United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP
Form 10-Q
August 12, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2015.**

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: 001-34016

United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**20-8837345**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**

1999 Harrison Street, Suite 1530

Oakland, California 94612

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(510) 522-9600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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. x 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). x Yes ¨ No

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 x (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	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 x No

The registrant had 250,000 shares outstanding as of August 10, 2015.

UNITED STATES DIESEL-HEATING OIL FUND, LP

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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Financial Statements.

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United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP

Condensed Statements of Financial Condition

At June 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2014

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2 and 5)	$ 5,079,253	$ 2,780,596
Equity in trading accounts:		
Cash and cash equivalents	520,691	419,877
Unrealized gain (loss) on open commodity futures contracts	(4,906)	(188,748)
Receivable from General Partner (Note 3)	40,012	66,534
Dividends receivable	59	61
Directors' fees and insurance receivable	113	–
Prepaid registration fees	205,399	209,018
Total assets	$ 5,840,621	$ 3,287,338
Liabilities and Partners' Capital		
General Partner management fees payable (Note 3)	$ 2,872	$ 1,758
Professional fees payable	27,840	56,226
Brokerage commissions payable	132	132
Directors' fees and insurance payable	–	12
License fees payable	227	147
Total liabilities	31,071	58,275
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 3, 4 and 5)		
Partners' Capital		
General Partner	–	–
Limited Partners	5,809,550	3,229,063
Total Partners' Capital	5,809,550	3,229,063
Total liabilities and partners' capital	$ 5,840,621	$ 3,287,338
Limited Partners' shares outstanding	250,000	150,000
Net asset value per share	$ 23.24	$ 21.53
Market value per share	$ 23.32	$ 21.58

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

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United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP

Condensed Schedule of Investments (Unaudited)

At June 30, 2015

	Number of Contracts	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Open Commodity Contracts	% of Partners' Capital
Open Futures Contracts - Long			
United States Contracts			
NYMEX Heating Oil Futures HO August 2015 contracts, expiring July 2015*	73	$ (4,906)	(0.08)

	Principal Amount	Market Value	
Cash Equivalents			
United States - Money Market Funds			
Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Fund - Government Portfolio	$1,801,936	$1,801,936	31.02

* Collateral amounted to $520,691 on open futures contracts.

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

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United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP

Condensed Statements of Operations (Unaudited)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

	Three months ended June 30, 2015	Three months ended June 30, 2014	Six months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2014
Income				
Gain (loss) on trading of commodity futures contracts:				
Realized gain (loss) on closed positions	$ 640,123	$ 192,003	$ 345,551	$ 285,365
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on open positions	(107,155)	(120,485)	183,842	(203,338)
Dividend income	179	200	357	415
Interest income	241	91	381	178
ETF transaction fees	–	350	700	350
Total income (loss)	533,388	72,159	530,831	82,970
Expenses				
General Partner management fees (Note 3)	8,737	6,591	15,187	13,955
Professional fees	21,456	31,486	36,847	62,626
Brokerage commissions	1,438	696	2,737	1,478
Directors' fees and insurance	191	322	409	645
License fees	219	165	380	349
Registration fees	1,820	1,820	3,620	3,620
Total expenses	33,861	41,080	59,180	82,673
Expense waiver (Note 3)	(22,941)	(29,292)	(40,012)	(59,459)
Net expenses	10,920	11,788	19,168	23,214
Net income (loss)	$ 522,468	$ 60,371	$ 511,663	$ 59,756
Net income (loss) per limited partnership share	$ 2.09	$ 0.49	$ 1.71	$ 0.49
Net income (loss) per weighted average limited partnership share	$ 2.09	$ 0.46	$ 2.26	$ 0.42
Weighted average limited partnership shares outstanding	250,000	131,868	226,796	140,884

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

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United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP

Condensed Statement of Changes in Partners' Capital (Unaudited)

For the six months ended June 30, 2015

	General Partner	Limited Partners	Total
Balances, at December 31, 2014	$ –	$ 3,229,063	$3,229,063
Addition of 100,000 partnership shares	–	2,068,824	2,068,824
Net income (loss)	–	511,663	511,663
Balances, at June 30, 2015	$ –	$ 5,809,550	$5,809,550
Net Asset Value Per Share:			
At December 31, 2014	$ 21.53		
At June 30, 2015	$ 23.24		

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

	Six months ended June 30, 2015	Six months ended June 30, 2014
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income (loss)	$ 511,663	$ 59,756
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
(Increase) decrease in open commodity futures trading account - cash and cash equivalents	(100,814)	(88,842)
Unrealized (gain) loss on open futures contracts	(183,842)	203,338
(Increase) decrease in receivable from General Partner	26,522	41,349
(Increase) decrease in dividends receivable	2	12
(Increase) decrease in directors' fees and insurance receivable	(113)	(241)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid registration fees	3,619	3,619
Increase (decrease) in General Partner management fees payable	1,114	(856)
Increase (decrease) in professional fees payable	(28,386)	(47,692)
Increase (decrease) in brokerage commissions payable	–	(45)
Increase (decrease) in directors' fees and insurance payable	(12)	(97)
Increase (decrease) in license fees payable	80	(50)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	229,833	170,251
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Addition of partnership shares	2,068,824	–
Redemption of partnership shares	–	(1,667,677)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	2,068,824	(1,667,677)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,298,657	(1,497,426)
Cash and Cash Equivalents**,** beginning of period	2,780,596	4,441,883
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of period	$ 5,079,253	$ 2,944,457

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP

Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

For the period ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

NOTE 1 — ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

The United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP (“UHN”) was organized as a limited partnership under the laws of the state of Delaware on April 13, 2007. UHN is a commodity pool that issues limited partnership shares (“shares”) that may be purchased and sold on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the “NYSE Arca”). Prior to November 25, 2008, UHN’s shares traded on the American Stock Exchange (the “AMEX”). UHN will continue in perpetuity, unless terminated sooner upon the occurrence of one or more events as described in its Second Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership, as amended March 1, 2013 (the “LP Agreement”). The investment objective of UHN is for the daily changes in daily percentage terms of its shares’ per share net asset value (“NAV”) to reflect the daily changes in percentage terms of the price of heating oil (also known as No. 2 fuel oil) for delivery to the New York harbor, as measured by the daily changes in the price of the futures contract for heating oil traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (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 the futures contract will be the next month contract to expire (the “Benchmark Futures Contract”), less UHN’s expenses. It is not the intent of UHN to be operated in a fashion such that the per share NAV will equal, in dollar terms, the spot price of heating oil or any particular futures contract based on heating oil. It is not the intent of UHN to be operated in a fashion such that its per share NAV will reflect the percentage change of the price of any particular futures contract as measured over a time period greater than one day. United States Commodity Funds LLC (“USCF”), the general partner of UHN, believes that it is not practical to manage the portfolio to achieve such an investment goal when investing in Futures Contracts (as defined below) and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments (as defined below). UHN accomplishes its objective through investments in futures contracts for diesel-heating oil, crude oil, gasoline, natural gas and other petroleum-based fuels that are traded on the NYMEX, ICE Futures Exchange (“ICE Futures”) or other U.S. and foreign exchanges (collectively, “Futures Contracts”) and other diesel-heating oil-related investments such as cash-settled options on Futures Contracts, forward contracts for diesel-heating oil and over-the-counter (“OTC”) transactions that are based on the price of diesel-heating oil, crude oil and other petroleum-based fuels, Futures Contracts and indices based on the foregoing (collectively, “Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments”). As of June 30, 2015, UHN held 73 Futures Contracts for heating oil traded on the NYMEX and did not hold any Futures Contracts for heating oil on the ICE Futures.

UHN commenced investment operations on April 9, 2008 and has a fiscal year ending on December 31. USCF is responsible for the management of UHN. USCF is a member of the National Futures Association (the “NFA”) and became a commodity pool operator registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) effective December 1, 2005 and a swaps firm on August 8, 2013. USCF is also the general partner of the United States Oil Fund, LP (“USO”), the United States Natural Gas Fund, LP (“UNG”), the United States 12 Month Oil Fund, LP (“USL”) and the United States Gasoline Fund, LP (“UGA”), which listed their limited partnership shares on the AMEX under the ticker symbols “USO” on April 10, 2006, “UNG” on April 18, 2007, “USL” on December 6, 2007 and “UGA” on February 26 2008, respectively. As a result of the acquisition of the AMEX by NYSE Euronext, each of USO’s, UNG’s, USL’s and

UGA's shares commenced trading on the NYSE Arca on November 25, 2008. USCF is also the general partner of the United States Short Oil Fund, LP ("DNO"), the United States 12 Month Natural Gas Fund, LP ("UNL") and the United States Brent Oil Fund, LP ("BNO"), which listed their limited partnership shares on the NYSE Arca under the ticker symbols "DNO" on September 24, 2009, "UNL" on November 18, 2009 and "BNO" on June 2, 2010, respectively. USCF is also the sponsor of the United States Commodity Index Fund ("USCI"), the United States Copper Index Fund ("CPER") and the United States Agriculture Index Fund ("USAG"), each a series of the United States Commodity Index Funds Trust. USCI, CPER, and USAG listed their shares on the NYSE Arca under the ticker symbol "USCI" on August 10, 2010, "CPER" on November 15, 2011, and "USAG" on April 13, 2012, respectively. All funds listed previously are referred to collectively herein as the "Related Public Funds."

UHN issues shares to certain authorized purchasers ("Authorized Participants") by offering baskets consisting of 50,000 shares ("Creation Baskets") through ALPS Distributors, Inc., as the marketing agent (the "Marketing Agent"). The purchase price for a Creation Basket is based upon the NAV of a share calculated shortly after the close of the core trading session on the NYSE Arca on the day the order to create the basket is properly received.

In addition, Authorized Participants pay UHN a $350 fee for each order placed to create one or more Creation Baskets or to redeem one or more baskets (“Redemption Baskets”), consisting of 50,000 shares. Shares may be purchased or sold on a nationally recognized securities exchange in smaller increments than a Creation Basket or Redemption Basket. Shares purchased or sold on a nationally recognized securities exchange are not purchased or sold at the per share NAV of UHN but rather at market prices quoted on such exchange.

In April 2008, UHN initially registered 10,000,000 shares on Form S-1 with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). On April 9, 2008, UHN listed its shares on the AMEX under the ticker symbol “UHN.” On that day, UHN established its initial per share NAV by setting the price at $50.00 and issued 200,000 shares in exchange for $10,000,000. UHN also commenced investment operations on April 9, 2008 by purchasing Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX based on heating oil. As a result of the acquisition of the AMEX by NYSE Euronext, UHN commenced trading on the NYSE Arca on November 25, 2008. As of June 30, 2015, UHN had registered a total of 60,000,000 shares.

