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United States 12 Month Oil Fund, LP
Form 10-K
March 14, 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 001-33859

United States 12 Month Oil Fund, LP
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

20-0431897
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1320 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 145
Alameda, California 94502
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(510) 522-9600
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Units of United States 12 Month Oil Fund, LP (Title of each class)	NYSE Arca, Inc. (Name of exchange on which registered)
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Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the registrant's units held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2010 was: \$153,720,000.

The registrant had 5,700,000 outstanding units as of March 11, 2011.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

None.

UNITED STATES 12 MONTH OIL FUND, LP

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Part I

Item 1. Business.

What is US12OF?

The United States 12 Month Oil Fund, LP (“US12OF”) is a Delaware limited partnership organized on June 27, 2007. US12OF maintains its main business office at 1320 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 145, Alameda, California 94502. US12OF is a commodity pool that issues limited partnership interests (“units”) traded on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “NYSE Arca”). It operates pursuant to the terms of the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership dated as of December 4, 2007 (as amended from time to time, the “LP Agreement”), which grants full management control to its general partner, United States Commodity Funds LLC (“USCF”).

The investment objective of US12OF is for the changes in percentage terms of its units’ net asset value (“NAV”) to 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 average of the prices of 12 futures contracts for light, sweet crude oil traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (the “NYMEX”) consisting of the near month contract to expire and the contracts for the following 11 months for a total of 12 consecutive months’ contracts (the “Benchmark Oil Futures 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 11 consecutive months, less US12OF’s expenses. When calculating the daily movement of the average price of the 12 contracts, each contract month will be equally weighted. US12OF’s units began trading on December 6, 2007. USCF is the general partner of US12OF and is responsible for the management of US12OF.

Who is USCF?

USCF is a single member limited liability company that was formed in the state of Delaware on May 10, 2005. Prior to June 13, 2008, USCF was known as Victoria Bay Asset Management, LLC. It maintains its main business office at 1320 Harbor Bay Parkway, Suite 145, Alameda, California 94502. USCF 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. Wainwright previously owned an insurance company organized under Bermuda law, which has been liquidated, and a registered investment adviser firm named Ameristock Corporation, which has been distributed to the Wainwright shareholders. USCF is a member of the National Futures Association (the “NFA”) and registered as a commodity pool operator (“CPO”) with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) on December 1, 2005.

On May 12, 2005, USCF formed the United States Oil Fund, LP (“USOF”), another limited partnership that is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USOF is for the changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to 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 for light, sweet crude oil traded on the NYMEX, 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 USOF’s expenses. USOF’s units began trading on April 10, 2006. USCF is the general partner of USOF and is responsible for the management of USOF.

On September 11, 2006, USCF formed the United States Natural Gas Fund, LP (“USNG”), another limited partnership that is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USNG is for the changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to 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 price of the futures contract on natural gas

traded on the NYMEX, 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 USNG's expenses. USNG's units began trading on April 18, 2007. USCF is the general partner of USNG and is responsible for the management of USNG.

On April 13, 2007, USCF formed the United States Gasoline Fund, LP (“UGA”), also a limited partnership that is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of UGA is for the changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to reflect the changes in percentage terms of the spot price of gasoline, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on unleaded gasoline (also known as reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygen blending, or “RBOB”), for delivery to the New York harbor, traded on the NYMEX, 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 UGA’s expenses. UGA’s units began trading on February 26, 2008. USCF is the general partner of UGA and is responsible for the management of UGA.

On April 13, 2007, USCF formed the United States Heating Oil Fund, LP (“USHO”), also a limited partnership that is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USHO is for the changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to reflect the changes in percentage terms of the spot price of heating oil (also known as No. 2 fuel oil) delivered to the New York harbor, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on heating oil traded on the NYMEX, 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. USHO’s units began trading on April 9, 2008. USCF is the general partner of USHO and is responsible for the management of USHO.

On June 30, 2008, USCF formed the United States Short Oil Fund, LP (“USSO”), also a limited partnership that is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USSO is for the changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to 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 traded on the NYMEX, 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 USSO’s expenses. USSO’s units began trading on September 24, 2009. USCF is the general partner of USSO and is responsible for the management of USSO.

On June 27, 2007, USCF formed the United States 12 Month Natural Gas Fund, LP (“US12NG”), also a limited partnership that is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of US12NG is for the changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to 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 11 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 11 consecutive months, less US12NG’s expenses. When calculating the daily movement of the average price of the 12 contracts, each contract month will be equally weighted. US12NG’s units began trading on November 18, 2009. USCF is the general partner of US12NG and is responsible for the management of US12NG.

On September 2, 2009, USCF formed the United States Brent Oil Fund, LP (“USBO”), also a limited partnership that is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USBO is for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the spot price of Brent crude oil, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on Brent crude oil traded on the ICE Futures Exchange (the “ICE Futures”), 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 USBO’s expenses. USBO’s units began trading on June 2, 2010. USCF is the general partner of USBO and is responsible for the management of USBO.

On April 1, 2010, USCF, in its role as sponsor, formed the United States Commodity Index Fund (“USCI”), as a series of the United States Commodity Index Funds Trust, a Delaware statutory trust (the “Trust”). USCI is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USCI is for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the SummerHaven Dynamic Commodity Index Total Return (the “Commodity Index”), less USCI’s expenses. USCI’s units began trading on August 10, 2010. USCF is the sponsor of USCI and is responsible for the management of USCI.

USOF, USNG, UGA, USHO, USSO, US12NG, USBO and USCI are collectively referred to herein as the “Related Public Funds”. For more information about each of the Related Public Funds, investors in US12OF may call 1-800-920-0259 or go online to www.unitedstatescommodityfunds.com.

USCF has filed a registration statement for three other exchange-traded security funds, the United States Metals Index Fund (“USMI”), the United States Agriculture Index Fund (“USAI”) and the United States Copper Index Fund (“USCUI”), each of which is a series of the Trust. The investment objective of USMI will be for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the SummerHaven Dynamic Metals Index Total Return (the “Metals Index”), less USMI’s expenses. The investment objective of USAI will be for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the SummerHaven Dynamic Agriculture Index Total Return (the “Agriculture Index”), less USAI’s expenses. The investment objective of USCUI will be for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units’ NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the SummerHaven Copper Index Total Return (the “Copper Index”), less USCUI’s expenses.

USCF is required to evaluate the credit risk of US12OF to the futures commission merchant, oversee the purchase and sale of US12OF’s units by certain authorized purchasers (“Authorized Purchasers”), review daily positions and margin requirements of US12OF and manage US12OF’s investments. USCF also pays the fees of ALPS Distributors, Inc., which serves as the marketing agent for US12OF (the “Marketing Agent”), and Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (“BBH&Co.”), which serves as the administrator (the “Administrator”) and the custodian (the “Custodian”) for US12OF.

Limited partners have no right to elect USCF as the general partner on an annual or any other continuing basis. If USCF voluntarily withdraws as general partner, however, the holders of a majority of US12OF’s outstanding units (excluding for purposes of such determination units owned, if any, by the withdrawing USCF and its affiliates) may elect its successor. USCF may not be removed as general partner except upon approval by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66 and 2/3 percent of US12OF’s outstanding units (excluding units owned, if any, by USCF and its affiliates), subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions set forth in the LP Agreement.

The business and affairs of USCF 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 established by the NYSE Arca and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Management Directors have the authority to manage USCF pursuant to its limited liability company agreement, as amended from time to time. Through its Management Directors, USCF manages the day-to-day operations of US12OF. 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). For additional information relating to the audit committee, please see “Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance – Audit Committee” in this annual report on Form 10-K.

How Does US12OF Operate?

