SAMSON
CAPITAL ADVISORS

High Grade Core Intermediate Strategy

During the first quarter, Samson's High Grade Core Intermediate Strategy generated a gross return of 0.71% which compares favorably to the benchmark return of 0.48%. As readers of our past commentaries may recall, we do not utilize all sectors of the investment grade universe in our conservative strategy. The performance of the index excluding the types of securities we do not purchase (BBB corporates, asset-backed securities, commercial mortgages) was 0.36%. The key driver of our outperformance during the quarter was our sector allocation strategy, largely driven by our value approach to high quality investing.

Municipal bonds are not in the Barclays Intermediate Aggregate Index, yet they are a sector that we consider for investment when we believe they offer relative value. In our opinion, tax-exempt municipals and taxable municipals, particularly Build America Bonds, were undervalued by the market place. We made an allocation to tax exempt municipals because they were cheaply valued relative to U.S. Treasuries due to overblown fears in the market place about the condition of municipal credit. These fears led to forced selling by municipal mutual funds which faced heavy redemptions by individual investors. This created an opportunity for us to buy them.

We believed that the municipal credit cycle had taken a positive turn despite all of the negative headlines. The supply of new municipal bonds has been low, bolstering the valuation of the marketplace. This also supports our allocation to taxable municipals and Build America Bonds, where we have been able to purchase securities that are cheaply valued when compared to comparably rated corporate bonds. Samson also has broad resources dedicated to the municipal bond sector. As the comparative table to the right shows, we have maintained a healthy allocation to these undervalued sectors. This served us well during the quarter as both taxable and tax-exempt municipals added value.

The tables to the right highlight the dominant role our sector allocation played in our performance this past quarter. As the benchmark data shows, Treasuries, which we were significantly underweight, generated a negative return for the quarter, while corporates and mortgages generated healthy positive returns. Tax-exempt municipals also performed well, but taxable municipals and Build America Bonds outperformed by wide margins as the cheap valuations we perceived in the later months of 2010 began to be realized by the market. We expect that trend to continue into the second quarter. We continue to view U.S. Treasuries and agencies as overvalued, corporates and mortgages as fair to slightly overvalued, and municipals as cheaply valued. In this context we have begun to raise cash in our strategy as a defensive measure reflecting our concerns about spread sector valuations and Treasuries. We are unlikely to increase our cash

Performance Summary

		1Q 2011	SI*
HGCI Comp	*Gross*	0.71%	4.73%
	*Net***	0.62%	4.36%
Barclays Int. Agg		0.48%	5.03%
Ex BBB		0.40%	4.96%
Ex BBB/CMBS/ABS		0.36%	5.05%

*12/31/04-3/31/11
** Net of annual fees of 0.35%

Fixed Income Performance

	2009	2010	YTD 2011
U.S. TSY			
30 Year	-25.88%	8.72%	-173%
10 Year	-9.76%	8.01%	-0.37%
5 Year	-135%	7.02%	0.02%
Agy. MBS	5.89%	5.37%	0.58%
Muni 5 Yr	7.40%	3.40%	0.61%
Int. Agg	**6.46%**	**6.15%**	**0.48%**
Int. Corp.			
Aaa	100%	7.06%	0.70%
Aa	9.54%	6.29%	0.55%
A	15.67%	8.19%	0.99%
Baa	28.26%	9.44%	149%
ABS	24.72%	5.85%	0.64%
CMBS	28.45%	20.40%	2.05%
High Yield	58.21%	15.12%	3.85%
S&P 500	26.47%	15.08%	5.92%

Source: Barclays

Sector Allocation

Sector	HGCI	BC Int Agg	Overweight/ (Underweight)
Treasuries	18%	32%	(14%)
Agencies	2%	8%	(6%)
Mortgages	33%	37%	(4%)
Corporates	16%	16%	-
Munis	7%		7%
Txble Munis	18%		18%
Cash & Equiv	6%		6%
Other (CMBS, ABS)		7%	(7%)
Total	**100%**	**100%**	

allocation to above 10% as generating a healthy level of income is an important contributor to total return for us and our conservative clients.

Looking Forward

In our recent commentary "The Changing World of Fixed Income and Currency Safe Havens," which is available on our website, we noted that there has been a notable difference in the performance of U.S. Treasuries during the most recent safe haven move. We argued that this sheds important light on the market's changing perception of risk, and that in the most recent safe haven event, corporates and municipals performed notably well. This change was also supported by high Treasury issuance relative to more moderate to light corporate and municipal supply.