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X promulgated by the SEC and, therefore, do not include all information and footnote disclosure required under generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States of America. The financial information included herein is unaudited; however, such financial information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which are, in the opinion of USCF, necessary for the fair presentation of the condensed financial statements for the interim period.

NOTE 2 — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP as detailed in the Financial Accounting Standards Board’s (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification. UHN is an investment company and follows the accounting and reporting guidance in FASB Topic 946.

Revenue Recognition

Commodity futures contracts, forward contracts, physical commodities, and related options are recorded on the trade date. All such transactions are recorded on the identified cost basis and marked to market daily. Unrealized gains or losses on open contracts are reflected in the condensed statements of financial condition and represent the difference between the original contract amount and the market value (as determined by exchange settlement prices for futures contracts and related options and cash dealer prices at a predetermined time for forward contracts, physical commodities, and their related options) as of the last business day of the year or as of the last date of the condensed financial statements. Changes in the unrealized gains or losses between periods are reflected in the condensed statements of operations. UHN earns income on funds held at the custodian or FCM at prevailing market rates earned on such investments.

Brokerage Commissions

Brokerage commissions on all open commodity futures contracts are accrued on a full-turn basis.

Income Taxes

UHN is not subject to federal income taxes; each partner reports his/her allocable share of income, gain, loss deductions or credits on his/her own income tax return.

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In accordance with GAAP, UHN is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any tax related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. UHN files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and may file income tax returns in various U.S. states. UHN is not subject to income tax return examinations by major taxing authorities for years before 2011. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized results in UHN recording a tax liability that reduces net assets. However, UHN's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analysis of and changes to tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. UHN recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax fees payable, if assessed. No interest expense or penalties have been recognized as of and for the period ended June 30, 2015.

Creations and Redemptions

Authorized Participants may purchase Creation Baskets or redeem Redemption Baskets only in blocks of 50,000 shares at a price equal to the NAV of the shares calculated shortly after the close of the core trading session on the NYSE Arca on the day the order is placed.

UHN receives or pays the proceeds from shares sold or redeemed within three business days after the trade date of the purchase or redemption. The amounts due from Authorized Participants are reflected in UHN's condensed statements of financial condition as receivable for shares sold, and amounts payable to Authorized Participants upon redemption are reflected as payable for shares redeemed.

Authorized Participants pay UHN a fee of $350 for each order placed to create one or more Creation Baskets or to redeem one or more Redemption Baskets.

Partnership Capital and Allocation of Partnership Income and Losses

Profit or loss shall be allocated among the partners of UHN in proportion to the number of shares each partner holds as of the close of each month. USCF may revise, alter or otherwise modify this method of allocation as described in the LP Agreement.

Calculation of Per Share Net Asset Value ("NAV")

UHN's per share NAV is calculated on each NYSE Arca trading day by taking the current market value of its total assets, subtracting any liabilities and dividing that amount by the total number of shares outstanding. UHN uses the closing price for the contracts on the relevant exchange on that day to determine the value of contracts held on such exchange.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Net income (loss) per share is the difference between the per share NAV at the beginning of each period and at the end of each period. The weighted average number of shares outstanding was computed for purposes of disclosing net income (loss) per weighted average share. The weighted average shares are equal to the number of shares outstanding at the end of the period, adjusted proportionately for shares added and redeemed based on the amount of time the shares were outstanding during such period. There were no shares held by USCF at June 30, 2015.

Offering Costs

Offering costs incurred in connection with the registration of additional shares after the initial registration of shares are borne by UHN. These costs include registration fees paid to regulatory agencies and all legal, accounting, printing and other expenses associated with such offerings. These costs are accounted for as a deferred charge and thereafter amortized to expense over twelve months on a straight-line basis or a shorter period if warranted.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents include money market funds and overnight deposits or time deposits with original maturity dates of six months or less.

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the accompanying condensed financial statements were reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires USCF to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed financial statements, and the reported amounts of the revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

NOTE 3 — FEES PAID BY THE FUND AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

USCF Management Fee

Under the LP Agreement, USCF is responsible for investing the assets of UHN in accordance with the objectives and policies of UHN. In addition, USCF has arranged for one or more third parties to provide administrative, custody, accounting, transfer agency and other necessary services to UHN. For these services, UHN is contractually obligated to pay USCF a fee, which is paid monthly, equal to 0.60% per annum of average daily total net assets.

Ongoing Registration Fees and Other Offering Expenses

UHN pays all costs and expenses associated with the ongoing registration of its shares subsequent to the initial offering. These costs include registration or other fees paid to regulatory agencies in connection with the offer and sale of shares, and all legal, accounting, printing and other expenses associated with such offer and sale. For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, UHN incurred $3,620 and $3,620, respectively, in registration fees and other offering expenses.

Directors' Fees and Expenses

UHN is responsible for paying its portion of the directors' and officers' liability insurance for UHN and the Related Public Funds and the fees and expenses of the independent directors who also serve as audit committee members of UHN and the Related Public Funds. UHN shares the fees and expenses on a pro rata basis with each Related Public Fund, as described above, based on the relative assets of each Related Public Fund computed on a daily basis. These fees and expenses for the year ending December 31, 2015 are estimated to be a total of $700 for UHN and $569,300 for UHN and the Related Public Funds.

Licensing Fees

As discussed in Note 4 below, UHN entered into a licensing agreement with the NYMEX on May 30, 2007, as amended on October 20, 2011. Pursuant to the agreement, UHN and the Related Public Funds, other than BNO, USCI, CPER and USAG, pay a licensing fee that is equal to 0.015% on all net assets. During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, UHN incurred $380 and $349, respectively, under this arrangement.

Investor Tax Reporting Cost

The fees and expenses associated with UHN's audit expenses and tax accounting and reporting requirements are paid by UHN. These costs are estimated to be $63,000 for the year ending December 31, 2015.

Other Expenses and Fees and Expense Waivers

In addition to the fees described above, UHN pays all brokerage fees and other expenses in connection with the operation of UHN, excluding costs and expenses paid by USCF as outlined in *Note 4 – Contracts and Agreements* below. USCF has voluntarily agreed to pay certain expenses normally borne by UHN to the extent that such expenses exceed 0.15% (15 basis points) of UHN's NAV, on an annualized basis. USCF has no obligation to continue such payments into subsequent periods. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, USCF waived $40,012 of UHN's expenses. This voluntary expense waiver is in addition to those amounts USCF is contractually obligated to pay as described in *Note 4 – Contracts and Agreements* below.

NOTE 4 — CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

UHN is party to a marketing agent agreement, dated as of March 10, 2008, as amended from time to time, with the Marketing Agent and USCF, whereby the Marketing Agent provides certain marketing services for UHN as outlined in the agreement. The fee of the Marketing Agent, which is borne by USCF, is equal to 0.06% on UHN's assets up to $3 billion and 0.04% on UHN's assets in excess of $3 billion. In no event may the aggregate compensation paid to the Marketing Agent and any affiliate of USCF for distribution-related services exceed 10% of the gross proceeds of UHN's offering.

The above fee does not include website construction and development, which are borne by USCF.

UHN is also party to a custodian agreement, dated March 13, 2008, as amended from time to time, with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH&Co.") and USCF, whereby BBH&Co. holds investments on behalf of UHN. USCF pays the fees of the custodian, which are determined by the parties from time to time. In addition, UHN is party to an administrative agency agreement, dated February 7, 2008, as amended from time to time, with USCF and BBH&Co., whereby BBH&Co. acts as the administrative agent, transfer agent and registrar for UHN. USCF also pays the fees of BBH&Co. for its services under such agreement and such fees are determined by the parties from time to time.

Currently, USCF pays BBH&Co. for its services, in the foregoing capacities, a minimum amount of $75,000 annually for its custody, fund accounting and fund administration services rendered to UHN and each of the Related Public Funds, as well as a $20,000 annual fee for its transfer agency services. In addition, USCF pays BBH&Co. an asset-based charge of (a) 0.06% for the first $500 million of the Related Public Funds' combined net assets, (b) 0.0465% for the Related Public Funds' combined net assets greater than $500 million but less than $1 billion, and (c) 0.035% once the Related Public Funds' combined net assets exceed $1 billion. The annual minimum amount will not apply if the asset-based charge for all accounts in the aggregate exceeds $75,000. USCF also pays BBH&Co. transaction fees ranging from $7 to $15 per transaction.

On October 8, 2013, UHN entered into a brokerage agreement with RBC Capital Markets, LLC ("RBC Capital" or "RBC") to serve as UHN's FCM, effective October 10, 2013. Prior to October 10, 2013, the FCM was UBS Securities LLC. The agreement with RBC Capital requires it to provide services to UHN in connection with the purchase and sale of Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments that may be purchased and sold by or through RBC Capital and/or UBS Securities for UHN's account. In accordance with the agreement, RBC Capital charges UHN commissions of approximately $7 to $15 per round-turn trade, including applicable exchange and NFA fees for Futures Contracts and options on Futures Contracts. Such fees include those incurred when purchasing Futures Contracts and options on Futures Contracts when UHN issues shares as a result of a Creation Basket, as well as fees incurred when selling Futures Contracts and options on Futures Contracts when UHN redeems shares as a result of a Redemption Basket. Such fees are also incurred when Futures Contracts and options on Futures Contracts are purchased or redeemed for the purpose of rebalancing the portfolio. UHN also incurs commissions to brokers for the purchase and sale of Futures Contracts, Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments or short-term obligations of the United States of two years or less ("Treasuries").

	For the six months ended June 30, 2015			For the six months ended June 30, 2014		
Total commissions accrued to brokers	$	2,737		$	1,478	
Total commissions as an annualized percentage of total net assets		0.11	%		0.06	%
Commissions accrued as a result of rebalancing	$	2,645		$	1,437	
Percentage of commissions accrued as a result of rebalancing		96.64	%		97.23	%
Commissions accrued as a result of creation and redemption activity	$	92		$	41	
Percentage of commissions accrued as a result of creation and redemption activity		3.36	%		2.77	%

The increase in the total commissions accrued to brokers for the six months ended June 30, 2015, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014, was a result of a greater number of futures contracts being held and traded as a result of UHN's higher total net assets.

UHN and the NYMEX entered into a licensing agreement on May 30, 2007, as amended on October 20, 2011, whereby UHN was granted a non-exclusive license to use certain of the NYMEX's settlement prices and service marks. Under the licensing agreement, UHN and the Related Public Funds, other than BNO, USCI, CPER and USAG, pay the NYMEX an asset-based fee for the license, the terms of which are described in *Note 3*. UHN expressly disclaims any association with the NYMEX or endorsement of UHN by the NYMEX and acknowledges that "NYMEX" and "New York Mercantile Exchange" are registered trademarks of the NYMEX.

