

United States Gasoline Fund, LP
Form 10-Q
November 14, 2008

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

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2008.

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: 001-33975

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

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-8837263
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

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

(510) 522-3336
(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.

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 Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

Yes No

UNITED STATES GASOLINE FUND, LP
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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Financial Statements.

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United States Gasoline Fund, LP
Condensed Statements of Financial Condition
At September 30, 2008 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2007

	September 30, 2008		December 31, 2007	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	12,022,619	\$	1,000
Equity in UBS Securities LLC trading accounts:				
Cash		1,801,350		-
Unrealized gain on open commodity futures contracts		1,057,795		-
Interest receivable		20,769		-
Receivable from general partner		196,148		-
<i>Total assets</i>	\$	15,098,681	\$	1,000
Liabilities and Partners' Capital				
General Partner management fees (Note 3)	\$	8,334	\$	-
Brokerage commissions payable		1,000		-
Other liabilities		222,273		-
<i>Total liabilities</i>		231,607		-
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 3, 4 and 5)				
Partners' Capital				
General Partner		-		20
Limited Partners		14,867,074		980
<i>Total Partners' Capital</i>		14,867,074		1,000
<i>Total liabilities and partners' capital</i>	\$	15,098,681	\$	1,000
Limited Partners' units outstanding		300,000		
Net asset value per unit	\$	49.56		
Market value per unit	\$	49.74		

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

United States Gasoline Fund, LP
Condensed Schedule of Investments (Unaudited)
At September 30, 2008

Open Futures Contracts

	Number of Contracts	Gain on Open Commodity Contracts	% of Partners' Capital
United States Contracts			
Gasoline Futures contracts, expire November 2008	144	\$ 1,057,795	7.12

Cash Equivalents

	Cost	Market Value	
United States - Money Market Funds			
Goldman Sachs Financial Square Funds - Government Fund	\$ 8,103,646	\$ 8,103,646	54.51
Goldman Sachs Financial Square Funds – Treasury Instruments Fund	3,005,527	3,005,527	20.21
	\$ 11,109,173	11,109,173	74.72
Cash		913,446	6.14
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		12,022,619	80.86
Cash on deposit with broker		1,801,350	12.12
Liabilities, less receivables		(14,690)	(0.10)
Total Partners' Capital		\$ 14,867,074	100.00

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

United States Gasoline Fund, LP
Condensed Statements of Operations (Unaudited)
For the three months ended September 30, 2008 and the period from
February 26, 2008 (commencement of operations) to September 30, 2008

	Three months ended	Period from
	September 30, 2008	February 26, 2008 to
		September 30, 2008
Income		
Gains (losses) on trading of commodity futures contracts:		
Realized losses on closed positions	\$ (7,632,467)	\$ (2,810,800)
Change in unrealized gains on open positions	426,560	1,057,795
Interest income	118,162	247,742
Other income	1,000	6,000
<i>Total loss</i>	(7,086,745)	(1,499,263)
Expenses		
General Partner management fees (Note 3)	37,889	81,854
Brokerage commissions	4,322	10,750
Other expenses	94,987	226,340
<i>Total expenses</i>	137,198	318,944
K-1 Tax expense waiver	(61,980)	(150,163)
Audit fees waiver	(19,074)	(45,985)
<i>Net expenses</i>	56,144	122,796
Net loss	\$ (7,142,889)	\$ (1,622,059)
Net loss per limited partnership unit	\$ (15.67)	\$ (0.44)
Net loss per weighted average limited partnership unit	\$ (16.19)	\$ (4.03)
Weighted average limited partnership units outstanding	441,304	402,752

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

*United States Gasoline Fund, LP**Condensed Statement of Changes in Partners' Capital (Unaudited)**For the period from February 26, 2008 (commencement of operations) to September 30, 2008*

	General Partner	Limited Partners	Total
Balances, at February 26, 2008	\$ 20	\$ 980	\$ 1,000
Addition of 600,000 partnership units	-	32,597,025	32,597,025
Redemption of 300,000 partnership units	(20)	(16,108,872)	(16,108,892)
Net loss	-	(1,622,059)	(1,622,059)
Balances, at September 30, 2008	\$ -	\$ 14,867,074	\$ 14,867,074
Net Asset Value Per Unit			
At February 26, 2008 (commencement of operations)	\$ 50.00		
At September 30, 2008	\$ 49.56		

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

*United States Gasoline Fund, LP**Condensed Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)*

*For the period from February 26, 2008 (commencement of operations) to September 30, 2008
and the period from April 12, 2007 (inception) to September 30, 2007*

	Period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008	Period from April 12, 2007 to September 30, 2007
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (1,622,059)	\$ -
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Increase in commodity futures trading account – cash	(1,801,350)	-
Unrealized gains on futures contracts	(1,057,795)	-
Increase in interest receivable and other assets	(216,917)	-
Increase in management fees payable	8,334	-
Increase in commissions payable	1,000	-
Increase in other liabilities	222,273	-
<i>Net cash used in operating activities</i>	(4,466,514)	-
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Subscription of partnership units	32,597,025	1,000
Redemption of partnership units	(16,108,892)	-
<i>Net cash provided by financing activities</i>	16,488,133	1,000
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,021,619	1,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of period	1,000	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of period	\$ 12,022,619	\$ 1,000

See accompanying notes to condensed financial statements.

United States Gasoline Fund, LP

Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

For the period from February 26, 2008 (commencement of operations) to September 30, 2008 (Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

The United States Gasoline Fund, LP (“USG”) was organized as a limited partnership under the laws of the state of Delaware on April 12, 2007. USG is a commodity pool that issues units that may be purchased and sold on the American Stock Exchange (the “AMEX”). USG will continue in perpetuity, unless terminated sooner upon the occurrence of one or more events as described in its Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership dated as of February 11, 2008 (the “LP Agreement”). The investment objective of USG is for the changes in percentage terms of its net asset value to reflect the changes in percentage terms of the price of gasoline (also known as reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygen blending, or “RBOB”) for delivery to the New York harbor as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on gasoline as 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, less USG’s expenses. USG accomplishes its objective through investments in futures contracts for gasoline, crude oil, natural gas, heating oil and other petroleum-based fuels that are traded on the NYMEX, ICE Futures or other U.S. and foreign exchanges (collectively, “Futures Contracts”) and other gasoline-related investments such as cash-settled options on Futures Contracts, forward contracts for gasoline and over-the-counter transactions that are based on the price of gasoline, crude oil and other petroleum-based fuels, Futures Contracts and indices based on the foregoing (collectively, “Other Gasoline-Related Investments”). As of September 30, 2008, USG held 144 Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX.