The net assets of US12OF consist primarily of investments in futures contracts for light, sweet crude oil, but may also consist of investment contracts for other types of crude oil, heating oil, gasoline, natural gas and other petroleum-based fuels that are traded on the NYMEX, ICE Futures or other U.S. and foreign exchanges (collectively, “Oil Futures Contracts”). US12OF may also invest in other crude oil-related investments such as cash-settled options on Oil Futures Contracts, forward contracts for crude oil, and over-the-counter transactions that are based on the price of crude oil and other petroleum-based fuels, Oil Futures Contracts and indices based on the foregoing (collectively, “Other Oil Interests”). For convenience and unless otherwise specified, Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests collectively are referred to as “oil interests” in this annual report on Form 10-K.

US12OF invests in 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 Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests. In pursuing this objective, the primary focus of USCF is the investment in Oil Futures Contracts and the management of US12OF'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 US12OF is for the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to 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 average of the prices of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts, less US12OF's expenses. When calculating the daily movement of the average price of the 12 contracts each contract month is equally weighted. It is not the intent of US12OF to be operated in a fashion such that its NAV will equal, in dollar terms, the spot price of light, sweet crude oil or any particular futures contract based on light, sweet crude oil.

USCF believes that holding futures contracts whose expiration dates are spread out over a 12 month period of time will cause the total return of such a portfolio to vary compared to a portfolio that holds only a single month's contract (such as the near month contract). In particular, USCF believes that the total return of a portfolio holding contracts with a range of expiration months will be impacted differently by the price relationship between different contract months of the same commodity future compared to the total return of a portfolio consisting of the near month contract. For example, in cases in which the near month contract's price is higher than the price of contracts that expire later in time (a situation known as "backwardation" in the futures markets), then absent the impact of the overall movement in crude oil prices the value of the near month contract would tend to rise as it approaches expiration. Conversely, in cases in which the near month contract's price is lower than the price of contracts that expire later in time (a situation known as "contango" in the futures markets), then absent the impact of the overall movement in crude oil prices the value of the near month contract would tend to decline as it approaches expiration. The total return of a portfolio that owned the near month contract and "rolled" forward each month by selling the near month contract as it approached expiration and purchasing the next month contract to expire would be positively impacted by a backwardation market, and negatively impacted by a contango market. Depending on the exact price relationship of the different month's prices, portfolio expenses, and the overall movement of crude oil prices, the impact of backwardation and contango could have a major impact on the total return of such a portfolio over time. USCF believes that based on historical evidence a portfolio that held futures contracts with a range of expiration dates spread out over a 12 month period of time would typically be impacted less by the positive effect of backwardation and the negative effect of contango compared to a portfolio that held contracts of a single near month. As a result, absent the impact of any other factors, a portfolio of 12 different monthly contracts would tend to have a lower total return than a near month only portfolio in a backwardation market and a higher total return in a contango market. However there can be no assurance that such historical relationships would provide the same or similar results in the future.

As a specific benchmark, USCF endeavors to place US12OF's trades in Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests and otherwise manage US12OF's investments so that A will be within plus/minus 10 percent of B, where:

- A is the average daily change in US12OF's NAV for any period of 30 successive valuation days; i.e., any NYSE Arca trading day as of which US12OF calculates its NAV, and
 - B is the average daily change in the prices of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts over the same period.

USCF believes that market arbitrage opportunities cause daily changes in US12OF's unit price on the NYSE Arca to closely track daily changes in US12OF's NAV per unit. USCF further believes that changes in US12OF's NAV in percentage terms will closely track the changes in percentage terms in the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts, less US12OF's expenses.

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

The expected correlation of the price of US12OF's units, US12OF's NAV and the average price of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts is illustrated in the following diagram:

USCF employs a "neutral" investment strategy intended to track changes in the average of the prices of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts regardless of whether the price goes up or goes down. US12OF's "neutral" investment strategy is designed to permit investors generally to purchase and sell US12OF's units for the purpose of investing indirectly in oil in a cost-effective manner, and/or to permit participants in the oil or other industries to hedge the risk of losses in their oil-related transactions. Accordingly, depending on the investment objective of an individual investor, the risks generally associated with investing in crude oil and/or the risks involved in hedging may exist. In addition, an investment in US12OF involves the risk that the changes in the price of US12OF's units will not accurately track the changes in the average of the prices of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts.

The Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts are changed from the near month contract to expire and the 11 following months to the next month contract to expire and the 11 following months during one day each month. On that day, USCF "rolls" US12OF's positions by closing, or selling, US12OF's oil interests and reinvests the proceeds from closing these positions in new oil interests.

The anticipated monthly dates on which the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts will be changed and US12OF's Other Oil Interests are "rolled" in 2011 are posted on US12OF's website at www.unitedstates12monthoilfund.com, and are subject to change without notice.

US12OF's total portfolio composition is disclosed on its website each 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 oil interest, the specific types of Other Oil Interests and characteristics of such Other Oil Interests, Treasuries and amount of cash and/or cash equivalents held in US12OF's portfolio. US12OF's website is publicly accessible at no charge. US12OF's assets are held in segregated accounts pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA") and CFTC regulations.

The units issued by US12OF 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 the units in the Creation Basket. Similarly, only Authorized Purchasers may redeem units and only in blocks of 100,000 units called Redemption Baskets. The purchase price for Creation Baskets, and the redemption price for Redemption Baskets, is the actual NAV of the units purchased or redeemed calculated at the end of the business day when notice for a purchase or redemption is received by US12OF. In addition, Authorized Purchasers pay US12OF a \$1,000 fee for each order placed to create one or more Creation Baskets or redeem one or more Redemption Baskets. The NYSE Arca publishes an approximate NAV intra-day based on the prior day's NAV and the current price of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts, but the basket price is determined based on the actual NAV at the end of the day.

While US12OF 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 US12OF's Investment Strategy?

In managing US12OF's assets, USCF does not use a technical trading system that issues buy and sell orders. USCF instead employs a quantitative methodology whereby each time a Creation Basket is sold, USCF purchases oil interests, such as the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts, that have an aggregate market value that approximates the amount of Treasuries and/or cash received upon the issuance of the Creation Basket.

As an example, assume that a Creation Basket is sold by US12OF, and that US12OF's closing NAV per unit is \$50.00. In that case, US12OF would receive \$5,000,000 in proceeds from the sale of the Creation Basket (\$50.00 NAV per unit multiplied by 100,000 units, and excluding the Creation Basket fee of \$1,000). If one were to assume further that USCF wants to invest the entire proceeds from the Creation Basket in the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts and that the market value of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts is \$59,950, US12OF would be unable to buy the exact number of Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts with an aggregate market value equal to \$5,000,000. Instead, US12OF would be able to purchase 83 Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts with an aggregate market value of \$4,975,850. Assuming a margin requirement equal to 10% of the value of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts, US12OF would be required to deposit \$497,585 in Treasuries and cash with the futures commission merchant through which the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts were purchased. The remainder of the proceeds from the sale of the Creation Basket, \$4,502,415, would remain invested in cash, cash equivalents, and Treasuries as determined by USCF from time to time based on factors such as potential calls for margin or anticipated redemptions.

The specific Oil Futures Contracts purchased depends on various factors, including a judgment by USCF as to the appropriate diversification of US12OF's investments in futures contracts with respect to the month of expiration, and the prevailing price volatility of particular contracts. In addition, US12OF may make use of a mixture of standard sized futures contracts as well as the smaller sized "mini" contracts. While USCF has made significant investments in NYMEX Oil Futures Contracts, as US12OF reaches certain accountability levels or position limits on the NYMEX, or for other reasons, it may invest in Oil Futures Contracts traded on other exchanges or may invest in Other Oil Interests such as contracts in the "over-the-counter" market.