NOTE 5 — FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

UHN engages in the trading of futures contracts and options on futures contracts (collectively, "derivatives"). UHN is exposed to both market risk, which is the risk arising from changes in the market value of the contracts, and credit risk, which is the risk of failure by another party to perform according to the terms of a contract.

UHN may enter into futures contracts and options on futures contracts to gain exposure to changes in the value of an underlying commodity. A futures contract obligates the seller to deliver (and the purchaser to accept) the future delivery of a specified quantity and type of a commodity at a specified time and place. Some futures contracts may call for physical delivery of the asset, while others are settled in cash. The contractual obligations of a buyer or seller may generally be satisfied by taking or making physical delivery of the underlying commodity or by making an offsetting sale or purchase of an identical futures contract on the same or linked exchange before the designated date of delivery. Cleared swaps are OTC agreements that are eligible to be cleared by a clearinghouse, e.g., ICE Clear Europe, but which are not traded on an exchange. A cleared swap is created when the parties to an off-exchange OTC swap transaction agree to extinguish their OTC contract and replace it with a cleared swap. Cleared swaps are intended to provide the efficiencies and benefits that centralized clearing on an exchange offers to traders of futures contracts, including credit risk intermediation and the ability to offset positions initiated with different counterparties.

The purchase and sale of futures contracts and options on futures contracts require margin deposits with a FCM. Additional deposits may be necessary for any loss on contract value. The Commodity Exchange Act requires a FCM to segregate all customer transactions and assets from the FCM's proprietary activities.

Futures contracts, options on futures contracts and cleared swaps involve, to varying degrees, elements of market risk (specifically commodity price risk) and exposure to loss in excess of the amount of variation margin. The face or contract amounts reflect the extent of the total exposure UHN has in the particular classes of instruments. Additional risks associated with the use of futures contracts are an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the futures contracts and the market value of the underlying securities and the possibility of an illiquid market for a futures contract. Buying and selling options on futures contracts exposes investors to the risks of purchasing or selling futures contracts.

All of the futures contracts held by UHN through June 30, 2015 were exchange-traded. The risks associated with exchange-traded contracts are generally perceived to be less than those associated with OTC transactions since, in OTC transactions, a party must rely solely on the credit of its respective individual counterparties. However, in the future, if UHN were to enter into non-exchange traded contracts, it would be subject to the credit risk associated with counterparty non-performance. The credit risk from counterparty non-performance associated with such instruments is the net unrealized gain, if any, on the transaction. UHN has credit risk under its futures contracts since the sole counterparty to all domestic and foreign futures contracts is the clearinghouse for the exchange on which the relevant contracts are traded. In addition, UHN bears the risk of financial failure by the clearing broker.

UHN's cash and other property, such as Treasuries, deposited with a FCM are considered commingled with all other customer funds, subject to the FCM's segregation requirements. In the event of a FCM's insolvency, recovery may be limited to a pro rata share of segregated funds available. It is possible that the recovered amount could be less than the total of cash and other property deposited. The insolvency of a FCM could result in the complete loss of UHN's assets posted with that FCM; however, the majority of UHN's assets are held in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents with UHN's custodian and would not be impacted by the insolvency of a FCM. The failure or insolvency of UHN's custodian however, could result in a substantial loss of UHN's assets.

USCF invests a portion of UHN's cash in money market funds that seek to maintain a stable per share NAV. UHN is exposed to any risk of loss associated with an investment in such money market funds. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, UHN held investments in money market funds in the amounts of $1,801,936 and $1,801,936, respectively. UHN also holds cash deposits with its custodian. Pursuant to a written agreement with BBH&Co., uninvested overnight cash balances are swept to offshore branches of U.S. regulated and domiciled banks located in Toronto, Canada; London, United Kingdom; Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands; and Nassau, Bahamas; which are subject to U.S. regulation and regulatory oversight. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, UHN held cash deposits and investments in Treasuries in the amounts of $3,798,008 and $1,398,537, respectively, with the custodian and FCM. Some or all of these amounts may be subject to loss should UHN's custodian and/or FCM cease operations.

For derivatives, risks arise from changes in the market value of the contracts. Theoretically, UHN is exposed to market risk equal to the value of futures contracts purchased and unlimited liability on such contracts sold short. As both a buyer and a seller of options, UHN pays or receives a premium at the outset and then bears the risk of unfavorable changes in the price of the contract underlying the option.

UHN's policy is to continuously monitor its exposure to market and counterparty risk through the use of a variety of financial, position and credit exposure reporting controls and procedures. In addition, UHN has a policy of requiring review of the credit standing of each broker or counterparty with which it conducts business. The financial instruments held by UHN are reported in its condensed statements of financial condition at market or fair value, or at carrying amounts that approximate fair value, because of their highly liquid nature and short-term maturity.

NOTE 6 — FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following table presents per share performance data and other supplemental financial data for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 for the shareholders. This information has been derived from information presented in the condensed financial statements.

	For the six months ended June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)			For the six months ended June 30, 2014 (Unaudited)		
Per Share Operating Performance:						
Net asset value, beginning of period	$	21.53		$	33.14	
Total income (loss)		1.79			0.65	
Net expenses		(0.08	)		(0.16	)
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value		1.71			0.49	
Net asset value, end of period	$	23.24		$	33.63	
Total Return		7.94	%		1.48	%

Ratios to Average Net Assets				
Total income (loss)	10.40	%	1.77	%
Management fees*	0.60	%	0.60	%
Total expenses excluding management fees*	1.74	%	2.95	%
Expenses waived*	(1.58	)%	(2.56	)%
Net expenses excluding management fees*	0.16	%	0.40	%
Net income (loss)	10.02	%	1.27	%

* Annualized

Total returns are calculated based on the change in value during the period. An individual shareholder's total return and ratio may vary from the above total returns and ratios based on the timing of contributions to and withdrawals from UHN.

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NOTE 7 — FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

UHN values its investments in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 820 – Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (“ASC 820”). ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurement. The changes to past practice resulting from the application of ASC 820 relate to the definition of fair value, the methods used to measure fair value, and the expanded disclosures about fair value measurement. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between: (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of UHN (observable inputs) and (2) UHN’s own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available under the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The three levels defined by the ASC 820 hierarchy are as follows:

Level I – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for *identical* assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level II – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level I that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level II assets include the following: quoted prices for *similar* assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means (market-corroborated inputs).

Level III – Unobservable pricing input at the measurement date for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs shall be used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available.

In some instances, the inputs used to measure fair value might fall within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls shall be determined based on the lowest input level that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The following table summarizes the valuation of UHN’s securities at June 30, 2015 using the fair value hierarchy:

At June 30, 2015	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
Short-Term Investments	$1,801,936	$1,801,936	$ —	$ —
Exchange-Traded Futures Contracts				
United States Contracts	(4,906)	(4,906)	—	—

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, there were no transfers between Level I and Level II.

The following table summarizes the valuation of UHN's securities at December 31, 2014 using the fair value hierarchy:

At December 31, 2014	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
Short-Term Investments	$1,801,936	$1,801,936	$ —	$ —
Exchange-Traded Futures Contracts				
United States Contracts	(188,748)	(188,748)	—	—

During the year ended December 31, 2014, there were no transfers between Level I and Level II.

Effective January 1, 2009, UHN adopted the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification 815 — Derivatives and Hedging, which require presentation of qualitative disclosures about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts and gains and losses on derivatives.

Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

Derivatives not Accounted for as Hedging Instruments	Condensed Statements of Financial Condition Location	Fair Value At June 30, 2015	Fair Value At December 31, 2014
Futures - Commodity Contracts	Assets	$ (4,906)	$ (188,748)

The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Condensed Statements of Operations

Derivatives not Accounted for as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Income	For the six months ended June 30, 2015		For the six months ended June 30, 2014	
		Realized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Income	**Change in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Income**	**Realized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Income**	**Change in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives Recognized in Income**
Futures – Commodity Contracts	Realized gain (loss) on closed contracts	$ 345,551		$ 285,365	
	Change in unrealized gain (loss) on open contracts		$ 183,842		$ (203,338)

NOTE 8 — SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

UHN has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through the date the condensed financial statements were issued. This evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that necessitated disclosures and/or adjustments.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the condensed financial statements and the notes thereto of United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP ("UHN") included elsewhere in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Information

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q, including this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," contains forward-looking statements regarding the plans and objectives of management for future operations. This information may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause UHN's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which involve assumptions and describe UHN's future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words "may," "will," "should," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," "intend" or "project," the negative of these words variations on these words or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that may be incorrect, and UHN cannot assure investors that the projections included in these forward-looking statements will come to pass. UHN's actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors.

UHN has based the forward-looking statements included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q on information available to it on the date of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, and UHN assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Although UHN undertakes no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, investors are advised to consult any additional disclosures that UHN may make directly to them or through reports that UHN in the future files with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K.

Introduction

UHN, a Delaware limited partnership, is a commodity pool that issues shares that may be purchased and sold on the NYSE Arca, Inc. (the "NYSE Arca"). The investment objective of UHN is for the daily changes in percentage terms of its shares' per share net asset value ("NAV") to reflect the daily changes, in percentage terms, of the price of heating oil, as measured by the daily changes, in percentage terms, in the price of the futures contract for heating oil (also known as No. 2 fuel oil), for delivery to the New York harbor, traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (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 (the "Benchmark

Futures Contract”), less UHN’s expenses. “Near month contract” means the next contract traded on the NYMEX due to expire. “Next month contract” means the first contract traded on the NYMEX due to expire after the near month contract. It is not the intent of UHN to be operated in a fashion such that the per share NAV will equal, in dollar terms, the spot price of heating oil or any particular futures contract based on heating oil. It is not the intent of UHN to be operated in a fashion such that its per share NAV will reflect the percentage change of the price of any particular futures contract as measured over a time period greater than one day. The general partner of UHN, United States Commodity Funds LLC (“USCF”), believes that it is not practical to manage the portfolio to achieve such an investment goal when investing in Futures Contracts (as defined below) and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments (as defined below).

UHN invests in futures contracts for heating oil, crude oil, gasoline, natural gas and other petroleum-based fuels that are traded on the NYMEX, ICE Futures Exchange (“ICE Futures”) or other U.S. and foreign exchanges (collectively, “Futures Contracts”) and other diesel-heating oil-related investments such as cash-settled options on Futures Contracts, forward contracts for diesel-heating oil, cleared swap contracts and over-the-counter (“OTC”) transactions that are based on the price of diesel-heating oil, crude oil and other petroleum-based fuels, Futures Contracts and indices based on the foregoing (collectively, “Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments”). For convenience and unless otherwise specified, Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments collectively are referred to as “Diesel-Heating Oil Interests” in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

UHN seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a combination of Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments such that daily changes in its per share NAV, measured in percentage terms, will closely track the daily changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract, also measured in percentage terms. USCF believes the daily changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract have historically exhibited a close correlation with the daily changes in the spot price of heating oil. It is not the intent of UHN to be operated in a fashion such that the per share NAV will equal, in dollar terms, the spot price of heating oil or any particular futures contract based on heating oil. It is not the intent of UHN to be operated in a fashion such that its per share NAV will reflect the percentage change of the price of any particular futures contract as measured over a time period greater than one day. USCF believes that it is not practical to manage the portfolio to achieve such an investment goal when investing in Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments.

