

Part 2A Appendix 1 of Form ADV

COVER PAGE

Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc.
200 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10166

March 27, 2012

This wrap fee program brochure (the “Brochure”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Cheryl Cowan, Client Services Supervisor, at: 212- 440-4664 or cheryl.cowan@opco.com

The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc. is available on the SEC’s website at: www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

Item 2. Material Changes

There were no material changes to the ADV Part 2A Appendix 1 dated March 30, 2011. A summary of any material changes to this and subsequent Brochures will be provided to you within 120 days of the close of our business' fiscal year. We may also provide you with additional updates or other disclosure information at other times during the year in the event of any material changes to our business.

You may request the most recent version of this brochure by contacting Cheryl Cowan, Client Services Supervisor at: 212-440-4664 or at: cheryl.cowan@opco.com

Item 3. Table of Contents.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
1. Cover Page	Cover Page
2. Material Changes.....	2
3. Table of Contents	3
4. Services, Fees and Compensation	4
5. Account Requirements	10
6. Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation	11
7. Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers	22
8. Client Contact with Portfolio Managers	22
9. Additional Information	22

Item 4. Services, Fees and Compensation.

Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc. (“OAM”) is the sponsor of several wrap fee programs.

Oppenheimer Investment Advisers – the OIA Program

Oppenheimer Investment Advisers (“OIA”) a division of OAM, provides discretionary fixed income advisory services through the OIA wrap fee program. Out of the fee, 20 basis points is paid to OAM for investment management services.

The fee schedule for accounts opened after January 1, 2009 in the OIA program is as follows:

0.80% of the value of the account up to \$2 million.

0.70% of the value of the account between \$2 million and \$5 million.

0.60% of the value of the account between \$5 million and \$10 million.

Fees are negotiable based upon factors that may include the size of the overall client relationship and the discretion of the client’s Financial Advisor.

The services that are provided for the fee include portfolio management, performance reporting, brokerage commissions for agency transactions executed by Oppenheimer & Co. Inc. (“Oppenheimer”), an affiliate of OAM, and custody services provided by Oppenheimer.

Generally, fixed income securities transactions will be executed through broker-dealers other than Oppenheimer on a principal basis.

The OIA program may cost a client more or less than the cost of purchasing these services separately, depending on the number of transactions effected and the ability to obtain lower cost services elsewhere.

In addition to the fee, clients may pay dealer markups or markdowns in principal transactions with broker dealers other than Oppenheimer, or commissions charged by broker dealers other than Oppenheimer, ADR agency processing fees, odd lot differentials, Exchange or SEC fees, transfer taxes and any other charges imposed by law. Assets held in the account in cash will be invested in unaffiliated money market mutual funds. Shareholders in mutual funds bear their proportionate share of the expenses of the mutual fund.

Financial advisors of Oppenheimer receive a portion of the fee paid by their clients in the OIA program ranging from 0.0% to 0.50%. The amount of this compensation may be more than what the financial advisor would receive if the client participated in other programs or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other services. A financial advisor may therefore have a financial incentive to recommend the OIA program over other programs or services.

Investment Advisory Service Program

OAM is the sponsor of the Investment Advisory Service (“IAS”) program. OAM hires portfolio management firms (including OIA) to provide discretionary management for client accounts in the program. In addition to portfolio management services, the IAS program offers asset allocation services, custody and execution services through Oppenheimer, performance reporting and ongoing monitoring of portfolio managers.

The fees for the IAS program are as follows:

For Equity and Balanced Managers

3.00% of the first \$500,000 of assets
2.25% of the next \$500,000 of assets
1.90% of the next \$1,500,000 of assets
1.70% of the next \$2,500,000 of assets
1.50% of the next \$5,000,000 of assets

For Fixed Income Managers

0.80% of the first \$5,000,000 of assets
0.70% of the next \$5,000,000 of assets

Fees are negotiable based upon factors that may include the size of the overall client relationship and the discretion of the client's Financial Advisor: OAM pays managers fees ranging from 0.25% to 0.50% of assets under management.

The IAS program also offers unified managed accounts ("UMAs") which may include investment strategies of one or more investment managers, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and mutual funds.

The standard fees for investment manager strategies available through UMAs are the same as for IAS Managers (shown above.) However certain managers are available through UMAs at fees that are higher or lower than the fees indicated above. The list of managers with higher or lower fees is available upon request. Clients are informed if they have selected a manager with a higher or lower fee.

The fees for mutual funds in UMAs are as follows:

1.75% of the first \$500,000 of assets
1.50% of the next \$500,000 of assets
1.25% of all other assets

The fees for ETFs in UMAs are as follows:

1.50% of the first \$500,000
1.25% of the next \$500,000
1.00% of all other assets

Investment managers available through UMAs include managers who exercise investment discretion over their strategies and managers who provide model portfolios but do not exercise investment discretion over their strategies. Placemark Investments Inc. ("Placemark"), which is not affiliated with OAM, acts as overlay portfolio manager for UMA accounts and exercises investment discretion with respect to model portfolio strategies. OAM pays Placemark a fee ranging from 0.10% to 0.20% of assets for overlay

portfolio management services depending upon the size of the UMA and the mix of managers, ETFs and mutual funds in the UMA. OAM pays managers in UMAs fees ranging from 0.15% to 0.45% of assets. Clients may select tax management services for UMA accounts for an additional fee.