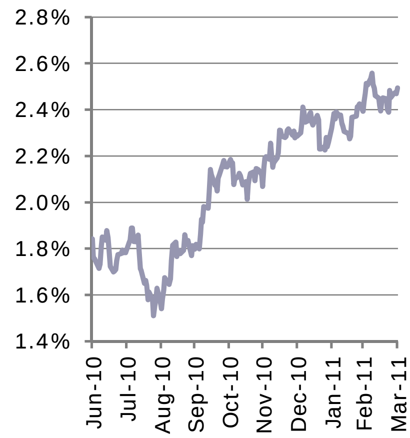
Large allocations to Treasuries are justified in many places by the large weight they carry in market weighted bond benchmarks. It seems to us that allocating significant sums to Treasuries, just because they are a hefty portion of a benchmark, is not a thoughtful approach for conservative investors. Certainly the fiscal position of the U.S. government, with deficits and considerable Treasury issuance well into the future is reason enough to be concerned about sizable Treasury holdings, but changing perceptions of the Federal Reserve as an inflation fighter are also reason for concern. As the charts to the right show, market perceptions of inflation risk in the U.S. have been rising. This can be seen in the rising breakeven inflation rates for Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS). Concerns about U.S. inflation have also weighed on the U.S. dollar. The dollar has continued to depreciate against its major trading partners in part due to inflation concerns and fears that the Fed has abandoned its role as a defender of the value of the U.S. dollar.

Are the markets justified in this response? In the short-term, the answer is yes. Major central banks around the world have been raising interest rates, but not the Federal Reserve. These central banks, most notably the European Central Bank, have moved their policies away from fighting crisis and deflation to contending with the reality of a world economy where growth is back on track and emerging economies are the drivers of rising commodity prices. We believe the decision by the ECB to raise rates is important because it decisively demonstrates that European policy makers are bullish on growth, believe the crisis in Portugal is manageable, and want to defend their currency – an action not likely lost on other central banks managing their large reserves of U.S. dollars. The changing slope of the U.S. Treasury curve also evinces inflation fears, especially when compared to the German government bond curve. The U.S. Treasury curve remains steep, reflecting an inflation premium in the longer end, while the German curve has continued to flatten – suggesting investors have more confidence in the ECB than in the Fed to manage inflation.

With these growing concerns in mind, we will be particularly focused on

• Inflation expectations are rising

10 Year TIPS Breakevens



• And the dollar is falling

U.S. Dollar Index®

monitoring the market's changing perception of credit risk and inflation risks. As always, our approach will be influenced by our traditional value metrics, and the forward looking market indicators that have informed our investment process such as relative currency performance and commodity market performance. All of these factors are signaling growth, rising inflation concerns, and a time for caution in fixed income. Nonetheless, we continue to believe the rise in rates that will occur is likely to be gradual, allowing careful investors to generate a positive fixed income return for a 12 month investment horizon that exceeds the return on T-Bills. While a case for rising rates can be made today, it could have also been made in various ways in 2009 and 2010. Intermediate maturity fixed income investments outperformed cash in those years, as they are likely to again in 2011.

Jonathan Lewis

Principal

April 20, 2011

Data Sources: Morgan Markets®, Barclays Capital®, Bloomberg®

High Grade Core Intermediate Composite
Schedule of Investment Performance for the Period 12/31/04–12/31/10
Primary Benchmark: Barclays Capital Intermediate Aggregate

Year End	Total Firm Assets (millions)	Composite Assets USD (millions)	Composite Assets Number of Accounts	Annual Performance Results Composite Gross	Barclays Capital Int. Aggregate	3 Year Std Deviation Composite	3 Year Std Deviation BC Int Agg	Composite Dispersion
2010	7,122	149	17	4.95%	6.15%	3.43%	3.41%	0.14%
2009	6,516	125	15	5.97%	6.46%	3.45%	3.38%	0.13%
2008	4,525	94	9	3.66%	4.86%	3.26%	3.25%	0.15%
2007	3,653	33	Five or Fewer	8.10%	7.02%	2.28%	2.34%	N.A.
2006	3,105	45	Five or Fewer	4.33%	4.58%			N.A.
2005	2,588	52	6	1.95%	2.01%			N.A.

N.A. - Information is not statistically meaningful due to an insufficient number of portfolios in the composite for the entire year or lack of a full year or full three years of performance.

1) Definition of Firm: Samson Capital Advisors LLC (the "Firm"), founded in June 2004, is an SEC registered investment adviser as of May 2004. Samson provides investment management services.

2) Compliance Statement: Samson Capital Advisors claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. Samson Capital Advisors has been verified for the periods June 1, 2004 through December 31, 2008 by Ashland Partners & Company LLP and from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009 by The Spaulding Group.

Verification assesses whether (1) the firm has complied with all the composite construction requirements of the GIPS standards on a firm-wide basis and (2) the firm's policies and procedures are designed to calculate and present performance in compliance with the GIPS standards. Verification does not ensure the accuracy of any specific composite presentation. The High Grade Core Intermediate Composite has been examined for the periods December 31, 2004 through December 31, 2008. The verification and performance examination reports are available upon request.