USG commenced investment operations on February 26, 2008 and has a fiscal year ending on December 31. United States Commodity Funds LLC (formerly known as Victoria Bay Asset Management, LLC) (the “General Partner”) is responsible for the management of USG. The General Partner is a member of the National Futures Association (the “NFA”) and became a commodity pool operator with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission effective December 1, 2005. The General Partner is also the general partner of the United States Oil Fund, LP (“USOF”), the United States Natural Gas Fund, LP (“USNG”), the United States 12 Month Oil Fund, LP (“US12OF”) and the United States Heating Oil Fund, LP (“USHO”), which listed their limited partnership units on the AMEX under the ticker symbols “USO” on April 10, 2006, “UNG” on April 18, 2007, “USL” on December 6, 2007 and “UHN” on April 9, 2008, respectively.

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

USG issues limited partnership interests (“units”) to certain authorized purchasers (“Authorized Purchasers”) by offering baskets consisting of 100,000 units (“Creation Baskets”) through ALPS Distributors, Inc. (the “Marketing Agent”). The purchase price for a Creation Basket is based upon the net asset value of a unit determined as of the earlier of the close of the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) or 4:00 p.m. New York time on the day the order to create the basket is properly received. In addition, Authorized Purchasers pay USG a \$1,000 fee for each order to create one or more Creation Baskets. Units may be purchased or sold on a nationally recognized securities exchange in smaller increments than a Creation Basket. Units purchased or sold on a nationally recognized securities exchange are not purchased or sold at the net asset value of USG but rather at market prices quoted on such exchange.

In February 2008, USG initially registered 30,000,000 units on Form S-1 with the SEC. On February 26, 2008, USG listed its units on the AMEX under the ticker symbol “UGA”. On that day, USG established its initial net asset value by

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setting the price at \$50.00 per unit and issued 300,000 units in exchange for \$15,001,000. USG also commenced investment operations on February 26, 2008 by purchasing Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX based on gasoline. As of September 30, 2008, USG had registered a total of 30,000,000 units.

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NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 statement of financial condition and in 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 statement of operations. USG earns interest on its assets denominated in U.S. dollars on deposit with the futures commission merchant at the 90-day Treasury bill rate. In addition, USG earns interest on funds held at the custodian 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

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

Creations and Redemptions

Authorized Purchasers may purchase units (“Creation Baskets”) or redeem units (“Redemption Baskets”) only in blocks of 100,000 units equal to the net asset value of the units determined as of the earlier of the close of the NYSE or 4:00 p.m. New York time on the day the order is placed.

USG records units sold or redeemed one business day after the trade date of the purchase or redemption. The amounts due from Authorized Purchasers are reflected in USG’s condensed statement of financial condition as receivable for units sold, and amounts payable to Authorized Purchasers upon redemption are reflected as payable for units redeemed.

Partnership Capital and Allocation of Partnership Income and Losses

Profit or loss is allocated among the partners of USG in proportion to the number of units each partner holds as of the close of each month. The General Partner may revise, alter or otherwise modify this method of allocation as described in the LP Agreement.

Calculation of Net Asset Value

USG calculates its net asset value on each trading day by taking the current market value of its total assets, subtracting any liabilities and dividing the amount by the total number of units issued and outstanding. USG 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 Unit

Net income (loss) per unit is the difference between the net asset value per unit at the beginning of each period and at the end of each period. The weighted average number of units outstanding was computed for purposes of disclosing net income (loss) per weighted average unit. The weighted average units are equal to the number of units outstanding at the end of the period, adjusted proportionately for units redeemed based on the amount of time the units were outstanding during such period. There were no units held by the General Partner at September 30, 2008.

Offering Costs

Offering costs incurred in connection with the registration of additional units after the initial registration of units are borne by USG. These costs include registration fees paid to regulatory agencies and all legal, accounting, printing and other expenses associated therewith. These costs will be 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 and cash equivalents include money market funds and overnight deposits or time deposits with original maturity dates of three months or less.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires USG's management 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 could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

NOTE 3 - FEES PAID BY USG AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

General Partner Management Fee

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

Ongoing Registration Fees and Other Offering Expenses

USG pays all costs and expenses associated with the ongoing registration of units subsequent to the initial offering. These costs include registration or other fees paid to regulatory agencies in connection with the offer and sale of units, and all legal, accounting, printing and other expenses associated with such offer and sale. For the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, USG did not incur registration fees or other offering expenses.

Directors' Fees

USG is responsible for paying the fees and expenses, including directors' and officers' liability insurance, of the independent directors of the General Partner who are also audit committee members. USG shares these fees with USOF, USNG, US12OF and USHO based on the relative assets of each fund, computed on a daily basis. These fees for the calendar year 2008 are estimated to be a total of \$286,000 for all five funds.

Licensing Fees

As discussed in Note 4, USG entered into a licensing agreement with the NYMEX on May 30, 2007. The agreement has an effective date of April 10, 2006. Pursuant to the agreement, USG and the affiliated funds managed by the General Partner pay a licensing fee that is equal to 0.04% for the first \$1,000,000,000 of combined assets of the funds and 0.02% for combined assets above \$1,000,000,000. During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30,

2008, USG incurred \$4,403 under this arrangement.

Investor Tax Reporting Cost

The fees and expenses associated with USG's tax accounting and reporting requirements, with the exception of certain initial implementation service fees and base service fees which were borne by the General Partner, are paid by USG.

