is required to deposit margin in an amount determined by the margin requirements established for the underlying interest and, in addition, an amount substantially equal to the current premium for the option. The margin requirements imposed on the selling of options, although adjusted to reflect the probability that out-of-the-money options will not be exercised, can in fact be higher than those imposed in dealing in the futures markets directly. Complicated margin requirements apply to spreads and conversions, which are complex trading strategies in which a trader acquires a mixture of options positions and positions in the underlying interest.

Margin requirements are computed each day by a trader's clearing broker. When the market value of a particular open commodity interest position changes to a point where the margin on deposit does not satisfy maintenance margin requirements, a margin call is made by the broker. If the margin call is not met within a reasonable time, the broker may close out the trader's position. With respect to USHO's trading, USHO (and not its investors personally) is subject to margin calls.

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Finally, many major U.S. exchanges have passed certain cross margining arrangements involving procedures pursuant to which the futures and options positions held in an account would, in the case of some accounts, be aggregated and margin requirements would be assessed on a portfolio basis, measuring the total risk of the combined positions.

Potential Advantages of Investment

The Advantages of Non-Correlation

Given that historically, the price of heating oil and of Futures Contracts and Other Heating Oil-Related Investments has had very little correlation to the stock and bond markets, the General Partner believes that the performance of USHO should also exhibit a substantial degree of non-correlation with the performance of traditional equity and debt portfolio components, in part because of the ease of selling commodity interests short. This feature of many commodity interest contracts being able to be long or short a commodity interest position with similar ease means that profit and loss from commodity interest trading is not dependent upon economic prosperity or stability.

However, non-correlation will not provide any diversification advantages unless the non-correlated assets are outperforming other portfolio assets, and it is entirely possible that USHO may not outperform other sectors of an investor's portfolio, or may produce losses. Additionally, although adding USHO's units to an investor's portfolio may provide diversification, USHO is not a hedging mechanism vis-à-vis traditional debt and equity portfolio components and you should not assume that USHO units will appreciate during periods of inflation or stock and bond market declines.

Non-correlated performance should not be confused with negatively correlated performance. Negative correlation occurs when the performance of two asset classes are in opposite direction to each other. Non-correlation means only that USHO's performance will likely have little relation to the performance of equity and debt instruments, reflecting the General Partner's belief that certain factors that affect equity and debt prices may affect USHO differently and that certain factors that affect equity and debt prices may not affect USHO at all. USHO's net asset value per unit may decline or increase more or less than equity and debt instruments