USCF does not anticipate letting US12OF's Oil Futures Contracts expire and taking delivery of the underlying commodity. Instead, USCF closes existing positions, e.g., when it changes the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts or it otherwise determines it would be appropriate to do so and reinvests the proceeds in new Oil Futures Contracts or Other Oil Interests. 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 Oil Futures Contracts or Other Oil Interests, USCF believes that the changes in percentage terms in US12OF's NAV will continue to closely track the changes in percentage terms in the average of the prices of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts. USCF believes that certain arbitrage opportunities result in the price of the units traded on the NYSE Arca closely tracking the NAV of US12OF. Additionally, oil futures contracts traded on the NYMEX have closely tracked the spot price of light, sweet crude oil. Based on these expected interrelationships, USCF believes that the changes in the price of US12OF's units traded on the NYSE Arca have closely tracked and will continue to closely track the changes in the spot price of light, sweet crude oil. For performance data relating to US12OF's ability to track its benchmark, see "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Tracking US12OF's Benchmark" in this annual report on Form 10-K.

What are Futures Contracts?

In an Oil Futures Contract, one party agrees to buy a commodity such as crude oil from the other party at a later date at a price and quantity agreed-upon when the contract is made. Oil Futures Contracts are traded on futures exchanges, including the NYMEX. For example, the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts are traded on the NYMEX in units of 1,000 barrels (a “mini” contract is 500 barrels). The price of futures contracts 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 Oil Futures Contracts are discussed below. Additional risks of investing in Oil Futures Contracts are included in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this annual report on Form 10-K.

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 US12OF 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 Oil 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 Oil Futures Contract and other Oil 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 any one month in the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts is 10,000 net contracts. In addition, the NYMEX imposes an accountability level for all months of 20,000 net futures contracts for investments in futures contracts for light, sweet crude oil. If US12OF and the Related Public Funds exceed these accountability levels for investments in the futures contract for light, sweet crude oil, the NYMEX will monitor US12OF’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 US12OF and the Related Public Funds. If deemed necessary by the NYMEX, it could also order US12OF and the Related Public Funds to reduce their aggregate net position back to the accountability level. In addition, the ICE Futures maintains the same accountability levels, position limits and monitoring authority for its light, sweet crude oil contract as the NYMEX. As of December 31, 2010, US12OF and the Related Public Funds held a net of 9,498 NYMEX Crude Oil Futures CL contracts. As of December 31, 2010, US12OF did not hold any Futures Contracts traded on the ICE Futures.

If the NYMEX or the ICE Futures orders US12OF to reduce its position back to the accountability level, or to an accountability level that the NYMEX or the ICE Futures deems appropriate for US12OF, such an accountability level may impact the mix of investments in oil interests made by US12OF. To illustrate, assume that the average of the prices of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts and the unit price of US12OF are each \$10, and that the NYMEX has determined that US12OF may not own more than 10,000 Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts. In such case, US12OF could invest up to \$1 billion of its daily net assets in the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts (i.e., \$10 per contract multiplied by 1,000 (a Benchmark Oil Futures Contract is a contract for 1,000 barrels of oil multiplied by 10,000 contracts)) before reaching the accountability level imposed by the NYMEX. Once the daily net assets of the portfolio exceed \$1 billion in the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts, the portfolio may not be able to make any further investments in the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts. If the NYMEX were to impose limits at the \$1 billion level (or another level), US12OF anticipates that it would invest the majority of its assets above that level in a mix of other Oil

Futures Contracts or Other Oil Interests in order to meet its investment objective.

See “Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Associated With Investing Directly or Indirectly in Crude Oil—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 US12OF” in this annual report on Form 10-K.

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 US12OF will run up against such position limits because US12OF’s investment strategy is to close out its positions and “roll” from the near month contract to expire to the next month contract beginning two weeks from expiration of the contract.

U.S. futures exchanges, including the NYMEX, also limit the amount of price fluctuation for Oil Futures Contracts. For example, the NYMEX imposes a \$10.00 per barrel (\$10,000 per contract) price fluctuation limit for Oil Futures Contracts. This limit is initially based off the previous trading day's settlement price. If any 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 \$10.00 per barrel in either direction of that point. 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 is no maximum price fluctuation limit during any one trading session.

Currently, U.S. futures exchanges, including the NYMEX, do not implement fixed position limits for futures contracts held outside of the last few days of trading in the near month contract to expire. However, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), which was signed into law on July 21, 2010, requires the CFTC to establish aggregate position limits that apply to both cleared and uncleared commodity swaps in addition to exchange-traded futures contracts held by an entity and certain of its affiliates. Such position limits could limit US12OF's ability to invest in accordance with its investment objective. On January 13, 2011, the CFTC proposed new rules, which if implemented in their proposed form, would establish position limits and limit formulas for certain physical commodity futures including Oil Futures Contracts and options on Oil Futures Contracts, executed pursuant to the rules of designated contract markets (i.e., certain regulated exchanges) and commodity swaps that are economically equivalent to such futures and options contracts. The CFTC has also proposed aggregate position limits that would apply across different trading venues to contracts based on the same underlying commodity. At this time, it is unknown precisely when such position limits would take effect. The CFTC's position limits for futures contracts held during the last few days of trading in the near month contract to expire, which, under the CFTC's proposed rule would be substantially similar to the position limits currently set by the exchanges, could take effect as early as March 2011. Based on the CFTC's current proposal, other position limits would not take effect until March 2012 or later. The effect of this future regulatory change on US12OF is impossible to predict, but it could be substantial and adverse.

US12OF anticipates that to the extent it invests in Oil Futures Contracts other than light, sweet crude oil contracts (such as futures contracts for Brent crude oil, natural gas, heating oil, and gasoline) and Other Oil Interests, it will enter into various non-exchange-traded derivative contracts to hedge the short-term price movements of such Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests against the current Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts.

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

Futures Contract	Position Accountability Levels and Limits	Maximum Daily Price Fluctuation
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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ICE West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”) Crude Futures (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.
ICE Brent Crude Futures (physically settled)	There are no position limits.	There is no maximum daily price fluctuation limit.
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.
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.
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

Price Volatility. Despite daily price limits, the price volatility of Oil 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. Oil Futures Contracts tend to be more volatile than stocks and bonds because price movements for crude oil are more currently and directly influenced by economic factors for which current data is available and are traded by crude oil futures traders throughout the day. These economic factors include changes in interest rates; 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 US12OF invests a significant portion of its assets in Oil Futures Contracts, the assets of US12OF, and therefore the prices of US12OF units, may be subject to greater volatility than traditional securities.

Marking-to-Market Futures Positions. Oil 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 US12OF's futures positions have declined in value, US12OF may be required to post additional variation margin to cover this decline. Alternatively, if US12OF futures positions have increased in value, this increase will be credited to US12OF's account.

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

US12OF may purchase Oil Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX that are based on light, sweet crude oil. It may also purchase contracts on other exchanges, including the ICE Futures and the Singapore Exchange. The NYMEX contracts provide for delivery of several grades of domestic and internationally traded foreign crudes, and, among other things, serve the diverse needs of the physical market. In Europe, Brent crude oil is the standard for futures contracts and is primarily traded on the ICE Futures. 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 Crude Oil Futures contract which trades in units of 1,000 barrels. The WTI Crude Oil Futures contract is cash settled against the prevailing market price for U.S. light sweet crude oil.

Light, Sweet Crude Oil. Light, sweet crudes are preferred by refiners because of their low sulfur content and relatively high yields of high-value products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, heating oil, and jet fuel. The price of light, sweet crude oil has historically exhibited periods of significant volatility. 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 the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("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.