Other Expenses and Fees and Expense Waivers

In addition to the fees described above, USG pays all brokerage fees, taxes and other expenses in connection with the operation of USG, excluding costs and expenses paid by the General Partner as outlined in Note 4. In addition, the General Partner, though under no obligation to do so, has agreed to pay certain expenses normally borne by USG to the extent that such expenses exceed 0.15% (15 basis points) of its NAV, on an annualized basis, until December 31, 2008. The General Partner has no obligation to continue such payment into subsequent years. These costs are estimated to be \$149,390 for the year ending December 31, 2008. For the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, management's estimated portion of these expenses would be \$125,975 under this arrangement.

NOTE 4 - CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS

USG is party to a marketing agent agreement, dated as of January 18, 2008, with the Marketing Agent, whereby the Marketing Agent provides certain marketing services for USG as outlined in the agreement. The fee of the Marketing Agent, which is borne by the General Partner, is equal to 0.06% on USG's assets up to \$3 billion; and 0.04% on USG's assets in excess of \$3 billion.

The above fee does not include the following expenses, which are also borne by the General Partner: the cost of placing advertisements in various periodicals; web construction and development; or the printing and production of various marketing materials.

USG is also party to a custodian agreement, dated January 16, 2008, with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH&Co."), whereby BBH&Co. holds investments on behalf of USG. The General Partner pays the fees of the custodian, which are determined by the parties from time to time. In addition, USG is party to an administrative agency agreement, dated February 7, 2008, with the General Partner and BBH&Co., whereby BBH&Co. acts as the administrative agent, transfer agent and registrar for USG. The General Partner also pays the fees of BBH&Co. for its services under this agreement and such fees are determined by the parties from time to time.

Currently, the General Partner pays BBH&Co. for its services, in the foregoing capacities, the greater of a minimum of \$125,000 annually or an asset-based charge of (a) 0.06% for the first \$500 million of USG's, USOF's, USNG's, US12OF's and USHO's combined net assets, (b) 0.0465% for USG's, USOF's, USNG's, US12OF's and USHO's combined net assets greater than \$500 million but less than \$1 billion, and (c) 0.035% for USG's, USOF's, USNG's, US12OF's and USHO's combined net assets in excess of \$1 billion. The General Partner also pays a \$25,000 annual fee for the transfer agency services and transaction fees ranging from \$7.00 to \$15.00 per transaction.

USG has entered into a brokerage agreement with UBS Securities LLC ("UBS Securities"). The agreement requires UBS Securities to provide services to USG in connection with the purchase and sale of Futures Contracts and Other Gasoline-Related Investments that may be purchased and sold by or through UBS Securities for USG's account. The agreement provides that UBS Securities charge USG commissions of approximately \$7 per round-turn trade, plus applicable exchange and NFA fees for Futures Contracts and options on Futures Contracts.

USG invests primarily in Futures Contracts traded on the NYMEX. On May 30, 2007, USG and the NYMEX entered into a license agreement whereby USG was granted a non-exclusive license to use certain of the NYMEX's settlement prices and service marks. The agreement has an effective date of April 10, 2006. Under the license agreement, USG and the affiliated funds managed by the General Partner pay the NYMEX an asset-based fee for the license, the terms of which are described in Note 3.

USG expressly disclaims any association with the NYMEX or endorsement of USG 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

USG engages in the speculative trading of futures contracts and options on futures contracts (collectively, "derivatives"). USG 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.

All of the contracts currently traded by USG are exchange-traded. The risks associated with exchange-traded contracts are generally perceived to be less than those associated with over-the-counter transactions since, in over-the-counter transactions, USG must rely solely on the credit of its respective individual counterparties. However, in the future, if USG 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. USG also has credit risk since the sole counterparty to all domestic and foreign futures contracts is the exchange on which the relevant contracts are traded. In addition, USG bears the risk of financial failure by the clearing broker.

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

USG's cash and other property, such as U.S. Treasuries, deposited with a futures commission merchant are considered commingled with all other customer funds subject to the futures commission merchant's segregation requirements. In the event of a futures commission merchant'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 futures commission merchant could result in the complete loss of USG's assets posted with that futures commission merchant; however, the vast majority of USG's assets are held in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents with USG's custodian and would not be impacted by the insolvency of a futures commission merchant. Also, the failure or insolvency of USG's custodian could result in a substantial loss of USG's assets.

USG invests its cash in money market funds that seek to maintain a stable net asset value. USG is exposed to any risk of loss associated with an investment in these money market funds. As of September 30, 2008, USG had deposits in domestic and foreign financial institutions, including cash investments in money market funds, in the amount of \$13,823,969. This amount is subject to loss should these institutions cease operations.

For derivatives, risks arise from changes in the market value of the contracts. Theoretically, USG is exposed to a 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, USG 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.

USG'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, USG 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 USG are reported in its condensed statement 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 unit performance data and other supplemental financial data for the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008 for the limited partners. This information has been derived from information presented in the condensed financial statements.

**For the period from
February 26, 2008
(commencement of operations)
to September 30, 2008
(Unaudited)**

<u>Per Unit Operating Performance:</u>		
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$	50.00
Total loss		(0.14)
Net expenses		(0.30)
Net decrease in net asset value		(0.44)
Net asset value, end of period	\$	49.56
Total Return		(0.88)%
<u>Ratios to Average Net Assets</u>		
Total loss		(6.55)%
Expenses excluding management fees*		(0.30)%
Management fees*		(0.60)%
Net loss		(7.08)%

*Annualized

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

NOTE 7 – RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2008, USG adopted FAS 157 – Fair Value Measurements (“FAS 157” or the “Statement”). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), and expands disclosures about fair value measurement. The changes to current practice resulting from the application of the Statement relate to the definition of fair value, the methods used to measure fair value, and the expanded disclosures about fair value measurement. The Statement establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of USG (observable inputs) and (2) USG’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 FAS 157 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 1 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 in 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 USG's securities at September 30, 2008 using the fair value hierarchy:

At September 30, 2008	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
Investments	\$ 11,109,173	\$ 11,109,173	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative assets	1,057,795	1,057,795	-	-

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On September 18, 2008, USG announced that it would transfer the listing of its limited partnership units that are listed on the AMEX to the NYSE Arca, Inc. in connection with NYSE Euronext's acquisition of the AMEX. USG expects that the transfer listing will occur sometime during the fourth quarter of 2008.