Regulatory Disclosure

Impact of Accountability Levels, Position Limits and Price Fluctuation Limits. Futures contracts include typical and significant characteristics. Most significantly, the futures exchanges and, for certain contracts, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) has 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 UHN is not) may hold, own or control. The net position is the difference between an individual’s or firm’s open long contracts and open short contracts in any one commodity. In addition, most U.S.-based futures exchanges, such as the NYMEX, limit the daily price fluctuation for futures contracts. Currently, the ICE Futures imposes position and accountability limits that are similar to those imposed by U.S.-based futures exchanges and also limits the maximum daily price fluctuation, while some other non-U.S. futures exchanges have not adopted such limits.

The accountability levels for the Benchmark Futures Contract and other Futures Contracts traded on US-based exchanges such as the NYMEX are not a fixed ceiling, but rather a threshold above which the NYMEX may exercise greater scrutiny and control over an investor’s positions. The current accountability level for investments for any one-month in the Benchmark Futures Contract is 5,000 net contracts. In addition, the NYMEX imposes an accountability level for all months of 7,000 net futures contracts for investments in futures contracts for heating oil. In addition, ICE Futures maintains the same accountability levels, position limits and monitoring authority for its heating oil contract as the NYMEX. If UHN and the Related Public Funds exceed these accountability levels for investments in the futures contracts for diesel-heating oil, the NYMEX and ICE Futures will monitor UHN’s and the Related Public Funds’ exposure and may 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 UHN and the Related Public Funds. If deemed necessary by the NYMEX and/or ICE Futures, UHN could be ordered to reduce its aggregate net position back to the accountability level. As of June 30, 2015, UHN held 73 Heating Oil Futures HO Contracts traded on the NYMEX and did not hold any Futures Contracts traded on ICE Futures. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, UHN did not exceed accountability levels imposed by the NYMEX or ICE Futures.

Position limits differ from accountability levels in that they represent fixed limits on the maximum number of futures contracts that any person may hold and cannot allow such limits to be exceeded without express CFTC authority to do so. In addition to accountability levels and position limits that may apply at any time, 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 UHN will run up against such position limits because UHN'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. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, UHN did not exceed any position limits imposed by the NYMEX and the ICE Futures.

The regulation of commodity interest trading in the United States and other countries is an evolving area of the law. The various statements made in this summary are subject to modification by legislative action and changes in the rules and regulations of the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), CFTC, the National Futures Association (the "NFA"), the futures exchanges, clearing organizations and other regulatory bodies.

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Futures Contracts and Position Limits

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

The CFTC has proposed to adopt limits on speculative positions in 28 physical commodity futures and option contracts and swaps that are economically equivalent to such contracts in the agriculture, energy and metals markets and rules addressing the circumstances under which market participants would be required to aggregate their positions with other persons under common ownership or control (the "Position Limit Rules"). The Position Limit Rules would, among other things: identify which contracts are subject to speculative position limits; set thresholds that restrict the number of speculative positions that a person may hold in a spot month, individual month, and all months combined; create an exemption for positions that constitute bona fide hedging transactions; impose responsibilities on designated contract markets ("DCMs") and swap execution facilities ("SEFs") to establish position limits or, in some cases, position accountability rules; and apply to both futures and swaps across four relevant venues: over-the-counter ("OTC"), DCMs, SEFs as well as non-U.S. located platforms. The CFTC's first attempt at finalizing the Position Limit Rules, in 2011, was successfully challenged by market participants in 2012 and, since then, the CFTC has re-proposed them and solicited comments from market participants multiple times.

Until such time as the Position Limit Rules are adopted, the regulatory architecture in effect prior to the adoption of the Position Limit Rules will govern transactions in commodities and related derivatives (collectively, "Referenced Contracts"). Under that system, the CFTC enforces federal limits on speculation in agricultural products (e.g., corn, wheat and soy), while futures exchanges enforce position limits and accountability levels for agricultural and certain energy products (e.g., oil and natural gas). As a result, UHN may be limited with respect to the size of its investments in any commodities subject to these limits. Finally, subject to certain narrow exceptions, the Position Limit Rules require the aggregation, for purposes of the position limits, of all positions in the 28 Referenced Contracts held by a single entity and its affiliates, regardless of whether such position existed on U.S. futures exchanges, non-U.S. futures exchanges, in cleared swaps or in OTC swaps. Under the CFTC's existing position limits requirements and the Position Limit Rules, a market participant is generally required to aggregate all positions for which that participant controls the trading decisions with all positions for which that participant has a 10 percent or greater ownership interest in an account or position, as well as the positions of two or more persons acting pursuant to an express or implied agreement or understanding. At this time, it is unclear how the Position Limit Rules affect UHN, but the effect may be substantial and adverse. By way of example, the Position Limit Rules may negatively impact the ability of UHN to meet its investment objectives through limits that may inhibit USCF's ability to sell additional Creation Baskets of UHN.

Based on its current understanding of the Position Limit Rules, USCF does not anticipate significant negative impact on the ability of UHN to achieve its investment objective.

"Swap" Transactions

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") imposes regulatory requirements on certain "swap" transactions that UHN is authorized to engage in that may ultimately impact the ability of UHN to meet its investment objective. The term "swap" is broadly defined to include various types of OTC derivatives, including swaps and options.

CFTC regulations require that certain transactions ultimately falling within the definition of "swap" be executed on organized exchanges or "swap execution facilities" and cleared through regulated clearing organizations ("CCPs"). "Clearing" refers to the process by which a trade that is bilaterally executed by two parties is submitted to a CCP, via a clearing member (*i.e.*, a "futures commission merchant" or "FCM"), and replaced by two mirror swaps, with the CCP becoming the counterparty to both of the initial parties to the swap. CCPs have several layers of protection against default including margin, member capital contributions and FCM guarantees of their customers' transactions with the CCP. FCMs also pre-qualify the counterparties to all swaps that are sent to the CCP from a credit perspective, setting limits for each counterparty and collecting initial and variation margin daily from each counterparty for changes in the value of cleared swaps. The margin collected from both parties to the swap protects against credit risk in the event a counterparty defaults. The initial and variation margin requirements are set by and held for the benefit of the CCP. Additional initial margin may be required and held by the FCM, due to its guarantees of its customers' trades with the CCP.

Current rules and regulations require enhanced customer protections, risk management programs, internal monitoring and controls, capital and liquidity standards, customer disclosures and auditing and examination programs for FCMs. The rules are intended to afford greater assurances to market participants that customer segregated funds and secured amounts are protected, customers are provided with appropriate notice of the risks of futures trading and of the FCMs with which they may choose to do business, FCMs are monitoring and managing risks in a robust manner, the capital and liquidity of FCMs are strengthened to safeguard the continued operations and the auditing and examination programs of the CFTC and the self-regulatory organizations are monitoring the activities of FCMs in a thorough manner.

As of June 10, 2013, swap dealers, major swap participants, commodity pools, certain private funds and entities predominantly engaged in financial activities are required to clear certain index-based credit default swaps and interest rate swaps. As a result, if UHN enters into index-based credit default swaps or interest rate swaps that are subject to mandatory clearing, UHN will be required to centrally clear those swaps. The CFTC is expected to subject other types of swaps to mandatory clearing in the future and it is possible that UHN will be required to centrally clear certain OTC instruments that are presently entered into and settled on a bi-lateral basis.

To the extent that a swap is required to be cleared, it must also be executed on a SEF or DCM if it is designated as “made available to trade” by a SEF or DCM. “Made available to trade” refers to the regulatory process by which the SEF or DCM execution requirement is implemented by the CFTC. To date, only certain of the index-based credit default swaps and interest rate swaps that are required to be cleared are made available to trade on a SEF. If UHN enters into index-based credit default swaps or interest rate swaps that are subject to mandatory clearing, UHN will be required to execute those swaps on a SEF if they are designated as made available to trade.

Swaps that are not required to be cleared and executed on a SEF but that are executed bilaterally are also subject to various requirements pursuant to CFTC regulations, including, among others, reporting and recordkeeping requirements and, depending on the status of the counterparties, trading documentation requirements and dispute resolution requirements. In addition, U.S. regulators are in the process of adopting rules to impose initial and variation margin requirements that will apply to swap dealers and major swap participants and their counterparties. If UHN engages in non-cleared swap transactions it may be subject to some or all of these requirements.

In addition to the rules and regulations imposed under the Dodd-Frank Act, swap dealers that are European banks may also be subject to European Market Infrastructure Regulation (“EMIR”). EMIR imposes requirements on non-cleared derivatives that are similar to those imposed by the CFTC and other regulators in the United States and which are described above. UHN may be indirectly impacted by EMIR to the extent that it engages in derivatives transactions with entities that are subject to EMIR.

On August 12, 2013, the CFTC issued final rules establishing compliance obligations for commodity pool operators (“CPOs”) of investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “Investment

Company Act") that are required to register due to recent changes to CFTC Regulation 4.5. The final rules were issued in a CFTC release entitled "Harmonization of Compliance Obligations for Registered Investment Companies Required to Register as Commodity Pool Operators." Although UHN is not a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act, the Harmonization Rules amended certain CFTC disclosure rules to make the requirements for all CPOs to periodically update their disclosure documents consistent with those of the SEC. This change will decrease the burden to UHN and USCF of having to comply with inconsistent regulatory requirements. It is not known whether the CFTC will make additional amendments to its disclosure, reporting and recordkeeping rules to further harmonize these obligations with those of the SEC as they apply to UHN and USCF, but any such further rule changes could result in additional operating efficiencies for UHN and USCF.

Money Market Reform

On July 23, 2014, the SEC adopted to reform money market funds such that institutional prime money market funds will float their net asset value as well as impose rules such that all money market funds' boards of directors will be required implement rules to discourage and prevent runs by investors through the use of redemption fees and gates. Money market funds have two years from the date of adoption to implement the reform. UHN currently invests in money market funds, as well as Treasuries with a maturity date of two years or less, as an investment for assets not used for margin or collateral in the Futures Contracts. It is unclear at this time what the impact of money market reform would have on UHN's ability to hedge risk, however, the imposition of a floating net asset value could cause UHN to limit remaining assets solely to Treasuries and cash.

As the regulatory requirements are constantly evolving, it is difficult to predict the effect any regulatory changes may have on UHN.