Heating Oil. Heating oil, also known as No. 2 fuel oil, accounts for approximately 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 gallons (1,000 barrels) and is based on delivery in the New York harbor, the principal cash market trading center. The price of heating oil has historically been volatile.

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.

Why Does US12OF Purchase and Sell Oil Futures Contracts?

US12OF's investment objective is for the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to reflect the changes in percentage terms of the average prices of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts, less US12OF's expenses. US12OF invests primarily in Oil Futures Contracts. US12OF seeks to have its aggregate NAV approximate at all times the aggregate market value of the Oil Futures Contracts (or Other Oil Interests) it holds.

Other than investing in Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests, US12OF only invests in assets to support these investments in oil interests. At any given time, most of US12OF's investments are in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents that serve as segregated assets supporting US12OF's positions in Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests. For example, the purchase of an Oil Futures Contract with a stated value of \$10 million would not require US12OF to pay \$10 million upon entering into the contract; rather, only a margin deposit, generally of 10% to 20% of the stated value of the Oil Futures Contract, would be required. To secure its Oil Futures Contract obligations, US12OF would deposit the required margin with the futures commission merchant and would separately hold, through its Custodian, Treasuries, 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 million (assuming a 10% margin).

As a result of the foregoing, typically 10% to 20% of US12OF's assets are held as margin in segregated accounts with a futures commission merchant. In addition to the Treasuries or cash it posts with the futures commission merchant for the Oil Futures Contracts it owns, US12OF holds, through the Custodian, Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents that can be posted as margin or as collateral to support its over-the-counter contracts. US12OF earns income from the Treasuries and/or cash equivalents that it purchases, and on the cash it holds through the Custodian. US12OF anticipates that the earned income will increase the NAV and limited partners' capital contribution accounts. US12OF reinvests the earned income, holds it in cash, or uses it to pay its expenses. If US12OF reinvests the earned income, it makes investments that are consistent with its investment objective.

What is the Flow of Units?

What are the Trading Policies of US12OF?

Liquidity

US12OF invests only in Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests that are traded in sufficient volume to permit, in the opinion of USCF, ease of taking and liquidating positions in these financial interests. This can include both standard sized futures contracts as well as smaller sized mini contracts.

Spot Commodities

While certain of the oil futures contracts traded on the NYMEX can be physically settled, US12OF does not intend to take or make physical delivery. US12OF may from time to time trade in Other Oil Interests, including contracts based on the spot price of crude oil.

Leverage

While US12OF's historical ratio of initial margin to total assets has generally ranged from approximately 10% to 20%, USCF endeavors to have the value of US12OF's Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents, whether held by US12OF or posted as margin or collateral, at all times approximate the aggregate market value of its obligations under US12OF's Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests. While USCF does not intend to leverage US12OF's assets, it is not prohibited from doing so under the LP Agreement.

Borrowings

Borrowings are not used by US12OF unless US12OF is required to borrow money in the event of physical delivery, US12OF trades in cash commodities, or for short-term needs created by unexpected redemptions. US12OF maintains the value of its Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents, whether held by US12OF or posted as margin or collateral, to at all times approximate the aggregate market value of its obligations under its Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests. US12OF has not established and does not plan to establish credit lines.

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

In addition to Oil Futures Contracts, there are also a number of listed options on the Oil 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 crude oil market. Consequently, US12OF may purchase options on crude oil futures contracts on these exchanges in pursuing its investment objective.

In addition to the Oil Futures Contracts and options on the Oil Futures Contracts, there also exists an active non-exchange-traded market in derivatives tied to crude oil. These derivatives transactions (also known as over-the-counter contracts) are usually entered into between two parties. Unlike most of the exchange-traded Oil Futures Contracts or exchange-traded options on the Oil 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 crude oil-based derivatives transactions contain fairly generic terms and conditions and are available from a wide range of participants. Other crude 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 crude oil- or petroleum-based fuels that have terms similar to the Oil Futures Contracts. Others take the form of “swaps” in which the two parties exchange cash flows based on pre-determined formulas tied to the crude oil spot price, forward crude oil price, the Benchmark Oil Futures Contract price, or other crude oil futures contract price. For example, US12OF may enter into over-the-counter derivative contracts whose value will be tied to changes in the difference between the crude oil spot price, the Benchmark Oil Futures Contract price, or some other futures contract price traded on the NYMEX or ICE Futures and the price of other Oil Futures Contracts that may be invested in by US12OF.

To protect itself from the credit risk that arises in connection with such contracts, US12OF may 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. US12OF also may require that the counterparty be highly rated and/or provide collateral or other credit support to address US12OF’s exposure to the counterparty.

USCF assesses or reviews, as appropriate, the creditworthiness of each potential or existing counterparty to an over-the-counter contract pursuant to guidelines approved by USCF’s Board. Furthermore, USCF, on behalf of US12OF, only enters into over-the-counter contracts with counterparties who are, or are affiliates of, (a) banks regulated by a United States federal bank regulator, (b) broker-dealers regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), (c) insurance companies domiciled in the United States, or (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 USCF’s Board after consultation with its legal counsel. Existing counterparties are also reviewed periodically by USCF.

US12OF 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 Oil Futures Contract. US12OF would use a spread when it 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 US12OF to changes in the price relationship between futures contracts which will expire sooner and those that will expire later. US12OF would use such a spread if USCF felt that taking such long and short positions, when combined with the rest of its holdings, would more closely track the investment goals of US12OF, or if USCF felt it would lead to an overall lower cost of trading to achieve a given level of economic exposure to movements in crude oil prices. US12OF 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. US12OF would make use of such a straddle approach if, in the opinion of USCF, the resulting combination would more closely track the investment goals of US12OF or if it would lead to an overall lower cost of trading to achieve a given level of economic exposure to movements in crude oil prices.

US12OF has not employed any hedging methods since all of its investments have been made over an exchange. Therefore, US12OF has not been exposed to counterparty risk.

Pyramiding

US12OF has 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?

BBH&Co. is the registrar and transfer agent for the units. BBH&Co. is also the Custodian for US12OF. In this capacity, BBH&Co. holds US12OF's Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents pursuant to a custodial agreement. In addition, in its capacity as Administrator for US12OF, BBH&Co. performs certain administrative and accounting services for US12OF and prepares certain SEC and CFTC reports on behalf of US12OF. USCF pays BBH&Co.'s fees 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.

US12OF also employs ALPS Distributors, Inc. as a Marketing Agent. USCF pays the Marketing Agent an annual fee. In no event may the aggregate compensation paid to the Marketing Agent and any affiliate of USCF 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 US12OF. ALPS is a broker-dealer registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

UBS Securities LLC (“UBS Securities”) is US12OF’s futures commission merchant. US12OF and UBS Securities have entered into an Institutional Futures Client Account Agreement. This Agreement requires UBS Securities to provide services to US12OF in connection with the purchase and sale of oil interests that may be purchased or sold by or through UBS Securities for US12OF’s account. US12OF pays the fees of UBS Securities.

UBS Securities’ principal business address is 677 Washington Blvd, Stamford, CT 06901. UBS Securities is a futures clearing broker for US12OF. UBS Securities is registered in the United States with FINRA as a broker-dealer and with the CFTC as a futures commission merchant. UBS Securities is a member of various U.S. futures and securities exchanges.

Like most securities firms, UBS is and has been a defendant in numerous legal proceedings, including actions brought by regulatory organizations and government agencies, relating to its securities and commodities business that allege various violations of federal and state securities laws. UBS AG, the ultimate parent company to UBS Securities LLC, files annual reports and quarterly reports to the SEC in which it discloses material information about UBS matters, including information about any material litigation or regulatory investigations. 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/>).