This presentation of investment performance sets forth the time-weighted rates of returns for the High Grade Core Intermediate Composite (the "composite") for the period shown. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and may differ in future time periods.

3) Policies: Additional information regarding the Firm's policies and procedures for calculating performance, valuing portfolios, and preparing compliant presentations is available upon request.

4) Composite Description: The High Grade Core Intermediate Composite was created September 30, 2005. The Composite consists of all fully discretionary, fee paying separately managed accounts in the High Grade Core Intermediate style. The High Grade Core Intermediate strategy is a relative return focused mandate appropriate for investors with an indefinite investment horizon, seeking to maximize return with a lower degree of principal volatility than typical aggregate market strategies. The minimum account size for this composite is $2.5 million.

5) Benchmark: For comparison purposes, the composite is measured against the Barclays Capital Intermediate Aggregate Index.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Intermediate Aggregate Index is an unmanaged index that represents the U.S. domestic investment-grade bond market. It is comprised of the Barclays Capital Government/Corporate Bond Index, Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and Asset-Backed Securities Index, including securities that are of investment-grade quality or better, have at least one year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least $100 million. Please note that indices do not take into account any fees and expenses of investing in the individual securities that they track and that individuals cannot invest directly in any index. Data about the performance of these indices are prepared or obtained by NBM and include reinvestment of all dividends and capital gain distributions.

6) Reporting Currency: Composite returns are expressed in U.S. dollars.

7) Fees: Gross-of-fees returns are presented before management fees, but net of all trading expenses, custodial fees, and withholding taxes. Actual returns will be reduced by investment advisory fees and other expenses that may be incurred in the management of the account. The collection of fees produces a compounding effect on the total rate of return net of management fees. As an example, the effect of investment management fees on the total value of a client's portfolio assuming (a) quarterly fee assessment, (b) $1,000,000 investment, (c) portfolio return of 8% a year, and (d) 1.00% annual investment advisory fee would be $10,416 in the first year, and cumulative effects of $59,816 over five years and $143,430 over ten years. Additional information regarding the policies for calculating and reporting returns is available upon request. The management fee schedule is as follows: 0.40% on the first $10 million, 0.30% on the next $10 million, and 0.25% thereafter. Actual investment advisory fees incurred by clients may vary.

Net-of-fee performance is show net of model management fees (the highest charged to an account in the composite), all trading expenses, custodial fees, and withholding taxes.

8) Significant Flows: The composite policy requires the temporary removal of any portfolio incurring a client initiated significant cash inflow or outflow of at least 15% of portfolio assets. The temporary removal of such an account occurs at the beginning of the month in which the significant cash flow occurs and the account re-enters the composite at the beginning of the month, after full investment.

9) Internal Dispersion: The measure of dispersion used in this presentation is the asset-weighted standard deviation of annual gross-of-fees returns of those portfolios that were included in the composite for the entire year. This calculation measures the fluctuation of the rates of return of portfolios with the Composite in relation to the average return. Dispersion is not shown for composites with 5 or fewer portfolios for a full year.

10) List of the Firm's Composites: In addition to the Composite, the Firm provides investment management services utilizing different strategies. A complete list of composite descriptions is available upon request.

11) Additional Disclosures: As of 7/1/09 portfolios are revalued for cash flows of 10% or more. Prior to 7/1/09 portfolios were not revalued for large flows.

Benchmarks are shown for illustrative purposes only, may not be available for direct investment, are unmanaged, assume reinvestment of income, and have limitations when used for comparison or other purposes because they may have volatility, credit, or other material characteristics (such as number and types of securities) that are different from the Strategy. Information is as of the date hereof unless otherwise indicated. Certain information is based on data provided by third-party sources and, although believed to be reliable, it has not been independently verified and its accuracy or completeness cannot be guaranteed. This information is confidential, is intended only for intended recipients and their authorized agents and may not be distributed to any other person without the Manager's prior written consent. Notwithstanding and foregoing, the recipient and their authorized agents may disclose to any and all persons, without limitation of any kind, the structure and tax aspects of the transactions described herein and all materials of any kind that are provided by Samson to the recipient related to such structure and tax aspects.

Beginning January 1, 2008, the composite definition was expanded to include accounts with mandates that allow for investment in securities which do not fall within the High Grade Core Intermediate style. For example, the mandate may allow for allocations to alternative sectors or an extension in duration outside the acceptable boundaries of the High Grade Core Intermediate style. At their time of inclusion, these portfolios had no allocation to these securities. Should these portfolios become invested in these securities, they will be removed from the composite.