Price Movements

Diesel-heating oil futures prices were volatile during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and ended lower than the start of the period. The price of the Benchmark Futures Contract started the period at $1.8336 per gallon. It hit a peak on May 6, 2015 at a price of $2.016 per gallon. The low of the period was on January 20, 2015 when the price dropped to $1.5905 per gallon. The period ended with the Benchmark Futures Contract at $1.8899 per gallon, an increase of approximately 3.07% over the period. UHN's per share NAV began the period at $21.53 and ended the period at $23.24 on June 30, 2015, an increase of 7.94% over the period. UHN's per share NAV reached its high for the period on May 6, 2015 at $24.93 and reached its low for the period on January 20, 2015 at $18.99. The Benchmark Futures Contract prices listed above began with the February 2015 contract and ended with August 2015 contract. The increase of approximately 3.07% on the Benchmark Futures Contract listed above is a hypothetical return only and could not actually be achieved by an investor holding Futures Contracts. An investment in Futures Contracts would need to be rolled forward during the time period described in order to simulate such a result. Furthermore, the change in the nominal price of these differing Futures Contracts, measured from the start of the period to the end of the period, does not represent the actual benchmark results that UHN seeks to track, which are more fully described below in the section titled *"Tracking UHN's Benchmark."*

During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the diesel-heating oil futures market exhibited states of both backwardation and contango. On days when the market is in backwardation, the price of the near month heating oil Futures Contract is typically higher than the price of the next month diesel-heating oil Futures Contract, or contracts further away from expiration. During periods of contango, the price of the near month heating oil Futures Contract is typically lower than the price of the next month heating oil Futures Contract, or contracts further away from expiration. For a discussion of the impact of contango and backwardation on total returns, see *"Term Structure of Diesel-Heating Oil Futures Prices and the Impact on Total Returns"* below.

Valuation of Futures Contracts and the Computation of the Per Share NAV

The per share NAV of UHN's shares is calculated once each NYSE Arca trading day. The per share 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. UHN's administrator uses the NYMEX closing price (determined at the earlier of the close of the NYMEX or 2:30 p.m. New York time) for the contracts held on the NYMEX, but calculates or determines the value of all other UHN investments, including ICE Futures contracts or other futures contracts, as of the earlier of the close of the NYSE Arca or 4:00 p.m. New York time.

Results of Operations and the Diesel-Heating Oil Market

Results of Operations. On April 9, 2008, UHN listed its shares on the American Stock Exchange (the "AMEX") under the ticker symbol "UHN." On that day, UHN established its initial offering price at $50.00 per share and issued 200,000 shares to the initial Authorized Participant in exchange for $10,000,000 in cash. As a result of the acquisition of the AMEX by NYSE Euronext, UHN's shares no longer trade on the AMEX and commenced trading on the NYSE Arca on November 25, 2008.

Since its initial offering of 10,000,000 shares, UHN has registered one subsequent offering of its shares: 50,000,000 shares which were registered with the SEC on April 30, 2010. Shares offered by UHN in the subsequent offering were sold by it for cash at the shares' per share NAV as described in the applicable prospectus. As of June 30, 2015, UHN had issued 1,150,000 shares, 250,000 of which were outstanding. As of June 30, 2015, there were 58,850,000 shares registered but not yet issued.

More shares may have been issued by UHN than are outstanding due to the redemption of shares. Unlike funds that are registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, shares that have been redeemed by UHN cannot be resold by UHN. As a result, UHN contemplates that additional offerings of its shares will be registered with the SEC in the future in anticipation of additional issuances and redemptions.

As of June 30, 2015, UHN had the following Authorized Participants: Citadel Securities LLC, Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., JP Morgan Securities Inc., Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp., Morgan Stanley & Company Inc., NewEdge USA LLC, Nomura Securities International Inc., RBC Capital Markets LLC, SG Americas Securities LLC and Virtu Financial Capital Markets.

For the Six Months ended June 30, 2015 Compared to the Six Months ended June 30, 2014

	For the six months ended June 30, 2015		**For the six months ended June 30, 2014**	
Average daily total net assets	$ 5,104,260		$ 4,690,296	
Dividend and interest income earned on Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents	$ 738		$ 593	
Annualized yield based on average daily total net assets	0.03	%	0.03	%
Management fee	$ 15,187		$ 13,955	
Total fees and other expenses excluding management fees	$ 43,993		$ 68,718	
Fees and expenses related to the registration or offering of additional shares	$ 3,620		$ 3,620	
Total amount of the expense waiver	$ 40,012		$ 59,459	
Expenses before allowance for the expense waiver	$ 59,180		$ 82,673	
Expenses after allowance for the expense waiver	$ 19,168		$ 23,214	
Total commissions accrued to brokers	$ 2,737		$ 1,478	
Total commissions as annualized percentage of average total net assets	0.11	%	0.06	%
Commissions accrued as a result of rebalancing	$ 2,645		$ 1,437	
Percentage of commissions accrued as a result of rebalancing	96.64	%	97.23	%
Commissions accrued as a result of creation and redemption activity	$ 92		$ 41	
Percentage of commissions accrued as a result of creation and redemption activity	3.36	%	2.77	%

Portfolio Expenses. UHN's expenses consist of investment management fees, brokerage fees and commissions, certain offering costs, licensing fees, the fees and expenses of the independent directors of USCF and expenses relating to tax accounting and reporting requirements. The management fee that UHN pays to USCF is calculated as a percentage of the total net assets of UHN. The fee is accrued daily and paid monthly.

Average interest rates earned on short-term investments held by UHN, including cash equivalents and Treasuries, were similar during the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014. As a result, the amount of income earned by UHN as a percentage of average total net assets was similar during the six months ended June 30, 2015, as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014.

The decrease in UHN's total fees and expenses excluding management fees for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014, was due to a decrease in certain of UHN's operating expenses.

The increase in the total commissions accrued to brokers by UHN for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to the six months ended June 30, 2014, was due to a greater number of contracts held and traded.

For the Three Months ended June 30, 2015 Compared to the Three Months ended June 30, 2014

	For the three months ended June 30, 2015		For the three months ended June 30, 2014	
Average daily total net assets	$ 5,840,419		$ 4,406,060	
Dividend and interest income earned on Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents	$ 420		$ 291	
Annualized yield based on average daily total net assets	0.03	%	0.03	%
Management fee	$ 8,737		$ 6,591	
Total fees and other expenses excluding management fees	$ 25,124		$ 34,489	
Fees and expenses related to the registration or offering of additional shares	$ 1,820		$ 1,820	
Total amount of the expense waiver	$ 22,941		$ 29,292	
Expenses before allowance for the expense waiver	$ 33,861		$ 41,080	
Expenses after allowance for the expense waiver	$ 10,920		$ 11,788	
Total commissions accrued to brokers	$ 1,438		$ 696	
Total commissions as annualized percentage of average total net assets	0.10	%	0.06	%
Commissions accrued as a result of rebalancing	$ 1,438		$ 655	
Percentage of commissions accrued as a result of rebalancing	100	%	94.11	%
Commissions accrued as a result of creation and redemption activity	$ –		$ 41	
Percentage of commissions accrued as a result of creation and redemption activity	–	%	5.89	%

Portfolio Expenses. UHN’s expenses consist of investment management fees, brokerage fees and commissions, certain offering costs, licensing fees, the fees and expenses of the independent directors of USCF and expenses relating to tax accounting and reporting requirements. The management fee that UHN pays to USCF is calculated as a percentage of the total net assets of UHN. The fee is accrued daily and paid monthly.

Average interest rates earned on short-term investments held by UHN, including cash equivalents and Treasuries, were similar during the three months ended June 30, 2015, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2014. As a result, the amount of income earned by UHN as a percentage of average total net assets was similar during the three months ended June 30, 2015, as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2014.

The decrease in UHN's total fees and expenses excluding management fees for the three months ended June 30, 2015, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2014, was due to a decrease in certain of UHN's operating expenses.

The increase in the total commissions accrued to brokers by UHN for the three months ended June 30, 2015, compared to the three months ended June 30, 2014, was due to a greater number of contracts held and traded.

Tracking UHN's Benchmark

USCF seeks to manage UHN's portfolio such that changes in its average daily per share NAV, on a percentage basis, closely track the daily changes in the average price of the Benchmark Futures Contract, also on a percentage basis. Specifically, USCF seeks to manage the portfolio such that over any rolling period of 30-valuation days, the average daily change in UHN's per share NAV is within a range of 90% to 110% (0.9 to 1.1) of the average daily change in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. As an example, if the average daily movement of the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract for a particular 30-valuation day time period was 0.5% per day, USCF would attempt to manage the portfolio such that the average daily movement of the per share NAV during that same time period fell between 0.45% and 0.55% (*i.e.*, between 0.9 and 1.1 of the benchmark's results). UHN's portfolio management goals do not include trying to make the nominal price of UHN's per share NAV equal to the nominal price of the current Benchmark Futures Contract or the spot price for diesel-heating oil. USCF believes that it is not practical to manage the portfolio to achieve such an investment goal when investing in Futures Contracts.

For the 30-valuation days ended June 30, 2015, the simple average daily change in the Benchmark Futures Contract was (0.165)%, while the simple average daily change in the per share NAV of UHN over the same time period was (0.166)%. The average 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 tracking by the per share NAV was (1.149)%, meaning that over this time period UHN’s tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

Since the commencement of the offering of UHN’s shares to the public on April 9, 2008 to June 30, 2015, the simple average daily change in the Benchmark Futures Contract was (0.021)%, while the simple average daily change in the per share NAV of UHN over the same time period was (0.023)%. 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 per share NAV was (0.853)%, meaning that over this time period UHN’s tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal. The following two graphs demonstrate the correlation between the changes in UHN’s NAV and the changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract. The first graph exhibits the daily changes for the last 30 valuation days ended June 30, 2015; the second graph measures monthly changes from June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2015.

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An alternative tracking measurement of the return performance of UHN versus the return of its Benchmark Futures Contract can be calculated by comparing the actual return of UHN, measured by changes in its per share NAV, versus the *expected* changes in its per share NAV under the assumption that UHN's returns had been exactly the same as the daily changes in its Benchmark Futures Contract.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, the actual total return of UHN as measured by changes in its per share NAV was 7.94%. This is based on an initial per share NAV of $21.53 as of December 31, 2014 and an ending per share NAV as of June 30, 2015 of $23.24. During this time period, UHN made no distributions to its shareholders. However, if UHN's daily changes in its per share NAV had instead exactly tracked the changes in the daily total return of the Benchmark Futures Contract, UHN would have had an estimated per share NAV of $23.28 as of June 30, 2015, for a total return over the relevant time period of 8.13%. The difference between the actual per share NAV total return of UHN of 7.94% and the expected total return based on the Benchmark Futures Contract of 8.13% was an error over the time period of (0.19)%, which is to say that UHN's actual total return underperformed the benchmark result by that percentage. UHN incurs expenses primarily composed of the management fee, brokerage commissions for the buying and selling of futures contracts, and other expenses. The impact of these expenses tends to cause daily changes in the per share NAV of UHN to track slightly lower than daily changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract.