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 the United States Gasoline Fund, LP ("USG") 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 USG'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 USG'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 or variations on these words or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that may be incorrect, and USG cannot assure investors that the projections included in these forward-looking statements will come to pass. USG's actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors.

USG 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 USG assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Although USG 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 USG may make directly to them or through reports that USG 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

USG, a Delaware limited partnership, is a commodity pool that issues units that may be purchased and sold on the American Stock Exchange (the "AMEX"). On September 18, 2008, USG announced that it would transfer the listing of its limited partnership units that are listed on the AMEX to the NYSE Arca, Inc. in connection with NYSE Euronext's acquisition of the AMEX. USG expects that the listing transfer will occur sometime during the fourth quarter of 2008. The investment objective of USG is for changes in percentage terms of its units' net asset value ("NAV") on a daily basis to reflect the changes in percentage terms in the spot price of gasoline, also known as reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygen blending, or "RBOB", for delivery to the New York harbor, also on a daily basis, as measured by the changes in the price of the futures contract on gasoline as 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, less USG's expenses.

USG seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing in a combination of gasoline futures contracts and other gasoline-related investments such that changes in its NAV, measured in percentage terms, will closely track the changes in the price of a specified gasoline futures contract (the "Benchmark Futures Contract"), also measured in percentage terms. USG's general partner believes the Benchmark Futures Contract historically has exhibited a close correlation with the spot price of gasoline. It is not the intent of USG to be operated in a fashion such that the NAV will equal, in dollar terms, the spot price of gasoline or any particular futures contract based on gasoline. Management believes that it is not practical to manage the portfolio to achieve such an investment goal when investing in listed gasoline futures contracts.

On any valuation day, the Benchmark Futures Contract is the near month futures contract for gasoline traded on the NYMEX unless the near month contract will expire within two weeks of the valuation day, in which case the Benchmark Futures Contract is the next month contract for gasoline traded on the NYMEX. “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.

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

The general partner of USG, United States Commodity Funds LLC (formerly, Victoria Bay Asset Management, LLC) (the “General Partner”), which is registered as a commodity pool operator (“CPO”) with the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”), is authorized by the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of USG (the “LP Agreement”) to manage USG. The General Partner is authorized by USG in its sole judgment to employ and establish the terms of employment for, and termination of, commodity trading advisors or futures commission merchants.

Valuation of Futures Contracts and the Computation of the NAV

The NAV of USG units is calculated once each trading day as of the earlier of the close of the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) or 4:00 p.m. New York time. The NAV for a particular trading day is released after 4:15 p.m. New York time. Trading on the NYSE typically closes at 4:00 p.m. New York time. USG 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 USG investments, including ICE Futures contracts or other futures contracts, as of the earlier of the close of the NYSE or 4:00 p.m. New York time.

Management’s Discussion of Results of Operations and the Gasoline Market

Results of Operations. On February 26, 2008, USG listed its units on the AMEX under the ticker symbol “UGA.” On that day, USG established its initial offering price at \$50.00 per unit and issued 300,000 units to the initial authorized purchaser, Kellogg Capital Group, LLC, in exchange for \$15,001,000 in cash. As of September 30, 2008, USG had issued 600,000 units, 300,000 of which were outstanding. As of September 30, 2008, there were 29,400,000 units registered but not yet issued.

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

As of September 30, 2008, the total unrealized gain on gasoline Futures Contracts owned or held on that day was \$1,057,795 and USG established cash deposits, including cash investments in money market funds, that were equal to \$13,823,969. The majority of cash assets were held in overnight deposits at USG’s custodian bank, while 13.03% of the cash balance was held with the futures commission merchant as margin deposits for the Futures Contracts purchased. The ending per unit NAV on September 30, 2008 was \$49.56.

Portfolio Expenses. USG’s expenses consist of investment management fees, brokerage fees and commissions, certain offering costs, licensing fees and the fees and expenses of the independent directors of the General Partner. The management fee that USG pays to the General Partner is calculated as a percentage of the total net assets of USG. USG pays the General Partner a management fee of 0.60% of net assets. The fee is accrued daily.

During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, the daily average total net assets of USG were \$22,904,104. During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, the management fee paid by USG

amounted to \$81,854, and was accrued daily. Management fees as a percentage of average net assets averaged 0.60% over the course of this period.

USG pays for all brokerage fees, taxes and other expenses, including certain tax reporting costs, licensing fees for the use of intellectual property, ongoing registration or other fees paid to the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and any other regulatory agency in connection with offers and sales of its units subsequent to the initial offering and all legal, accounting, printing and other expenses associated therewith. For the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, USG did not incur any ongoing registration fees or other offering expenses. In addition, the General Partner, though under no obligation to do so, has agreed to pay certain costs for tax reporting and audit expenses normally borne by USG to the extent that such expenses exceed 0.15% (15 basis points) of its NAV, on an annualized basis, until December 31, 2008. The General Partner has no obligation to continue such payment into subsequent years. USG is responsible for paying the fees and expenses, including directors’ and officers’ liability insurance, of the independent directors of the General Partner who are also audit committee members. USG shares these fees with USOF, USNG, US12OF and USHO based on the relative assets of each fund computed on a daily basis. These fees for calendar year 2008 are estimated to be a total of \$286,000 for all five funds.

USG also incurs commissions to brokers for the purchase and sale of Futures Contracts, Other Gasoline-Related Investments or short-term obligations of the United States of two years or less (“Treasuries”). During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, total commissions paid to brokers amounted to \$10,750. Prior to the initial offering of its units, USG had estimated that its annual level of such commissions was expected to be 0.17% of total net assets. As an annualized percentage of average net assets, the figure for the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008 represented approximately 0.08% of average net assets. However, there can be no assurance that commission costs and portfolio turnover will not cause commission expenses to rise in future quarters.