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 alleged that UBS Securities violated 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. The matter is still pending.

In the summer of 2008, the Massachusetts Securities Division, Texas State Securities Board, and the New York Attorney General (the "NYAG") all brought actions against UBS Securities and UBS Financial Services, Inc. ("UBS Financial"), alleging violations of various state law anti-fraud provisions in connection with the marketing and sale of auction rate securities.

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 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 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. UBS paid penalties of \$75M to NYAG and an additional \$75M to be apportioned among the participating NASAA states. In March 2010, UBS and NASAA agreed on final settlement terms, pursuant to which, UBS agreed to provide client liquidity up to an additional \$200 million.

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 statutes. On April 14, 2010, UBS entered into a Consent Order resolving all of the Bureau's claims. UBS paid \$750,000 to the Bureau for all costs associated with the Bureau's investigation. UBS entered a separate civil settlement with NHHELCO and provided a total financial benefit of \$20M to NHHELCO.

On April 29, 2010, the CFTC issued an order with respect to UBS Securities and levied a fine of \$200,000. The Order stated that on February 6, 2009, UBS Securities' employee broker aided and abetted UBS Securities' customer's concealment of material facts from the NYMEX in violation of Section 9(a)(4) of the CEA, 7 U.S.C. § 13(a)(4) (2006). Pursuant to NYMEX Rules, a block trade must be reported to the NYMEX "within five minutes of the time of execution" consistent with the requirements of NYMEX Rule 6.21C(A)(6). Although the block trade in question was executed earlier in the day, UBS Securities' employee broker aided and abetted its customer's concealment of facts

when, in response to the customer's request to delay reporting the trade until after the close of trading, UBS Securities' employee did not report the trade until after the close. Because the employee broker undertook his actions within the scope of his employment, pursuant to Section 2(a)(1)(B) of the CEA, 7 U.S.C. § 2(a)(1)(B) (2006), and SEC Regulation 1.2, 17 C.F.R. § 1.2 (2009), UBS Securities is liable for the employee broker's aiding and abetting of its customer's violation of Section 9(a)(4) of the CEA. The fine has been paid and the matter is now closed.

UBS Securities will act only as clearing broker for US12OF and as such will be paid commissions for executing and clearing trades on behalf of US12OF. UBS Securities has not passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this annual report on Form 10-K. UBS Securities neither will act in any supervisory capacity with respect to USCF nor participate in the management of USCF or US12OF.

UBS Securities is not affiliated with US12OF or USCF. Therefore, US12OF does not believe that US12OF has any conflicts of interest with UBS Securities or their trading principals arising from their acting as US12OF's futures commission merchant.

Currently, USCF does not employ commodity trading advisors for trading of US12OF contracts. USCF currently does, however, employ a trading advisor for USCI, SummerHaven Investment Management, LLC ("SummerHaven"). If, in the future, USCF does employ commodity trading advisors for US12OF, it will choose each advisor based on arm's-length negotiations and will consider the advisor's experience, fees, and reputation.

Fees of US12OF

Fees and Compensation Arrangements with USCF and Non-Affiliated Service Providers*

Service Provider	Compensation Paid by USCF
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 US12OF's and the Related Public Funds' combined net assets, (b) 0.0465% for US12OF's and the Related Public Funds' combined net assets greater than \$500 million but less than \$1 billion, and (c) 0.035% once US12OF's and the Related Public Funds' combined net assets exceed \$1 billion.**
ALPS Distributors, Inc., Marketing Agent	0.06% on US12OF's assets up to \$3 billion and 0.04% on US12OF's assets in excess of \$3 billion.

* USCF pays this compensation.

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

Compensation to USCF

Assets	Management Fee
All assets	0.60% of NAV

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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 US12OF's total assets and subtracting any liabilities.

Fees and Compensation Arrangements between US12OF and Non-Affiliated Service Providers***

Service Provider	Compensation Paid by US12OF
UBS Securities LLC, Futures Commission Merchant	Approximately \$3.50 per buy or sell; charges may vary
Non-Affiliated Brokers	Approximately 0.03% of assets

*** US12OF pays this compensation.

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. US12OF is responsible for its pro rata share of the assets held by US12OF and the Related Public Funds, other than USBO and USCI.

Expenses Paid by US12OF through December 31, 2010 in dollar terms:

Expenses:	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid or Accrued to USCF:	\$ 1,853,841
Amount Paid or Accrued in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	\$ 66,104
Other Amounts Paid or Accrued*****:	\$ 1,153,940
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued:	\$ 3,073,885
Expenses Waived*****:	\$ (108,246)
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued Including Expenses Waived:	\$ 2,965,639

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

***** USCF, 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 US12OF's NAV, on an annualized basis through March 31, 2009, after which date such payments were no longer necessary. USCF has no obligation to pay such expenses into subsequent periods.

Expenses Paid by US12OF through December 31, 2010 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses:	Amount as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
Amount Paid or Accrued to USCF:	0.60% annualized
Amount Paid or Accrued in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	0.02% annualized
Other Amounts Paid or Accrued:	0.38% annualized
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued:	1.00% annualized
Expenses Waived:	(0.04)% annualized
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued Including Expenses Waived:	0.96% annualized

Other Fees. US12OF also pays the fees and expenses associated with its tax accounting and reporting requirements with the exception of certain initial implementation service fees and base service fees which are paid by USCF. These fees are estimated to be \$260,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. In addition, US12OF is responsible for the fees and expenses, which may include director and officers' liability insurance, of the independent directors of USCF in connection with their activities with respect to US12OF. These director fees and expenses may be shared with USOF, USNG, UGA, USHO, USSO, US12NG and USBO. These fees and expenses for 2010 were \$1,107,140 and US12OF's portion of such fees and expenses was \$34,678.

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”). USCF 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 US12OF 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.

Transfer/Application Requirements. All purchasers of US12OF’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 US12OF's LP Agreement and is eligible to purchase US12OF's securities. Each purchaser of units 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 US12OF. Further, USCF 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 US12OF's limited partners if that investor's ownership would subject US12OF to the risk of cancellation or forfeiture of any of US12OF's assets under any federal, state or local law or regulation. If the record holder fails to furnish the information or if USCF 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 US12OF's limited partners, USCF may be substituted as a holder for the record holder, who will then be treated as a non-citizen assignee, and US12OF 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. US12OF 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 US12OF'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 USCF obtained, US12OF's 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 USCF unless a completed transfer application is delivered to USCF 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 USCF 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, US12OF's LP Agreement;
- represent that such transferee has the capacity and authority to enter into US12OF's LP Agreement;
- grant powers of attorney to US12OF's General Partner and any liquidator of US12OF; and
 - make the consents and waivers contained in US12OF's LP Agreement.

An assignee will become a limited partner in respect of the transferred units upon the consent of USCF as general partner of US12OF and the recordation of the name of the assignee on US12OF's books and records. Such consent may be withheld in the sole discretion of USCF as general partner of US12OF.

If consent of USCF 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, USCF 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.

Until a unit has been transferred on US12OF's books, US12OF 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 USCF gives at least fifteen (15) days' written notice to a limited partner, then USCF 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 USCF 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 USCF 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, USCF 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 USCF. 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.

Calculating NAV

US12OF's NAV is calculated by:

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

BBH&Co., the Administrator, calculates the NAV of US12OF 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 US12OF 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 BBH&Co., US12OF and USCF, which is incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K.