By comparison, for the six months ended June 30, 2014, the actual total return of UHN as measured by changes in its per share NAV was 1.48%. This was based on an initial per share NAV of $33.14 as of December 31, 2013 and an ending per share NAV as of June 30, 2014 of $33.63. During this time period, UHN made no distributions to its shareholders. However, if UHN's daily changes in its per share NAV had instead exactly tracked the changes in the daily total return of the Benchmark Futures Contract, UHN would have had an estimated per share NAV of $33.82 as of June 30, 2014, for a total return over the relevant time period of 2.05%. The difference between the actual per share NAV total return of UHN of 1.48% and the expected total return based on the Benchmark Futures Contract of 2.05% was an error over the time period of (0.57)%, which is to say that UHN's actual total return underperformed the benchmark result by that percentage. UHN incurs expenses primarily composed of the management fee, brokerage commissions for the buying and selling of futures contracts, and other expenses. The impact of these expenses tends to cause daily changes in the per share NAV of UHN to track slightly lower than daily changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. USCF believes that a portion of the difference between the actual total return and the expected total return can be contributed to the net impact of the expenses that UHN pays, offset in part by the income that UHN collects on its cash and cash equivalent holdings.

There are currently three factors that have impacted or are most likely to impact UHN's ability to accurately track its Benchmark Futures Contract.

First, UHN may buy or sell its holdings in the then current Benchmark Futures Contract at a price other than the closing settlement price of that contract on the day during which UHN executes the trade. In that case, UHN may pay a price that is higher, or lower, than that of the Benchmark Futures Contract, which could cause the changes in the daily per share NAV of UHN to either be too high or too low relative to the daily changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, USCF attempted to minimize the effect of these transactions by seeking to execute its purchase or sale of the Benchmark Futures Contract at, or as close as possible to, the end of the day settlement price. However, it may not always be possible for UHN to obtain the closing settlement price and there is no assurance that failure to obtain the closing settlement price in the future will not adversely impact UHN's attempt to track the Benchmark Futures Contract over time.

Second, UHN incurs expenses primarily composed of the management fee, brokerage commissions for the buying and selling of futures contracts, and other expenses. The impact of these expenses tends to cause daily changes in the per share NAV of UHN to track slightly lower than daily changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. At the same time, UHN earns dividend and interest income on its cash, cash equivalents and Treasuries. UHN is not required to distribute any portion of its income to its shareholders and did not make any distributions to shareholders during the six months ended June 30, 2015. Interest payments, and any other income, were retained within the portfolio and added to UHN's NAV. When this income exceeds the level of UHN's expenses for its management fee, brokerage commissions and other expenses (including ongoing registration fees, licensing fees and the fees and expenses of the independent directors of USCF), UHN will realize a net yield that will tend to cause daily changes in the per share NAV of UHN to track slightly higher than daily changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract. If short-term interest rates rise above the current levels, the level of deviation created by the yield would decrease. Conversely, if short-term interest rates were to decline, the amount of error created by the yield would increase. When short-term yields drop to a level lower than the combined expenses of the management fee and the brokerage commissions, then the tracking error becomes a negative number and would tend to cause the daily returns of the per share NAV to underperform the daily returns of the Benchmark Futures Contract. USCF anticipates that interest rates will continue to remain at historical lows and, therefore, it is anticipated that fees and expenses paid by UHN will continue to be higher than interest earned by UHN. As such, USCF anticipates that UHN will continue to underperform its benchmark until such a time when interest earned at least equals or exceeds the fees and expenses paid by UHN.

Third, UHN may hold Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments in its portfolio that may fail to closely track the Benchmark Futures Contract's total return movements. In that case, the error in tracking the Benchmark Futures Contract could result in daily changes in the per share NAV of UHN that are either too high, or too low, relative to the daily changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, UHN did not hold any Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments. If UHN increases in size, and due to its obligations to comply with regulatory limits, UHN may invest in Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments, which may have the effect of increasing transaction related expenses and may result in increased tracking error.

Term Structure of Diesel-Heating Oil Futures Prices and the Impact on Total Returns. Several factors determine the total return from investing in a futures contract position. One factor that impacts the total return that will result from investing in near month Futures Contracts and “rolling” those contracts forward each month is the price relationship between the current near month contract and the next month contract. For example, if the price of the near month contract is higher than the next month contract (a situation referred to as “backwardation” in the futures market), then absent any other change there is a tendency for the price of a next month contract to rise in value as it becomes the near month contract and approaches expiration. Conversely, if the price of a near month contract is lower than the next month contract (a situation referred to as “contango” in the futures market), then absent any other change there is a tendency for the price of a next month contract to decline in value as it becomes the near month contract and approaches expiration.

As an example, assume that the price of diesel-heating oil for immediate delivery (the “spot” price), was $2 per gallon, and the value of a position in the near month futures contract was also $2. Over time, the price of a gallon of diesel-heating oil will fluctuate based on a number of market factors, including demand for diesel-heating oil relative to its supply. The value of the near month contract will likewise fluctuate in reaction to a number of market factors. If investors seek to maintain their position in a near month contract and not take delivery of the diesel-heating oil, every month they must sell their current near month contract as it approaches expiration and invest in the next month contract.

If the futures market is in backwardation, *e.g.*, when the expected price of diesel-heating oil in the future would be less, the investor would be buying a next month contract for a lower price than the current near month contract. Using the $2 per barrel price above to represent the front month price, the price of the next month contract could be $1.96 per barrel, that is, 2% cheaper than the front month contract. Hypothetically, and assuming no other changes to either prevailing diesel-heating oil prices or the price relationship between the spot price, the near month contract and the next month contract (and ignoring the impact of commission costs and the income earned on cash and/or cash equivalents), the value of the $1.96 next month contract would rise as it approaches expiration and becomes the new near month contract with a price of $2. In this example, the value of an investment in the second month contract would tend to rise faster than the spot price of diesel-heating oil, or fall slower. As a result, it would be possible in this hypothetical example for the spot price of diesel-heating oil to have risen 10% after some period of time, while the value of the investment in the second month futures contract would have risen 12%, assuming backwardation is large enough or enough time has elapsed. Similarly, the spot price of diesel-heating oil could have fallen 10% while the value of an investment in the futures contract could have fallen only 8%. Over time, if backwardation remained constant, the difference would continue to increase.

If the futures market is in contango, the investor would be buying a next month contract for a higher price than the current near month contract. Using again the $2 per barrel price above to represent the front month price, the price of the next month contract could be $2.04 per barrel, that is, 2% more expensive than the front month contract. Hypothetically, and assuming no other changes to either prevailing diesel-heating oil prices or the price relationship between the spot price, the near month contract and the next month contract (and ignoring the impact of commission costs and the income earned on cash and/or cash equivalents), the value of the next month contract would fall as it approaches expiration and becomes the new near month contract with a price of $2. In this example, it would mean that the value of an investment in the second month would tend to rise slower than the spot price of diesel-heating oil, or fall faster. As a result, it would be possible in this hypothetical example for the spot price of diesel-heating oil to have risen 10% after some period of time, while the value of the investment in the second month futures contract will have risen only 8%, assuming contango is large enough or enough time has elapsed. Similarly, the spot price of diesel-heating oil could have fallen 10% while the value of an investment in the second month futures contract could have fallen 12%. Over time, if contango remained constant, the difference would continue to increase.

The chart below compares the price of the near month contract to the price of the next month contract over the last 10 years for diesel-heating oil. When the price of the near month contract is higher than the price of the next month contract, the market would be described as being in backwardation. When the price of the near month contract is lower than the price of the next month contract, the market would be described as being in contango. Although the prices of the near month contract and the price of the next month contract do tend to move up or down together, it can be seen that at times the near month prices are clearly higher than the price of the next month contract (backwardation), and other times they are below the price of the next month contract (contango). In addition, the forward curves of diesel-heating oil prices, both near month and next month, often display a seasonal pattern in which the price of diesel-heating oil tends decline in the summer months and increase in the winter months and. This mirrors the physical demand for diesel-heating oil, which typically peaks in the winter.

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An alternative way to view backwardation and contango data over time is to subtract the dollar price of the next month diesel-heating oil futures contract from the dollar price of the near month diesel-heating oil futures contract. If the resulting number is a positive number, then the price of the near month contract is higher than the price of the next month and the market could be described as being in backwardation. If the resulting number is a negative number, then the near month price is lower than the price of the next month and the market could be described as being in contango. The chart below shows the results from subtracting the next month contract price from the price of the near month contract for the 10-year period between June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2015. Investors will note that the near month diesel-heating oil futures contract spent time in both backwardation and contango. Investors will further note that the markets display a seasonal pattern that corresponds to the seasonal demand patterns for diesel-heating oil mentioned above. That is, in many, but not all cases, the price of the near month is higher than the next month (or if the near month is lower, the degree that it is below the next month is smaller) during the middle of the winter months as the price of diesel-heating oil for delivery in those winter months rises to meet peak demand. At the same time, the price of the near month contract, when that month is just before the onset of fall, does not rise as far or as fast as the price of a next month contract whose delivery falls closer to the start of the winter season.

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While the investment objective of UHN is not to have the market price of its shares match, dollar for dollar, changes in the spot price of diesel-heating oil, contango and backwardation have impacted the total return on an investment in UHN shares during the past year relative to a hypothetical direct investment in diesel-heating oil. For example, an investment in UHN shares made on December 31, 2014 and held to June 30, 2015 increased based upon the changes in the per share NAV for UHN shares on those days by approximately 7.94%, while the spot price of diesel-heating oil for immediate delivery during the same period increased by 3.07%. By comparison, an investment in UHN shares made on December 31, 2013 and held to June 30, 2014 increased based upon the changes in the per share NAV for UHN shares on those days by approximately 1.48%, while the spot price of diesel-heating oil for immediate delivery during the same period decreased by 2.93% (note: this comparison ignores the potential costs associated with physically owning and storing diesel-heating oil, which could be substantial).

Periods of contango or backwardation do not materially impact UHN's investment objective of having the daily percentage changes in its per share NAV track the daily percentage changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract since the impact of backwardation and contango tend to equally impact the daily percentage changes in price of both UHN's shares and the Benchmark Futures Contract. It is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty whether backwardation or contango will occur in the future. It is likely that both conditions will occur during different periods.

Heating Oil Market. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the price of heating oil in the United States was impacted by several factors. In particular, a strong temporary recovery in crude oil prices from late March to early May drove heating prices higher.