Interest Income. USG seeks to invest its assets such that it holds Futures Contracts and Other Gasoline-Related Investments in an amount equal to the total net assets of the portfolio. Typically, such investments do not require USG to pay the full amount of the contract value at the time of purchase, but rather require USG to post an amount as a margin deposit against the eventual settlement of the contract. As a result, USG retains an amount that is approximately equal to its total net assets, which USG invests in Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents. This includes both the amount on deposit with the futures commission merchant as margin, as well as unrestricted cash held with USG’s custodian bank. The Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents earn interest that accrues on a daily basis. For the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, USG earned \$247,742 in interest income on such cash holdings. Based on USG’s average daily total net assets during this time period, this is equivalent to an annualized yield of 1.82%. USG did not purchase Treasuries during the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008 and held all of its funds in cash and/or cash equivalents during this time period.

Tracking USG’s Benchmark. USG seeks to manage its portfolio such that changes in its average daily NAV, on a percentage basis, closely track changes in the average of the daily price of the Benchmark Futures Contract, also on a percentage basis. Specifically, USG seeks to manage the portfolio such that over any rolling period of 30 valuation days, the average daily change in the NAV is within a range of 90% to 110% (0.9 to 1.1) of the average daily change of the Benchmark Futures Contract. As an example, if the average daily movement of the Benchmark Futures Contract for a particular 30-day time period was 0.5% per day, USG’s management would attempt to manage the portfolio such that the average daily movement of the 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). USG’s portfolio management goals do not include trying to make the nominal price of USG’s NAV equal to the nominal price of the current Benchmark Futures Contract or the spot price for gasoline. Management believes that it is not practical to manage the portfolio to achieve such an investment goal when investing in listed gasoline Futures Contracts.

For the 30 valuation days ended September 30, 2008, the simple average daily change in the Benchmark Futures Contract was (0.105)%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USG over the same time period was (0.101)%. The average daily difference was 0.004% (or 0.4 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the Benchmark Futures Contract, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was 0.256%, meaning that over this time period USG’s tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range

established as its benchmark tracking goal.

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

Since the offering of USG units to the public on February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, the simple average daily change in the Benchmark Futures Contract was 0.026%, while the simple average daily change in the NAV of USG over the same time period was 0.030%. The average daily difference was 0.003% (or 0.3 basis points, where 1 basis point equals 1/100 of 1%). As a percentage of the daily movement of the Benchmark Futures Contract, the average error in daily tracking by the NAV was 0.589, meaning that over this time period USG's tracking error was within the plus or minus 10% range established as its benchmark tracking goal.

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

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

For the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, the actual total return of USG as measured by changes in its NAV was (0.88)%. This is based on an initial NAV of \$50.00 on February 26, 2008 and an ending NAV as of September 30, 2008 of \$49.56. During this time period, USG made no distributions to its unitholders. However, if USG's daily changes in its NAV had instead exactly tracked the changes in the daily return of the Benchmark Futures Contract, USG would have ended the third quarter of 2008 with an estimated NAV of \$49.30, for a total return over the relevant time period of (1.40)%. The difference between the actual NAV total return of USG of (0.88)% and the expected total return based on the Benchmark Futures Contract of (1.40)% was an error over the time period of 0.52%, which is to say that USG's actual total return exceeded the benchmark result by that percentage. Management believes that a portion of the difference between the actual return and the expected benchmark return can be attributed to the impact of the interest that USG collects on its cash and cash equivalent holdings. In addition, during the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, USG also collected fees from brokerage firms creating or redeeming baskets of units. This income also contributed to USG's actual return exceeding the benchmark results. However, if the total assets of USG continue to increase, management believes that the impact on total returns of these fees from creations and redemptions will diminish as a percentage of the total return.

There are currently three factors that have impacted, during the latest period, or are most likely to impact, USG's ability to accurately track its Benchmark Futures Contract.

First, USG 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 in which USG executes the trade. In that case, USG may get a price that is higher, or lower, than that of the Benchmark Futures Contract, which could cause the changes in the daily NAV of USG to either be too high or too low relative to the changes in the daily benchmark. During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, management attempted to minimize the effect of these transactions by seeking to execute its purchases or sales of the Benchmark Futures Contracts at, or as close as possible to, the end of the day settlement price. However, it may not always be possible for USG 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 USG's attempt to track its benchmark over time.

Second, USG earns interest on its cash, cash equivalents and Treasury holdings. USG is not required to distribute any portion of its income to its unitholders and did not make any distributions to unitholders during the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008. Interest payments, and any other income, were retained within the portfolio and added to USG's NAV. When this income exceeds the level of USG'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 the General Partner), USG will realize a net yield that will tend to cause daily changes in the NAV of USG to track slightly higher than daily changes in the Benchmark Futures Contract. During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, USG earned, on an annualized basis, approximately 1.82% on its cash holdings. It also incurred cash expenses on an annualized basis of 0.60% for management fees and approximately 0.08% in brokerage commission costs related to the purchase and sale of futures contracts, and 0.22% for other expenses. The foregoing fees and expenses resulted in a net yield on an annualized basis of approximately 0.92% and affected USG's ability to track its benchmark. If short-term interest rates rise above the current levels, the level of deviation created by the yield would increase. Conversely, if short-term interest rates were to decline, the amount of error created by the yield would decrease. If short-term yields drop to a level lower than the combined expenses of the management fee and the brokerage commissions, then the tracking error would become a negative number and would tend to cause the daily returns of the NAV to underperform the daily returns of the Benchmark Futures Contract.

Third, USG may hold Other Gasoline-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 could result in daily changes in the NAV of USG that are either too high, or too low, relative to the daily changes in the benchmark. During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, USG did not hold any Other Gasoline-Related Investments. However, there can be no assurance that in future quarters USG will not make use of such Other Gasoline-Related Investments.