In addition, in order to provide updated information relating to US12OF 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 US12OF as a base and updating that value throughout the trading day to reflect changes in the most recently reported trade price for the active light, sweet Oil Futures Contracts on the NYMEX. The prices reported for those Oil Futures Contract months are adjusted based on the prior day's spread differential between settlement values for the relevant contract and the spot month contract. In the event that the spot month contract is also the Benchmark Oil 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 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 US12OF'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 US12OF's units are traded on the NYSE Arca, but real-time NYMEX trading prices for oil 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 US12OF units on the NYSE Arca. Investors and market professionals are able throughout the trading day to compare the market price of US12OF and the indicative fund value. If the market price of US12OF units diverges significantly from the indicative fund value, market professionals will have an incentive to execute arbitrage trades. For example, if US12OF appears to be trading at a discount compared to the indicative fund value, a market professional could buy US12OF units on the NYSE Arca and sell short oil futures contracts. Such arbitrage trades can tighten the tracking between the market price of US12OF and the indicative fund value and thus can be beneficial to all market participants.

In addition, other Oil Futures Contracts, Other Oil Interests and Treasuries held by US12OF 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 the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts.

Creation and Redemption of Units

US12OF 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 US12OF or the distribution by US12OF 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 USCF on behalf of US12OF. 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 US12OF, without the consent of any limited partner or unitholder or Authorized Purchaser. Authorized Purchasers pay a transaction fee of \$1,000 to US12OF for each order they place to create or redeem one or more baskets. Authorized Purchasers who make deposits with US12OF in exchange for baskets receive no fees, commissions or other form of compensation or inducement of any kind from either US12OF or USCF, and no such person will have any obligation or responsibility to USCF or US12OF to effect any sale or resale of units. As of December 31, 2010, 9 Authorized Purchasers had entered into agreements with USCF on behalf of US12OF. During the year ended December 31, 2010, US12OF issued 10 Creation Baskets and redeemed 9 Redemption Baskets.

Certain Authorized Purchasers are expected to have the facility to participate directly in the physical crude oil market and the crude oil futures market. In some cases, an Authorized Purchaser or its affiliates may from time to time acquire crude oil or sell crude oil and may profit in these instances. USCF believes that the size and operation of the crude oil market make it unlikely that an Authorized Purchaser's direct activities in the crude oil or securities markets will impact the price of crude oil, 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, USCF has agreed to indemnify the Authorized Purchasers against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, 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 incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K.

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 NYSE 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 US12OF, 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.

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 US12OF (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. USCF 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 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 US12OF’s account with the Custodian the required amount of Treasuries and 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 US12OF is 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. US12OF’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

USCF acting by itself or through the Marketing Agent may reject a purchase order or a Creation Basket Deposit if:

- it determines that the investment alternative available to US12OF 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 US12OF or its unitholders;

- the acceptance or receipt of the Creation Basket Deposit would, in the opinion of counsel to USCF, be unlawful; or
- circumstances outside the control of USCF, Marketing Agent or Custodian make it, for all practical purposes, not feasible to process creations of baskets.

None of USCF, the Marketing Agent or the 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, 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 US12OF 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 US12OF's account at the Custodian the non-refundable transaction fee due for the redemption order. Authorized Purchasers may not withdraw a redemption request.

Determination of Redemption Distribution

The redemption distribution from US12OF consists of a transfer to the redeeming Authorized Purchaser of an amount of Treasuries and cash that is in the same proportion to the total assets of US12OF (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. USCF, 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 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 US12OF 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, US12OF's DTC account has been credited with the baskets to be redeemed. If US12OF'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 US12OF receives the fee applicable to the extension of the redemption distribution date which USCF may, from time to time, determine and the remaining baskets to be redeemed are credited to US12OF'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 USCF, the Custodian will also be authorized to deliver the redemption distribution notwithstanding that the baskets to be redeemed are not credited to US12OF'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 USCF may from time to time determine.

Suspension or Rejection of Redemption Orders

USCF 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 USCF determines to be necessary for the protection of the limited partners. For example, USCF may determine that it is necessary to suspend redemptions to allow for the orderly liquidation of US12OF's assets at an appropriate value to fund a redemption. If USCF 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 USCF, 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. USCF 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 order, in the opinion of its counsel, might be unlawful. USCF 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 USCF 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 US12OF for its expenses in connection with the creation and redemption of baskets, an Authorized Purchaser is required to pay a transaction fee to US12OF 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 USCF. USCF 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 USCF and US12OF 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, US12OF 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 US12OF or the distribution by US12OF 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 US12OF 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 Oil Futures Contract market and the market for Other Oil Interests. The prices of units offered by Authorized Purchasers are expected to fall between US12OF'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 US12OF in exchange for baskets receive no fees, commissions or other form of compensation or inducement of any kind from either US12OF or USCF, and no such person has any obligation or responsibility to USCF or US12OF 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 Oil Futures Contracts market and the market for Other Oil Interests. 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 Oil Futures Contracts and Other Oil Interests 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.

Prior Performance of US12OF

US12OF's units began trading on the American Stock Exchange (the "AMEX") on December 6, 2007 and are offered on a continuous basis. As a result of the acquisition of the AMEX by NYSE Euronext, US12OF's units commenced trading on the NYSE Arca on November 25, 2008. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of money raised by US12OF from Authorized Purchasers was \$263,331,815; the total number of Authorized Purchasers was 9; the number of baskets purchased by Authorized Purchasers was 85; the number of baskets redeemed by Authorized Purchasers was 43; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 8,500,000. For more information on the performance of US12OF, see the Performance Tables below.

Since its initial offering of 11,000,000 units, US12OF has registered one subsequent offering of its units: 100,000,000 units which were registered with the SEC on March 31, 2009. Units offered by US12OF in the subsequent offerings were sold by it for cash at the units' NAV as described in the applicable prospectus. As of December 31, 2010, US12OF had issued 8,500,000 units, 4,200,000 of which were outstanding. As of December 31, 2010, there were 102,500,000 units registered but not yet issued.

Since the commencement of the offering of US12OF units to the public on December 6, 2007 to December 31, 2010, the simple average daily change in its Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts was 0.010%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of US12OF over the same time period was 0.010%. The average daily difference was -0.0003% (or -0.03 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the average price of the Benchmark Oil Futures Contracts, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was -0.169%, meaning that over this time period US12OF's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

Experience in Raising and Investing in US12OF through December 31, 2010

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

Dollar Amount Offered*:	\$ 5,550,000,000
Dollar Amount Raised:	\$ 263,331,815
Organizational and Offering Expenses**:	
SEC registration fee:	\$ 129,248
FINRA registration fee:	\$ 151,000
Listing fee:	\$ 5,000
Auditor's fees and expenses:	\$ 10,700
Legal fees and expenses:	\$ 258,912
Printing expenses:	\$ 44,402
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, a portion of these expenses were paid for by an affiliate of USCF in connection with the initial public offering. Following March 31, 2009, US12OF has recorded these expenses.

Compensation to USCF and Other Compensation US12OF:

Expenses paid by US12OF through December 31, 2010 in dollar terms:

Expenses:	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid or Accrued to USCF:	\$ 1,853,841
Amount Paid or Accrued in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	\$ 66,104
Other Amounts Paid or Accrued*:	\$ 1,153,940
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued:	\$ 3,073,885
Expenses Waived**:	\$ (108,246)
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued Including Expenses Waived:	\$ 2,965,639

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

**USCF, 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 US12OF's NAV, on an annualized basis through March 31, 2009, after which date such payments were no longer necessary. USCF has no obligation to pay such expenses into subsequent periods.