OAM has created UMA accounts with designated managers, ETFs and /or mutual funds which are called “Choice Portfolios.” OAM has discretion to change the allocations within a Choice Portfolio and to change the managers, ETFs or mutual funds in a Choice Portfolio. Clients also may select their own allocations in UMAs which are called “Flex Portfolios”. Within a Flex Portfolio, clients may select managers, ETFs or mutual funds among the managers, ETFs and mutual funds that are available in UMAs. Clients may change the allocations, managers, ETFs or mutual funds in Flex Portfolio at their discretion.

The fees charged for IAS accounts including UMAs may differ from what it would cost to purchase these services separately. Client can purchase ETFs and mutual funds in their brokerage accounts without paying an advisory fee to OAM.

In addition to the fee, clients may pay dealer markups or markdowns in principal transactions with broker dealers other than Oppenheimer, or commissions charged by broker dealers other than Oppenheimer, ADR agency processing fees, odd lot differentials, Exchange or SEC fees, transfer taxes and any other charges imposed by law, or any mutual fund expenses including redemption charges. Assets held in the account in cash will be invested in unaffiliated money market mutual funds. Shareholders in mutual funds bear their proportionate share of the expenses of the mutual fund. If mutual funds held in a client’s UMA (other than money market sweep funds) pay 12b-1 distribution fees to Oppenheimer, those payments will be used to offset the fee payable by the client to OAM.

Financial advisors of Oppenheimer receive a portion of the fee paid by their clients in the IAS program. The amount of this compensation may be more than what the financial advisor would receive if the client participated in other programs or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other services. A financial advisor may therefore have a financial incentive to recommend the IAS program over other programs or services. Oppenheimer Branch Managers review each new advisory account for suitability before it is opened.

Strategic Asset Review – STAR Program

OAM is the sponsor of the Strategic Asset Review (“STAR”) program. In the STAR program, OAM offers consulting services including identification and monitoring of portfolio managers, quarterly performance reporting and asset allocation recommendations. Oppenheimer provides custody and execution services. Clients in the STAR program enter into portfolio management agreements directly with the portfolio management firms that they select. OAM does not have authority to select portfolio managers for clients in the STAR program. Clients in the STAR program may select portfolio managers that OAM does not monitor.

The fee payable to OAM for the STAR program is as follows:

Equity and Balance Accounts

2.25% of the first \$500,000 of assets
1.75% of the next \$500,000 of assets
1.25% of the next \$1,500,000 of assets
1.00% of the next \$7,500,000 of assets
0.75% of the next \$15,000,000 of assets

Fixed Income Accounts

0.50% of the first \$5,000,000 of assets
0.40% of assets over \$5,000,000

Fees are negotiable depending on the overall client relationship and the discretion of the client's Financial Advisor.

In lieu of the STAR fee, clients can pay for STAR services by directing their portfolio managers to execute securities transactions for their accounts through Oppenheimer.

The fees charged for STAR accounts may differ from what it would cost to purchase these services separately depending upon the number of transactions effected and the ability of the client to obtain lower cost services elsewhere.

In addition to the fee, clients may pay dealer markups or markdowns in principal transactions with broker dealers other than Oppenheimer, ADR agency processing fees, odd lot differentials, Exchange or SEC fees, transfer taxes and any other charges imposed by law. Assets held in the account in cash will be invested in unaffiliated money market mutual funds.

Financial advisors of Oppenheimer receive a portion of the fee (or commission if commission based account.) paid by their clients in the STAR program. The amount of this compensation may be more than what the financial advisor would receive if the client participated in other programs or paid separately for consulting services brokerage and custody depending on whether clients can obtain lower cost services elsewhere. A financial advisor may have a conflict of interest in recommending the STAR program over other programs or services. Oppenheimer Branch Managers review each new advisory account for suitability before it is opened.

Portfolio Advisory Services and Discretionary Portfolio Advisory Service Program

OAM is the sponsor of the Portfolio Advisory Services ("PAS") program and the Discretionary Portfolio Advisory Service ("DPAS") program.

In the PAS program OAM assists clients in developing asset allocation strategies and identifying mutual funds that appear to be compatible with clients' investment objectives and provides quarterly performance reporting. Clients in the PAS program select mutual fund investments from the mutual funds available in the program and may choose funds that OAM has not identified for the client. OAM does not exercise investment discretion in the selection of mutual funds for a client's PAS account.

The fee for the PAS program is as follows:

2.00% on the first \$500,000
1.75% on the next \$500,000
1.50% on the next \$500,000

OAM also offers an offshore version of PAS for non-U.S. investors to invest in offshore funds. The offshore PAS program is offered only outside of the United States to persons who are not U.S. persons as defined under Regulation S adopted under the Securities Act of 1933.