Crude Oil Market. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, crude oil prices were impacted by several factors. Crude oil inventories grew to 465.4 million barrels by the end of June, 21% higher than the same week a year earlier. Global storage remained near the peak level of 491 million barrels reported in April, the highest volume since the EIA began reporting storage data in 1982. The amount of crude in storage increased consistently from the start of the year (when inventories were 22% lower) to late April before beginning to decline on moderately reduced output from shale producers and other sources. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' ("OPEC") decision in late 2014 to maintain production levels despite falling demand led to the oversupplied market. Continuing concerns about the political negotiations with Iran, as well as security concerns in Yemen, Libya and Iraq, have left the market subject to bouts of heightened volatility. United States crude oil prices finished the first half of 2015 approximately 11.6% higher than at the beginning of the year. Prices rose as investors speculated that global inventories may stabilize later in the year and record production growth should eventually be curtailed by a price range that is significantly lower than it was one year ago. However, should supply continue to grow or should the global economic situation cease to improve, or decline, there is a meaningful possibility that crude oil prices could fall further, while disruptions due to conflicts in the Middle East would likely have the opposite effect.

USCF believes that over both the medium-term and the long-term, changes in the price of crude oil will exert the greatest influence on the price of refined petroleum products such as diesel-heating oil. At the same time, there can be other factors that, particularly in the short term, cause the price of diesel-heating oil to rise (or fall), more (or less) than the price of crude oil. For example, warmer weather during the high demand period of the winter season could cause American consumers to reduce their diesel-heating oil consumption. Furthermore, diesel-heating oil prices are impacted by the availability of refining capacity. As a result, it is possible that changes in diesel-heating oil prices may not match the changes in crude oil prices.

Diesel-Heating Oil Price Movements in Comparison to Other Energy Commodities and Investment Categories. USCF believes that investors frequently measure the degree to which prices or total returns of one investment or asset class move up or down in value in concert with another investment or asset class. Statistically, such a measure is usually done by measuring the correlation of the price movements of the two different investments or asset classes over some period of time. The correlation is scaled between 1 and -1, where 1 indicates that the two investment options move up or down in price or value together, known as "positive correlation," and -1 indicates that they move in completely opposite directions, known as "negative correlation." A correlation of 0 would mean that the movements of the two are neither positively nor negatively correlated, known as "non-correlation." That is, the investment options sometimes move up and down together and other times move in opposite directions.

For the ten-year time period between June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2015, the table below compares the monthly movements of diesel-heating oil prices versus the monthly movements of the prices of several other energy commodities, such as natural gas, crude oil and unleaded gasoline, as well as several major non-commodity investment asset classes, such as large cap U.S. equities, U.S. government bonds and global equities. It can be seen that over this particular time period, the movement of diesel-heating oil on a monthly basis was neither strongly correlated nor inversely correlated with the movements of large cap U.S. equities, U.S. government bonds, global equities or natural gas. However, movements in diesel-heating oil had a strong correlation to movements in crude oil and unleaded gasoline.

Correlation Matrix June 30, 2005-2015*	Large Cap U.S. Equities (S&P 500)	U.S. Gov't. Bonds (EFFAS U.S. Gov't. Bond Index)	Global Equities (FTSE World Index)	Crude Oil	Unleaded Gasoline	Natural Gas	Diesel-Heating Oil
Large Cap U.S. Equities (S&P 500)	1.000	(0.308)	0.959	0.439	0.348	0.102	0.417
U.S. Gov't. Bonds (EFFAS U.S. Gov't. Bond Index)		1.000	(0.282)	(0.343)	(0.295)	(0.009)	(0.281)
Global Equities (FTSE World Index)			1.000	0.525	0.409	0.149	0.488
Crude Oil				1.000	0.740	0.276	0.789
Unleaded Gasoline					1.000	0.229	0.762
Natural Gas						1.000	0.325
Diesel-Heating Oil							1.000

Source: Bloomberg, NYMEX

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The table below covers a more recent, but much shorter, range of dates than the above table. Over the shorter one-year period ended June 30, 2015, diesel-heating oil was neither strongly correlated nor inversely correlated with natural gas. However, movements in diesel-heating oil had a strong correlation to global equities, crude oil, and unleaded gasoline and a negative correlation to large cap U.S. equities and U.S. government bonds.

Correlation Matrix 12 months ended June 30, 2015*	Large Cap U.S. Equities (S&P 500)	U.S. Gov't. Bonds (EFFAS U.S. Gov't. Bond Index)	Global Equities (FTSE World Index)	Crude Oil	Unleaded Gasoline	Natural Gas	Diesel-Heating Oil
Large Cap U.S. Equities (S&P 500)	1.000	(0.297)	0.900	0.145	0.329	0.299	0.622
U.S. Gov't. Bonds (EFFAS U.S. Gov't. Bond Index)		1.000	(0.261)	(0.452)	(0.452)	(0.155)	(0.571)
Global Equities (FTSE World Index)			1.000	0.393	0.599	0.375	0.774
Crude Oil				1.000	0.795	0.485	0.609
Unleaded Gasoline					1.000	0.569	0.776
Natural Gas						1.000	0.359
Diesel-Heating Oil							1.000

Source: Bloomberg, NYMEX

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Investors are cautioned that the historical price relationships between diesel-heating oil and various other energy commodities, as well as other investment asset classes, as measured by correlation may not be reliable predictors of future price movements and correlation results. The results pictured above would have been different if a different range of dates had been selected. USCF believes that diesel-heating oil has historically not demonstrated a strong correlation with equities or bonds over long periods of time. However, USCF also believes that in the future it is possible that diesel-heating oil could have long-term correlation results that indicate prices of diesel-heating oil more closely track the movements of equities or bonds. In addition, USCF believes that, when measured over time periods shorter than ten years, there will always be some periods where the correlation of diesel-heating oil to equities and bonds will be either more strongly positively correlated or more strongly negatively correlated than the long-term historical results suggest.

The correlations between diesel-heating oil, crude oil, natural gas and gasoline are relevant because USCF endeavors to invest UHN's assets in Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments so that daily changes in percentage terms in UHN’s per share NAV correlate as closely as possible with daily changes in percentage terms in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. If certain other fuel-based commodity futures contracts do not closely correlate with the Benchmark Futures Contract, then their use could lead to greater tracking error. As noted above, USCF also believes that the changes in percentage terms in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract will closely correlate with changes in percentage terms in the spot price of diesel-heating oil.

Critical Accounting Policies

Preparation of the condensed financial statements and related disclosures in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the application of appropriate accounting rules and guidance, as well as the use of estimates. UHN’s application of these policies involves judgments and actual results may differ from the estimates used.

USCF has evaluated the nature and types of estimates that it makes in preparing UHN’s condensed financial statements and related disclosures and has determined that the valuation of its investments, which are not traded on a United States or internationally recognized futures exchange (such as forward contracts and OTC contracts) involves a critical accounting policy. The values which are used by UHN for its Futures Contracts are provided by its commodity broker who uses market prices when available, while OTC contracts are valued based on the present value of estimated future cash flows that would be received from or paid to a third party in settlement of these derivative contracts prior to their delivery date and valued on a daily basis. In addition, UHN estimates interest and dividend income on a daily basis using prevailing rates earned on its cash and cash equivalents. These estimates are adjusted to the actual amount received on a monthly basis and the difference, if any, is not considered material.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

UHN has not made, and does not anticipate making, use of borrowings or other lines of credit to meet its obligations. UHN has met, and it is anticipated that UHN will continue to meet, its liquidity needs in the normal course of business from the proceeds of the sale of its investments, or from the Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents that it intends to hold at all times. UHN’s liquidity needs include: redeeming shares, providing margin deposits for its existing Futures Contracts or the purchase of additional Futures Contracts and posting collateral for its OTC contracts, if applicable, and payment of its expenses, summarized below under “Contractual Obligations.”

UHN currently generates cash primarily from: (i) the sale of baskets consisting of 50,000 shares (“Creation Baskets”) and (ii) income earned on Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents. UHN has allocated substantially all of its net assets to trading in Diesel-Heating Oil Interests. UHN invests in Diesel-Heating Oil Interests to the fullest extent possible without being leveraged or unable to satisfy its current or potential margin or collateral obligations with respect to its investments in Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments. A significant portion of UHN’s NAV is held in cash and cash equivalents that are used as margin and as collateral for its trading in Diesel-Heating Oil Interests. The balance of the assets is held in UHN’s account at its custodian bank and in Treasuries at the FCM. Income received from UHN’s money market funds and Treasuries is paid to UHN. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, UHN’s expenses exceeded the income UHN earned and the cash earned from the sale of Creation Baskets and the redemption of Redemption Baskets. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, UHN used other assets to pay expenses which would cause a decrease in UHN’s NAV over time. To the extent expenses exceed income, UHN’s NAV will be negatively impacted.

UHN’s investments in Diesel-Heating Oil Interests may be subject to periods of illiquidity because of market conditions, regulatory considerations and other reasons. For example, most commodity exchanges limit the fluctuations in futures contracts prices during a single day by regulations referred to as “daily limits.” During a single day, no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the contracts can neither be taken nor liquidated unless the traders are willing to effect trades at or within the specified daily limit. Such market conditions could prevent UHN from promptly liquidating its positions in Futures Contracts. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, UHN did not purchase or liquidate any of its positions while daily limits were in effect; however, UHN cannot predict whether such an event may occur in the future.

Since the initial offering of shares, UHN has been responsible for expenses relating to: (i) management fees, (ii) brokerage fees and commissions, (iii) licensing fees for the use of intellectual property, (iv) ongoing registration expenses in connection with offers and sales of its shares subsequent to the initial offering, (v) other expenses, including tax reporting costs, (vi) fees and expenses of the independent directors of USCF and (vii) other extraordinary expenses not in the ordinary course of business, while USCF has been responsible for expenses relating to the fees of UHN's Marketing Agent, Administrator and Custodian and registration expenses relating to the initial offering of shares. If USCF and UHN are unsuccessful in raising sufficient funds to cover these respective expenses or in locating any other source of funding, UHN will terminate and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

Market Risk

Trading in Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments, such as forwards, involves UHN entering into contractual commitments to purchase or sell diesel-heating oil at a specified date in the future. The aggregate market value of the contracts will significantly exceed UHN's future cash requirements since UHN intends to close out its open positions prior to settlement. As a result, UHN is generally only subject to the risk of loss arising from the change in value of the contracts. UHN considers the "fair value" of its derivative instruments to be the unrealized gain or loss on the contracts. The market risk associated with UHN's commitments to purchase diesel-heating oil is limited to the aggregate market value of the contracts held. However, should UHN enter into a contractual commitment to sell diesel-heating oil, it would be required to make delivery of the diesel-heating oil at the contract price, repurchase the contract at prevailing prices or settle in cash. Since there are no limits on the future price of diesel-heating oil, the market risk to UHN could be unlimited.