During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, the prices of front month Benchmark Futures Contracts fell from approximately \$2.69 to approximately \$2.46. The prices of front month contracts were also lower than the prices of second month contracts during the early part of this time period, a condition in the futures markets referred to as "contango". In the later part of the time period, the prices of front month contracts were higher than the prices of the second month, a condition in the futures market referred to as "backwardation." The relationship between the prices of different months of the same futures contracts, the "term structure of futures prices", can have a major impact on the total return of owning such futures contracts over time.

Term Structure of Gasoline 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 gasoline futures contracts and "rolling" those contracts forward each month is the price relationship between the current near month contract and the later month contracts. 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 gasoline for immediate delivery (the "spot" price), was \$2.00 per gallon, and the value of a position in the near month futures contract was also \$2.00. Over time, the price of a gallon of gasoline will fluctuate based on a number of market factors, including demand for gasoline 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 gasoline, 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 gasoline 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. Hypothetically, and assuming no other changes to either prevailing gasoline 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 interest earned on Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents), the value of the next month contract would rise as it approaches expiration and becomes the new near month contract. In this example, the value of the \$2.00 investment would tend to rise faster than the spot price of gasoline, or fall slower. As a result, it would be possible in this hypothetical example for the price of spot gasoline to have risen to \$2.50 after some period of time, while the value of the investment in the futures contract would have risen to \$2.60, assuming backwardation is large enough or enough time has elapsed. Similarly, the spot price of gasoline could have fallen to \$1.50 while the value of an investment in the futures contract could have fallen to only \$1.60. 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. Hypothetically, and assuming no other changes to either prevailing gasoline 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 interest earned on cash), the value of the next month contract would fall as it approaches expiration and becomes the new near month contract. In this example, it would mean that the value of the \$2.00 investment would tend to rise slower than the spot price of gasoline, or fall faster. As a result, it would be possible in this hypothetical example for the spot price of gasoline to have risen to \$2.50 after some period of time, while the value of the investment in the futures contract will have risen to only \$2.40, assuming contango is large enough or enough time has elapsed. Similarly, the spot price of gasoline could have fallen to \$1.50 while the value of an investment in the futures contract could have fallen to \$1.40. Over time, if contango remained constant, the difference would continue to increase.

Periods of contango or backwardation do not meaningfully impact USG's investment objective of having percentage changes in its per unit NAV track percentage changes in the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract since the impact of backwardation and contango tended to equally impact the percentage changes in price of both USG's units 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.

Gasoline Market. During the period of approximately eight months from commencement of operations, February 26, 2008, and ended September 30, 2008, the price of unleaded gasoline in the United States intended for delivery to New York harbor, as measured by changes in the price of the futures contract traded on the NYMEX that was closest to expiration, fell 9.6% from approximately \$2.71 a gallon to \$2.45 a gallon. However, during the quarter ended September 30, 2008, prices fluctuated and reached a high of \$3.57 a gallon and a low of \$2.45 a gallon (investors are cautioned that these represent prices for gasoline on a wholesale basis and should not be directly compared to retail prices at a gasoline service station).

During the period of approximately eight months from commencement of operations, February 26, 2008, and ended September 30, 2008, the price of crude oil, the raw material from which gasoline is refined, fell 0.2% from approximately \$100.88 to \$100.64. The price of crude oil was influenced by several factors, including ongoing strong demand for crude oil globally, modest increases in the production levels of crude oil, a weakening U.S. dollar which tends to make crude oil more expensive in U.S. dollar terms, and continuing political uncertainty in certain key oil producing countries. Crude oil peaked in price in mid-July 2008, having reached a price of over \$145 a barrel. However, sharply declining U.S. demand for crude oil as well as a slow-down in demand outside of the U.S. contributed to a very large drop in the price of crude oil.

Management 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 gasoline. At the same time, there can be other

factors that, particularly in the short term, cause the price of gasoline to rise (or fall), more (or less) than the price of crude oil. For example, higher gasoline prices cause American consumers to reduce their gasoline consumption, particularly during the high demand period of the summer driving season and gasoline prices are impacted by the availability of refining capacity. Furthermore, a slowdown or recession in the U.S. economy may have a greater impact on U.S. gasoline prices than on global crude oil prices. As a result, it is possible that changes in gasoline prices may not match the changes in crude oil prices.

Unleaded Gasoline Price Movements in Comparison to other Energy Commodities and Investment Categories. The General Partner 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 indicating 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 or 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 1997 and 2007, the chart below compares the monthly movements of unleaded gasoline versus the monthly movements of several other energy commodities, natural gas, crude oil and heating oil, 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 unleaded gasoline on a monthly basis was NOT strongly correlated, positively or negatively, with the movements of large cap U.S. equities, U.S. government bonds or global equities. However, movements in unleaded gasoline had a strong positive correlation to movements in crude oil and heating oil. Finally, unleaded gasoline had a positive, but weaker, correlation with natural gas.

10 Year Correlation Matrix 1997-2007	Large Cap U.S. Equities (S&P 500)	U.S. Govt. Bonds (EFFAS U.S. Government Bond Index)	Global Equities (FTSE World Index)	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Heating Oil	Unleaded Gasoline
Large Cap U.S. Equities (S&P 500)	1	-0.237	0.949	-0.037	-0.008	-0.065	-0.087
US Govt. Bonds (EFFAS U.S. Government Bond Index)		1	-0.259	0.033	0.197	0.065	-0.175
Global Equities (FTSE World Index)			1	0.040	0.029	-0.003	0.124
Crude Oil				1	0.344	0.802	0.634
Natural Gas					1	0.480	0.267
Heating Oil						1	0.663
Unleaded Gasoline							1

source: Bloomberg, NYMEX

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

Investors are cautioned that the historical price relationships between unleaded gasoline 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. The General Partner believes that unleaded gasoline has historically not demonstrated a strong correlation with equities or bonds over long periods of time. However, the General Partner also believes that in the future it is possible that unleaded gasoline could have long term correlation results that indicate prices of unleaded gasoline more closely track the movements of equities or bonds. In addition, the General Partner believes that, when measured over time periods shorter than ten years, there will always be some periods where the correlation of unleaded gasoline to equities and bonds will be either more strongly positively correlated or more strongly negatively correlated than the long term historical results suggest.