Expenses paid by US12OF through December 31, 2010 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses:	Amount as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
Amount Paid or Accrued to USCF:	0.60% annualized
Amount Paid or Accrued in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	0.02% annualized
Other Amounts Paid or Accrued:	0.38% annualized
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued:	1.00% annualized
Expenses Waived:	(0.04)% annualized
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued Including Expenses Waived:	0.96% 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 December 31, 2010):	\$ 263,331,815
Total Net Assets as of December 31, 2010:	\$ 180,203,262
Initial NAV per Unit as of Inception:	\$ 50.00
NAV per Unit as of December 31, 2010:	\$ 42.91
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down:	October 2009 (29.59)%
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down:	June 2008 – February 2009 (66.97)%
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2010):	13,837

COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR US12OF

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

Month	Rates of return*			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	–	(2.03)%	(7.11)%	(8.40)%
February	–	10.48 %	(4.34)%	6.73 %
March	–	(0.66)%	9.22 %	4.16 %
April	–	11.87 %	(1.06)%	6.37 %
May	–	15.47 %	20.40 %	(15.00)%
June	–	11.59 %	4.51 %	(1.00)%
July	–	(11.39)%	1.22 %	4.16 %
August	–	(6.35)%	(2.85)%	(5.92)%
September	–	(13.12)%	(0.92)%	7.02 %
October	–	(29.59)%	8.48 %	0.05 %
November	–	(16.17)%	2.31 %	1.86 %
December	8.46 %**	(12.66)%	(1.10)%	9.10 %
Annual Rate of Return	8.46 %**	(42.39)%	29.23 %	6.29 %

*The monthly rate of return is calculated by dividing the ending NAV of a given month by the ending NAV of the previous month, subtracting 1 and multiplying this number by 100 to arrive at a percentage increase or decrease.

**Partial from December 6, 2007.

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-trough 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.

Prior Performance of the Related Public Funds

USCF is also currently the general partner of USOF, USNG, UGA, USHO, USSO, US12NG and USBO and the sponsor of USCI. Each of USCF and the Related Public Funds is located in California.

USOF is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USOF is for the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to 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 traded on the NYMEX, less USOF's expenses. USOF's units began trading on April 10, 2006 and are offered on a continuous basis. USOF may invest in a mixture of listed crude oil futures contracts, other non-listed oil related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of money raised by USOF from its authorized purchasers was \$27,304,449,711; the total number of authorized purchasers of USOF was 21; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of USOF was 5,608; the number of baskets redeemed by authorized purchasers of USOF was 5,149; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 560,800,000. USOF employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of US12OF, except that its benchmark is the near month contract to expire for light, sweet crude oil delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma.

Since the commencement of the offering of USOF units to the public on April 10, 2006 to December 31, 2010, the simple average daily change in its Benchmark Oil Futures Contract was -0.018%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USOF over the same time period was -0.014%. The average daily difference was -0.004% (or -0.4 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 1.04%, 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 is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USNG is for the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to 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 price of the futures contract for natural gas traded on the NYMEX, less USNG's expenses. USNG's units began trading on April 18, 2007 and are offered on a continuous basis. USNG may invest in a mixture of listed natural gas futures contracts, other non-listed natural gas related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of money raised by USNG from its authorized purchasers was \$12,418,966,355; the total number of authorized purchasers of USNG was 16; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of USNG was 8,894; the number of baskets redeemed by authorized purchasers of USNG was 4,448; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 889,400,000. USNG employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of US12OF, except that its benchmark is the near month contract for natural gas delivered at the Henry Hub, Louisiana.

Since the commencement of the offering of USNG units to the public on April 18, 2007 to December 31, 2010, the simple average daily change in its benchmark futures contract was -0.1771%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USNG over the same time period was -0.1766%. The average daily difference was 0.0005% (or 0.05 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 0.022%, meaning that over this time period USNG's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

UGA is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of UGA is for the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to reflect the changes in percentage terms in the spot price of unleaded gasoline for delivery 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's units began trading on February 26, 2008 and are offered on a continuous basis. UGA may invest in a mixture of listed gasoline futures contracts, other non-listed gasoline related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of money raised by UGA from its authorized purchasers was \$166,768,788; the total number of authorized purchasers of UGA was 10; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of UGA was 53; the number of baskets redeemed by authorized purchasers of UGA was 37; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 5,300,000. UGA employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of US12OF, except that its benchmark is the near month contract for unleaded gasoline delivered to the New York harbor.

Since the commencement of the offering of UGA units to the public on February 26, 2008 to December 31, 2010, the simple average daily change in its benchmark futures contract was 0.019%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of UGA over the same time period was 0.017%. 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 -0.472%, meaning that over this time period UGA's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

USHO is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USHO is for the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to reflect the changes in percentage terms of the spot price of heating oil for delivery to the New York harbor, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on heating oil

traded on the NYMEX, less USHO's expenses. USHO's units began trading on April 9, 2008 and are offered on a continuous basis. USHO may invest in a mixture of listed heating oil futures contracts, other non-listed heating oil-related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of money raised by USHO from its authorized purchasers was \$30,496,989; the total number of authorized purchasers of USHO was 10; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of USHO was 9; the number of baskets redeemed by authorized purchasers of USHO was 5; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 900,000. USHO employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of US12OF, except that its benchmark is the near month contract for heating oil delivered to the New York harbor.

Since the commencement of the offering of USHO units to the public on April 9, 2008 to December 31, 2010, the simple average daily change in its benchmark futures contract was -0.042%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USHO over the same time period was -0.043%. 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 -0.671%, meaning that over this time period USHO's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

USSO is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USSO is for the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to 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 for light, sweet crude oil traded on the NYMEX, less USSO's expenses. USSO's units began trading on September 24, 2009 and are offered on a continuous basis. USSO may invest in short positions in listed crude oil futures contracts, other non-listed oil related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of money raised by USSO from its authorized purchasers was \$36,929,471; the total number of authorized purchasers of USSO was 11; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of USSO was 8; the number of baskets redeemed by authorized purchasers of USSO was 6; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 800,000. USSO employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of US12OF, except that its benchmark is the inverse of the near month contract for light, sweet crude oil delivered to Cushing, Oklahoma.

Since the commencement of the offering of USSO units to the public on September 24, 2009 to December 31, 2010, the inverse of the simple average daily change in its benchmark futures contract was 0.047%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USSO over the same time period was -0.051%. The average daily difference was -0.003% (or -0.3 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the inverse of the daily movement of the benchmark futures contract, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was -1.562%, 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 is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of US12NG is for the changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to 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 11 months, for a total of 12 consecutive months' contracts, less US12NG's expenses. US12NG's units began trading on November 18, 2009 and are offered on a continuous basis. US12NG may invest in a mixture of listed natural gas futures contracts, other non-listed natural gas related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of money raised by US12NG from its authorized purchasers was \$71,441,409; the total number of authorized purchasers of US12NG was 6; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of US12NG was 15; the number of baskets redeemed by authorized purchasers of US12NG was 6; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 1,600,000. US12NG employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of US12OF, except that 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.

Since the commencement of the offering of US12NG units to the public on November 18, 2009 to December 31, 2010, the simple average daily change in the average price of its benchmark futures contracts was -0.103%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of US12NG over the same time period was -0.107%. The average daily difference was -0.003% (or -0.3 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the average price of the benchmark futures contracts, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was -0.531%, meaning that over this time period US12NG's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range

established as its benchmark tracking goal.

USBO is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USBO is for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the spot price of Brent crude oil as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract for Brent crude oil traded on the ICE Futures, less USBO's expenses. USBO's units began trading on June 2, 2010 and are offered on a continuous basis. USBO may invest in a mixture of listed oil futures contracts, other non-listed oil related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of money raised by USBO from its authorized purchasers was \$10,000,000; the total number of authorized purchasers of USBO was 5; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of USBO was 2; the number of baskets redeemed by authorized purchasers of USBO was 0; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 200,000. USBO employs an investment strategy in its operations that is similar to the investment strategy of US12OF, except that its benchmark is the near month contract for Brent crude oil.