UHN's exposure to market risk depends on a number of factors, including the markets for diesel-heating oil, the volatility of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, the liquidity of the Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments markets and the relationships among the contracts held by UHN. Drastic market occurrences could ultimately lead to the loss of all or substantially all of an investor's capital.

Credit Risk

When UHN enters into Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments, it is exposed to the credit risk that the counterparty will not be able to meet its obligations. The counterparty for the Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX and on most other futures exchanges is the clearinghouse associated with the particular exchange. In general, in addition to margin required to be posted by the clearinghouse in connection with cleared trades, clearinghouses are backed by their members who may be required to share in the financial burden resulting from the nonperformance of one of their members and, therefore, this additional member support should significantly reduce credit risk. Some foreign exchanges are not backed by their clearinghouse members but may be backed by a consortium of banks or other financial institutions. There can be no assurance that any counterparty, clearinghouse, or their members or their financial backers will satisfy their obligations to UHN in such circumstances.

USCF attempts to manage the credit risk of UHN by following various trading limitations and policies. In particular, UHN generally posts margin and/or holds liquid assets that are approximately equal to the market value of its obligations to counterparties under the Futures Contracts and Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments it holds. USCF has implemented procedures that include, but are not limited to, executing and clearing trades only with creditworthy parties and/or requiring the posting of collateral or margin by such parties for the benefit of UHN to limit its credit exposure. An FCM, when acting on behalf of UHN in accepting orders to purchase or sell Futures Contracts on United States exchanges, is required by CFTC regulations to separately account for and segregate as belonging to UHN, all assets of UHN relating to domestic Futures Contracts trading. These FCMs are not allowed to commingle UHN's assets with their other assets. In addition, the CFTC requires commodity brokers to hold in a secure account UHN's assets related to foreign Futures Contracts trading.

If, in the future, UHN purchases OTC contracts, see *"Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk"* in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for a discussion of OTC contracts.

As of June 30, 2015, UHN held cash deposits and investments in Treasuries and money market funds in the amount of $5,599,944 with the custodian and FCM. Some or all of this amount may be subject to loss should UHN's custodian and/or FCM cease operations.

Off Balance Sheet Financing

As of June 30, 2015, UHN had no loan guarantee, credit support or other off-balance sheet arrangements of any kind other than agreements entered into in the normal course of business, which may include indemnification provisions relating to certain risks that service providers undertake in performing services which are in the best interests of UHN. While UHN’s exposure under these indemnification provisions cannot be estimated, they are not expected to have a material impact on UHN’s financial position.

European Sovereign Debt

UHN had no direct exposure to European sovereign debt as of June 30, 2015 and has no direct exposure to European sovereign debt as of the filing of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

Redemption Basket Obligation

In order to meet its investment objective and pay its contractual obligations described below, UHN requires liquidity to redeem shares, which redemptions must be in blocks of 50,000 shares called “Redemption Baskets.” UHN has to date satisfied this obligation by paying from the cash or cash equivalents it holds or through the sale of its Treasuries in an amount proportionate to the number of shares being redeemed.

Contractual Obligations

UHN’s primary contractual obligations are with USCF. In return for its services, USCF is entitled to a management fee calculated daily and paid monthly as a fixed percentage of UHN’s NAV, currently 0.60% of NAV on its average daily total net assets.

USCF agreed to pay the start-up costs associated with the formation of UHN, primarily its legal, accounting and other costs in connection with USCF’s registration with the CFTC as a CPO and the registration and listing of UHN and its shares with the SEC, FINRA and NYSE Arca (formerly, AMEX), respectively. However, since UHN’s initial offering of shares, offering costs incurred in connection with registering and listing additional shares of UHN have been directly borne on an ongoing basis by UHN, and not by USCF.

USCF pays the fees of UHN’s marketing agent, ALPS Distributors, Inc., and the fees of the custodian and transfer agent, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (“BBH&Co.”), as well as BBH&Co.’s fees for performing administrative services, including those in connection with the preparation of UHN’s condensed financial statements and its SEC, NFA and CFTC reports. USCF and UHN have also entered into a licensing agreement with the NYMEX pursuant to which UHN and the Related Public Funds, other than BNO, USCI, CPER and USAG, pay a licensing fee to the NYMEX. UHN also pays the fees and expenses associated with its tax accounting and reporting requirements. USCF has voluntarily agreed to pay certain expenses normally borne by UHN to the extent that such expenses exceed 0.15% (15 basis points) of UHN’s NAV, on an annualized basis. USCF has no obligation to continue such payments into subsequent periods. This voluntary expense waiver is in addition to those amounts USCF is contractually obligated to pay as described in *Note 4* in *Item 1* of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

In addition to USCF’s management fee, UHN pays its brokerage fees (including fees to a FCM), OTC dealer spreads, any licensing fees for the use of intellectual property, and, subsequent to the initial offering, registration and other fees paid to the SEC, FINRA, or other regulatory agencies in connection with the offer and sale of shares, as well as legal, printing, accounting and other expenses associated therewith, and extraordinary expenses. The latter are expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of UHN’s business, including expenses relating to the indemnification of any person against liabilities and obligations to the extent permitted by law and under the LP Agreement, the bringing or defending of actions in law or in equity or otherwise conducting litigation and incurring legal expenses and the settlement of claims and litigation. Commission payments to a FCM are on a contract-by-contract, or round turn, basis. UHN also pays a portion of the fees and expenses of the independent directors of USCF. See *Note 3* to the *Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)* in *Item 1* of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

The parties cannot anticipate the amount of payments that will be required under these arrangements for future periods, as UHN's per share NAVs and trading levels to meet its investment objective will not be known until a future date. These agreements are effective for a specific term agreed upon by the parties with an option to renew, or, in some cases, are in effect for the duration of UHN's existence. Either party may terminate these agreements earlier for certain reasons described in the agreements.

As of June 30, 2015, UHN's portfolio consisted of 73 Heating Oil Futures HO Contracts traded on the NYMEX. As of June 30, 2015, UHN did not hold any Futures Contracts traded on ICE Futures. For a list of UHN's current holdings, please see UHN's website at www.unitedstatescommodityfunds.com.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Over-the-Counter Derivatives

UHN may purchase OTC contracts. Unlike most exchange-traded futures contracts or exchange-traded options on such futures, each party to an OTC contract bears the credit risk that the other party may not be able to perform its obligations under its contract.

UHN may enter into certain transactions where an OTC component is exchanged for a corresponding futures contract ("Exchange for Risk" or "EFR transaction"). In the most common type of EFR transaction entered into by UHN, the OTC component is the purchase or sale of one or more baskets of UHN shares. These EFR transactions may expose UHN to counterparty risk during the interim period between the execution of the OTC component and the exchange for a corresponding futures contract. Generally, the counterparty risk from the EFR transaction will exist only on the day of execution.

Swap transactions, like other financial transactions, involve a variety of significant risks. The specific risks presented by a particular swap transaction necessarily depend upon the terms and circumstances of the transaction. In general, however, all swap transactions involve some combination of market risk, credit risk, counterparty credit risk, funding risk, liquidity risk and operational risk.

Highly customized swap transactions in particular may increase liquidity risk, which may result in a suspension of redemptions. Highly leveraged transactions may experience substantial gains or losses in value as a result of relatively small changes in the value or level of an underlying or related market factor.

In evaluating the risks and contractual obligations associated with a particular swap transaction, it is important to consider that a swap transaction may be modified or terminated only by mutual consent of the original parties and subject to agreement on individually negotiated terms. Therefore, it may not be possible for USCF to modify, terminate or offset UHN's obligations or its exposure to the risks associated with a transaction prior to its scheduled termination date.

To reduce the credit risk that arises in connection with such contracts, UHN will generally enter into an agreement with each counterparty based on the Master Agreement published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association that provides for the netting of its overall exposure to its counterparty, if the counterparty is unable to meet its obligations to UHN due to the occurrence of a specified event, such as the insolvency of the counterparty.

USCF assesses or reviews, as appropriate, the creditworthiness of each potential or existing counterparty to an OTC Contract pursuant to guidelines approved by USCF's board of directors (the "Board"). Furthermore, USCF on behalf of UHN only enters into OTC 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 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 the Board after consultation with its legal counsel. Existing counterparties are also reviewed periodically by USCF. UHN will also require that the counterparty be highly rated and/or provide collateral or other credit support. Even if collateral is used to reduce counterparty credit risk, sudden changes in the value of OTC transactions may leave a party open to financial risk due to a counterparty default since the collateral held may not cover a party's exposure on the transaction in such situations.

In general, valuing OTC derivatives is less certain than valuing actively traded financial instruments such as exchange-traded futures contracts and securities or cleared swaps because the price and terms on which such OTC derivatives are entered into or can be terminated are individually negotiated, and those prices and terms may not reflect the best price or terms available from other sources. In addition, while market makers and dealers generally quote indicative prices or terms for entering into or terminating OTC contracts, they typically are not contractually obligated to do so, particularly if they are not a party to the transaction. As a result, it may be difficult to obtain an independent value for an outstanding OTC derivatives transaction.

During the six month reporting period ended June 30, 2015, UHN limited its OTC activities to EFR transactions.

UHN anticipates that the use of Other Diesel-Heating Oil-Related Investments together with its investments in Futures Contracts will produce price and total return results that closely track the investment goals of UHN. However, there can be no assurance of this. OTC contracts may result in higher transaction-related expenses than the brokerage commissions paid in connection with the purchase of Futures Contracts, which may impact UHN’s ability to successfully track the Benchmark Futures Contract.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

UHN maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that material information required to be disclosed in UHN's periodic reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

The duly appointed officers of USCF, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, who perform functions equivalent to those of a principal executive officer and principal financial officer of UHN if UHN had any officers, have evaluated the effectiveness of UHN's disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures of UHN have been effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

Change in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in UHN's internal control over financial reporting during UHN's last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, UHN's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Not applicable.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in UHN's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, filed on March 26, 2015.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

Monthly Account Statements

Pursuant to the requirement under Rule 4.22 under the Commodity Exchange Act, each month UHN publishes an account statement for its shareholders, which includes a Statement of Income (Loss) and a Statement of Changes in Net Asset Value. The account statement is furnished to the SEC on a current report on Form 8-K pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act and posted each month on UHN's website at www.unitedstatescommodityfunds.com.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Listed below are the exhibits, which are filed as part of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q (according to the number assigned to them in Item 601 of Regulation S-K):

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
31.1(1)	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2(1)	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1(1)	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2(1)	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.

(1) Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

United States Diesel-Heating Oil Fund, LP (Registrant)

By: United States Commodity Funds LLC, its general partner

By:/s/ John P. Love
John P. Love
President and Chief
Executive Officer
(Principal executive
officer)

Date: August 12, 2015

By:/s/ Stuart P. Crumbaugh
Stuart P. Crumbaugh
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal financial and
accounting officer)

Date: August 12, 2015