The chart below covers a more recent, but much shorter, range of dates than the above chart. Over the nine months ended September 30, 2008, unleaded gasoline continued to have a strong positive correlation with crude oil and heating oil. During this period it also had a stronger correlation with the movements of natural gas than it had displayed over the prior ten year period. Notably, the correlation between unleaded gasoline and both large cap U.S. equities and global equities, which had been essentially non-correlated over the prior ten years, displayed results that indicated that they had a moderate to strong positive correlation over this shorter time period, particularly due to the recent downturn in the U.S. economy. Finally, the results showed that unleaded gasoline and U.S. government bonds, which had essentially been non-correlated for the prior ten year period, were negatively correlated over this more recent time period.

Correlation Matrix 2008 YTD (9 months)	Large Cap U.S. Equities (S&P 500)	U.S. Govt. Bonds (EFFAS U.S. Government Bond Index)	Global Equities (FTSE World Index)	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Heating Oil	Unleaded Gasoline
Large Cap U.S. Equities (S&P 500)	1	-0.641	0.920	0.289	-0.152	0.214	0.565
US Govt. Bonds (EFFAS U.S. Government Bond Index)		1	-0.682	-0.507	-0.045	-0.414	-0.581
Global Equities (FTSE World Index)			1	0.575	0.108	0.496	0.760
Crude Oil				1	0.771	0.914	0.923
Natural Gas					1	0.805	0.650
Heating Oil						1	0.900
Unleaded Gasoline							1

source: Bloomberg,
NYMEX

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS

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. USG's application of these policies involves judgments and actual results may differ from the estimates used.

The General Partner has evaluated the nature and types of estimates that it makes in preparing USG'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 over-the-counter contracts) involves a critical accounting policy. The values which are used by USG for its forward contracts are provided by its commodity broker who uses market prices when available, while over-the-counter 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, USG estimates interest income on a daily basis using prevailing interest 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

USG has not made, and does not anticipate making, use of borrowings or other lines of credit to meet its obligations. USG has met, and it is anticipated that USG 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. USG's liquidity needs include: redeeming units, providing margin deposits for its existing Futures Contracts or the purchase of additional Futures Contracts and posting collateral for its over-the-counter contracts and, except as noted below, payment of its expenses, summarized below under "Contractual Obligations."

USG currently generates cash primarily from (i) the sale of Creation Baskets and (ii) interest earned on Treasuries, cash and/or cash equivalents. USG has allocated substantially all of its net assets to trading in Gasoline Interests. USG invests in Gasoline 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 Gasoline-Related Investments. A significant portion of the NAV is held in cash and cash equivalents that are used as margin and as collateral for USG's trading in Gasoline Interests. The percentage that Treasuries will bear to the total net assets will vary from period to period as the market values of the Gasoline Interests change. The balance of the net assets is held in USG's Futures Contracts and Other Gasoline-Related Investments trading account. Interest earned on USG's interest-bearing funds is paid to USG.

USG's investment in Gasoline 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 USG from promptly liquidating its positions in Futures Contracts. During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, USG was not forced to purchase or liquidate any of its positions while daily limits were in effect; however, USG cannot predict whether such an event may occur in the future.

To date, all of USG's expenses, including its organizational and offering expenses related to the initial offering of its units, have been paid by the General Partner. Fees and expenses associated with the registration of units with the SEC subsequent to the initial offering will be borne by USG. In addition, fees and expenses (including directors' and

officers' liability insurance) of the independent directors of the General Partner, the management fee paid to the General Partner, certain tax reporting fees, brokerage fees and licensing fees will be paid directly by USG. In addition, the General Partner, though under no obligation to do so, has agreed to pay certain costs for tax reporting and audit expenses normally borne by USG to the extent that such expenses exceed 0.15% (15 basis points) of its NAV, on an annualized basis, until December 31, 2008. The General Partner has no obligation to continue such payment into subsequent years. If the General Partner and USG are unsuccessful in raising sufficient funds to cover USG's expenses or in locating any other source of funding, USG will terminate and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

Market Risk

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

USG's exposure to market risk depends on a number of factors, including the markets for gasoline, the volatility of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, the liquidity of the Futures Contracts and Other Gasoline-Related Investments markets and the relationships among the contracts held by USG. The limited experience that USG has had in utilizing its model to trade in Gasoline Interests in a manner intended to track the changes in the spot price of gasoline, as well as drastic market occurrences, could ultimately lead to the loss of all or substantially all of an investor's capital.

Credit Risk

When USG enters into Futures Contracts and Other Gasoline-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 foreign futures exchanges is the clearinghouse associated with the particular exchange. In general, 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 USG in such circumstances.

The General Partner attempts to manage the credit risk of USG by following various trading limitations and policies. In particular, USG generally posts margin and/or holds liquid assets that are approximately equal to the face amount of its obligations to counterparties under the Futures Contracts and Other Gasoline-Related Investments it holds. The General Partner 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 USG to limit its credit exposure. UBS Securities LLC, USG's commodity broker, or any other broker that may be retained by USG in the future, when acting as USG's futures commission merchant 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 USG, all assets of USG relating to domestic Futures Contracts trading. These futures commission merchants are not allowed to commingle USG's assets with its other assets. In addition, the CFTC requires commodity brokers to hold in a secure account the USG assets related to foreign Futures Contracts trading.

As of September 30, 2008, USG had deposits in domestic and foreign financial institutions, including cash investments in money market funds, in the amount of \$13,823,969. This amount is subject to loss should these institutions cease operations.

Off Balance Sheet Financing

As of September 30, 2008, USG has 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 USG. While USG's exposure under these indemnification provisions cannot be estimated, they are not expected to have a material impact on USG's financial position.