Since the commencement of the offering of USBO units to the public on June 2, 2010 to December 31, 2010, the simple average daily change in its benchmark futures contract was 0.172%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USBO over the same time period was 0.168%. The average daily difference was -0.004% (or -0.4 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 -1.526%, meaning that over this time period USBO's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

USCI is a commodity pool and issues units traded on the NYSE Arca. The investment objective of USCI is for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the Commodity Index, less USCI's expenses. USCI's units began trading on August 10, 2010 and are offered on a continuous basis. USCI may invest in a mixture of listed futures contracts, other non-listed related investments, Treasuries, cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of money raised by USCI from its authorized purchasers was \$97,618,317; the total number of authorized purchasers of USCI was 5; the number of baskets purchased by authorized purchasers of USCI was 17; the number of baskets redeemed by authorized purchasers of USCI was 1; and the aggregate amount of units purchased was 1,700,020.

Since the commencement of the offering of USCI units to the public on August 10, 2010 to December 31, 2010, the simple average daily change in the Commodity Index was 0.259%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USCI over the same time period was 0.256%. The average daily difference was -0.003% (or -0.3 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the Commodity Index, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was 1.420%, meaning that over this time period USCI's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

USCF has filed a registration statement for three other exchange-traded security funds, USMI, USAI and USCUI, each of which is a series of the Trust. The investment objective of USMI will be for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the Metals Index, less USMI's expenses. The investment objective of USAI will be for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the Agriculture Index, less USAI's expenses. The investment objective of USCUI will be for the daily changes in percentage terms of its units' NAV to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the Copper Index, less USCUI's expenses.

There are significant differences between investing in US12OF and the Related Public Funds and investing directly in the futures market. USCF's results with US12OF and 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. Moreover, given the different investment objectives of US12OF and the Related Public Funds, the performance of US12OF may not be representative of results that may be experienced by the other Related Public Funds. For more information on the performance of the Related Public Funds, see the Performance Tables below.

USOF:

Experience in Raising and Investing in USOF through December 31, 2010

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

Dollar Amount Offered*:	\$ 71,257,630,000
Dollar Amount Raised:	\$ 27,304,449,711
Organizational and Offering Expenses**:	
SEC registration fee:	\$ 2,480,174
FINRA registration fee:	\$ 603,500
Listing fee:	\$ 5,000
Auditor's fees and expenses:	\$ 10,350
Legal fees and expenses:	\$ 140,107
Printing expenses:	\$ 14,011

Length of USOF Offering:	Continuous
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* 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 USCF in connection with the initial public offering. Following December 31, 2006, USOF has recorded these expenses.

Compensation to USCF and Other Compensation USOF:

Expenses paid by USOF through December 31, 2010 in dollar terms:

Expenses:	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid or Accrued to USCF:	\$ 29,475,681
Amount Paid or Accrued in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	\$ 9,088,209
Other Amounts Paid or Accrued*:	\$ 10,827,341
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued:	\$ 49,391,231

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

Expenses Paid by USOF through December 31, 2010 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses:	Amount as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
Amount Paid or Accrued to USCF:	0.46% annualized
Amount Paid or Accrued in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	0.14% annualized
Other Amounts Paid or Accrued:	0.17% annualized
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued:	0.77% annualized

USOF Performance:

Name of Commodity Pool:	USOF
Type of Commodity Pool:	Exchange traded security

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Inception of Trading:		April 10, 2006
Aggregate Subscriptions (from inception through December 31, 2010):	\$	27,304,449,711
Total Net Assets as of December 31, 2010:	\$	1,788,607,572
Initial NAV per Unit as of Inception:	\$	67.39
NAV per Unit as of December 31, 2010:	\$	38.97
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down:		October 2008 (31.57)%
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down:		June 2008 – February 2009 (75.84)%
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2010):		176,111

COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR USOF

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

Month	Rates of return*					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
January	–	(6.55)%	(4.00)%	(14.60)%	(8.78)%	
February	–	5.63 %	11.03 %	(6.55)%	8.62 %	
March	–	4.61 %	0.63 %	7.23 %	4.61 %	
April	3.47 %**	(4.26)%	12.38 %	(2.38)%	2.04 %	
May	(2.91)%	(4.91)%	12.80 %	26.69 %	(17.96)%	
June	3.16 %	9.06 %	9.90 %	4.16 %	0.47 %	
July	(0.50)%	10.57 %	(11.72)%	(2.30)%	3.57 %	
August	(6.97)%	(4.95)%	(6.75)%	(1.98)%	(9.47)%	
September	(11.72)%	12.11 %	(12.97)%	0.25 %	8.97 %	
October	(8.45)%	16.98 %	(31.57)%	8.43 %	0.89 %	
November	4.73 %	(4.82)%	(20.65)%	(0.51)%	2.53 %	
December	(5.21)%	8.67 %	(22.16)%	(0.03)%	8.01 %	
Annual Rate of Return	(23.03)%**	46.17 %	(54.75)%	14.14 %	(0.49)%	

*The monthly rate of return is calculated by dividing the ending NAV of a given month by the ending NAV of the previous month, subtracting 1 and multiplying this number by 100 to arrive at a percentage increase or decrease.

** Partial from April 10, 2006.

For a definition of draw-down, please see text below “Composite Performance Data for US12OF”.

USNG:

Experience in Raising and Investing in USNG through December 31, 2010

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

Dollar Amount Offered*:	\$ 24,056,500,000
Dollar Amount Raised:	\$ 12,418,966,355
Organizational and Offering Expenses**:	
SEC registration fee:	\$ 1,361,084
FINRA registration fee:	\$ 377,500
Listing fee:	\$ 5,000
Auditor’s fees and expenses:	\$ 10,350
Legal fees and expenses:	\$ 95,965
Printing expenses:	\$ 15,375

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 USCF. Following April 18, 2007, USNG has recorded these expenses.

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Compensation to USCF and Other Compensation USNG:

Expenses paid by USNG through December 31, 2010 in dollar terms:

Expenses:	Amount in Dollar Terms
Amount Paid or Accrued to USCF:	\$ 35,869,980
Amount Paid or Accrued in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	\$ 18,860,213
Other Amounts Paid or Accrued*:	\$ 11,590,888
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued:	\$ 66,321,081

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

Expenses paid by USNG through December 31, 2010 as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets:

Expenses:	Amount as a Percentage of Average Daily Net Assets
Amount Paid or Accrued to USCF:	0.54% annualized
Amount Paid or Accrued in Portfolio Brokerage Commissions:	0.29% annualized
Other Amounts Paid or Accrued:	0.17% annualized
Total Expenses Paid or Accrued:	1.00% 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 December 31, 2010):	\$ 12,418,966,355
Total Net Assets as of December 31, 2010:	\$ 2,667,356,837
Initial NAV per Unit as of Inception:	\$ 50.00
NAV per Unit as of December 31, 2010:	\$ 6.00
Worst Monthly Percentage Draw-down:	July 2008 (32.13)%
Worst Peak-to-Valley Draw-down:	June 2008 – November 2010 (90.84)%
Number of Unitholders (as of December 31, 2010):	393,887

COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR USNG

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

Month	Rates of return*			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	–	8.87 %	(21.49)%	(7.65)%
February	–	15.87 %	(5.47)%	(6.02)%
March	–	6.90 %	(11.81)%	(21.05)%
April	4.30 %**	6.42 %	(13.92)%	(0.87)%
May	(0.84)%	6.53 %	10.37 %	8.19 %
June	(15.90)%	13.29 %	(4.63)%	