Redemption Basket Obligation

In order to meet its investment objective and pay its contractual obligations described below, USG requires liquidity to redeem units, which redemptions must be in blocks of 100,000 units called "Redemption Baskets." USG 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 units being redeemed.

Contractual Obligations

USG's primary contractual obligations are with the General Partner. In return for its services, the General Partner is entitled to a management fee calculated as a fixed percentage of USG's NAV, currently 0.60% of USG's NAV for its average net assets.

The General Partner agreed to pay the start-up costs associated with the formation of USG, primarily its legal, accounting and other costs in connection with the General Partner's registration with the CFTC as a CPO and the registration and listing of USG and its units with the SEC, FINRA and the AMEX, respectively. However, offering costs incurred in connection with registering and listing additional units of USG are directly borne on an ongoing basis by USG, and not by the General Partner.

The General Partner pays the fees of USG'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 in connection with the preparation of USG's condensed financial statements and its SEC and CFTC reports. The General Partner and USG have also entered into a licensing agreement with the NYMEX pursuant to which USG and the affiliated funds managed by the General Partner pay a licensing fee to the NYMEX. The General Partner also pays any fees for implementation of services and base service fees charged by the accounting firm responsible for preparing USG's tax reporting forms; however, USG pays the fees and expenses associated with its tax accounting and reporting requirements. In addition, the General Partner, though under no obligation to do so, has agreed to pay certain costs for tax reporting and audit expenses normally borne by USG to the extent that such expenses exceed 0.15% (15 basis points) of its NAV, on an annualized basis, until December 31, 2008. The General Partner has no obligation to continue such payment into subsequent years.

In addition to the General Partner's management fee, USG pays its brokerage fees (including fees to a futures commission merchant), over-the-counter 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 units, 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 USG'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 futures commission merchant are on a contract-by-contract, or round turn, basis. USG also pays a portion of the fees and expenses of the independent directors of the General Partner. See Note 3 to the Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited).

The parties cannot anticipate the amount of payments that will be required under these arrangements for future periods, as USG's NAVs and trading levels to meet its investment objectives 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 USG's existence. Either party may terminate these agreements earlier for certain reasons described in the agreements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

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

In the future, USG may purchase over-the-counter contracts. Unlike most of the exchange-traded Futures Contracts or exchange-traded options on such futures, each party to an over-the-counter contract bears the credit risk that the other party may not be able to perform its obligations under its contract.

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

To protect itself from the credit risk that arises in connection with such contracts, USG may enter into agreements with each counterparty that provide for the netting of its overall exposure to such counterparty, such as the agreements published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. USG also may require that the counterparty be highly rated and/or provide collateral or other credit support to address USG’s exposure to the counterparty. In addition, it is also possible for USG and its counterparty to agree to clear their agreement through an established futures clearing house such as those connected to the NYMEX or the ICE Futures. In that event, USG would no longer have credit risk of its original counterparty, as the clearinghouse would now be USG’s counterparty. USG would still retain any price risk associated with its transaction.

The creditworthiness of each potential counterparty is assessed by the General Partner. The General Partner assesses or reviews, as appropriate, the creditworthiness of each potential or existing counterparty to an over-the-counter contract pursuant to guidelines approved by the General Partner’s board of directors. Furthermore, the General Partner on behalf of USG only enters into over-the-counter contracts with (a) members of the Federal Reserve System or foreign banks with branches regulated by the Federal Reserve Board; (b) primary dealers in U.S. government securities; (c) broker-dealers; (d) commodity futures merchants; or (e) affiliates of the foregoing. Existing counterparties are also reviewed periodically by the General Partner.

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

USG may employ spreads or straddles in its trading to mitigate the differences in its investment portfolio and its goal of tracking the price of the Benchmark Futures Contract. USG would use a spread when it chooses to take simultaneous long and short positions in futures written on the same underlying asset, but with different delivery months. The effect of holding such combined positions is to adjust the sensitivity of USG to changes in the price relationship between futures contracts which will expire sooner and those that will expire later. USG would use such a spread if the General Partner felt that taking such long and short positions, when combined with the rest of its holdings, would more closely track the investment goals of USG, or if the General Partner felt it would lead to an overall lower cost of trading to achieve a given level of economic exposure to movements in gasoline prices. USG would enter into a straddle when it chooses to take an option position consisting of a long (or short) position in both a call option and put option. The economic effect of holding certain combinations of put options and call options can be very similar to that of owning the underlying futures contracts. USG would make use of such a straddle approach if, in the opinion of the General Partner, the resulting combination would more closely track the investment goals of USG or if it would lead to an overall lower cost of trading to achieve a given level of economic exposure to movements in

gasoline prices.

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During the period from February 26, 2008 to September 30, 2008, USG did not employ any hedging methods such as those identified above since all of its investments were made over an exchange. Therefore, USG was not exposed to counterparty risk.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

USG maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that material information required to be disclosed in USG'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 the General Partner, 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 USG if USG had any officers, have evaluated the effectiveness of USG's disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures of USG have been effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report.

Change in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Not applicable.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There has not been a material change from the risk factors previously disclosed in USG's Registration Statement on Form S-1, which was declared effective by the SEC on February 22, 2008.

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

Not applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

Not applicable.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

Monthly Account Statements

Pursuant to the requirement under part 4.22 of the Commodity Exchange Act, each month USG publishes an account statement for its unitholders, which includes a Statement of Income (Loss) and a Statement of Changes in NAV. The account statement is filed with 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 USG's website at www.unitedstatesgasolinefund.com.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Listed below are the exhibits which are filed or furnished 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*	Certification by Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification by Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1**	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**	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.

* Filed herewith
** Furnished 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 Gasoline Fund, LP (Registrant)

By: United States Commodity Funds LLC, its general partner
(formerly known as Victoria Bay Asset Management, LLC)

By: /s/ Nicholas D. Gerber
Nicholas D. Gerber
Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 14, 2008

By: /s/ Howard Mah
Howard Mah
Chief Financial Officer

Date: November 14, 2008