In the DPAS program, OAM offers pre-constructed portfolios of mutual funds that are designed to provide asset allocation strategies for clients. OAM monitors the mutual funds in these portfolios and exercises investment discretion to change the allocations or the mutual funds, if appropriate. The DPAS program also provides performance reporting. Execution of mutual fund transactions and custody services are provided by Oppenheimer.

The fee for the DPAS program is as follows:

2.25% on the first \$500,000 of assets
2.00% on the next \$500,000 and 1.75% on assets over \$1Million

The fee payable by the client for PAS and DPAS will be offset by the greater of 0.50% on an annual basis of the value of the client's account or the actual amount of 12b-1 fees paid to Oppenheimer during the preceding quarter attributable to mutual fund shares (other than money market sweep funds) held in the client's PAS or DPAS account. Fees are negotiable depending on the overall client relationship and the discretion of the client's Financial Advisor.

In addition to the, PAS or DPAS fee, clients may pay charges imposed by law or by any mutual fund including redemption charges. Shareholders in mutual funds bear their proportionate share of the expenses of the mutual fund.

The PAS and the DPAS program may cost a client more or less than the cost of purchasing these services separately.

Financial advisors of Oppenheimer receive a portion of the fee paid by their clients in the PAS and DPAS programs ranging from 0.0% to .50%. The amount of this compensation may be more than what the financial advisor would receive if the client participated in other programs or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage or other services. A financial advisor may have a financial incentive to recommend the PAS or DPAS program over other programs or services.

Portfolio Enhancement Program and Put Hedged Portfolio Enhancement Program.

OAM is the sponsor of the Portfolio Enhancement program (“PEP”) and the Put Hedged Portfolio Enhancement program (“Put Hedged PEP”). The PEP program is a discretionary advisory program that uses the sale of broad based index options to enhance the return on a portfolio of securities. Options are sold for one month periods with strike prices significantly apart from current market levels. The strike price is the specified price on an option contract at which the option may be exercised. The portfolio of securities is held at a separate brokerage account at Oppenheimer. In the Put Hedged PEP program, a far out of the money put is purchased to establish a floor on possible losses should the Standard & Poor’s 500 Index decline by a large amount. A far out of the money put is one whose exercise price is well below the market price of the underlying stock. The PEP and Put Hedged PEP programs also provide execution and custody services through Oppenheimer.

The fees for PEP and Put Hedged PEP are as follows:

Fees

Clients are charged a flat fee per “unit” which includes fees for brokerage, custody and execution and advisory services. A “unit” is an administratively determined minimum amount. OAM may waive the minimum at its discretion at a fee that will be negotiated with the client. It utilizes a maximum of \$1,250,000 of “funds available” released from collateral provided by marginable securities held in the client’s brokerage account at Oppenheimer. The collateral provides backing for the sale of uncovered options. Different forms of collateral (i.e., stocks, municipal bonds, treasury bills) release varying amounts as determined by the brokerage firms and their regulatory authorities. The actual amount of options contracts in a unit at any time is at the sole discretion of Oppenheimer. The fees per unit shown in US dollars are as follows:

Units	Monthly Fees	Annual Fees
1	1850	22,200
1.5	2700	32,400
2	3600	43,200
2.5	4400	52,800
3	5000	60,000
3.5	5700	68,400
4	6200	74,400
4.5	6700	80,400
5	7200	86,400
5.5	7700	92,400
6	8200	98,400
6.5	8700	104,400
7	9200	110,400
7.5	9700	116,400
8	10200	122,400

8.5	10700	128,400
9	11200	134,400
9.5	11700	140,400
10	12200	146,400
11	13,200	158400
12	14,100	169200
13	15,000	180000
15	17,000	204000
17	19,000	228000
20	22,000	264000
22	24,000	288000
24	26,000	312000
26	28,000	336000
28	30,000	360000
30	31,500	378000
35	35,000	420000
40	40,000	480000
45	45,000	540000
50	50,000	600000

Fees are negotiable based upon factors that include the overall size of the client relationship and the discretion of the client's Financial Advisor.

Financial advisors of Oppenheimer receive a portion of the fee paid by their clients in the PEP or Put Hedged PEP program. The amount of this compensation may be more than what the financial advisor would receive if the client participated in other programs or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage or other services. A Financial Advisor may have a financial incentive to recommend the PEP or Put Hedged PEP program over other programs or services.

Cash Balance invested in Mutual Funds in all Advisory Programs.

Cash balances in the advisory programs sponsored by OAM are invested automatically in a money market fund. Oppenheimer receives 12b-1 distribution fees from the affiliates of the money market funds that are available for investment of cash. The money market sweep funds are not managed by OAM or any of its affiliates. Oppenheimer receives 12b-1 payments based on the difference between the cash sweep funds' total expense ratio and a sliding scale formula based on average customer assets in the fund.

Oppenheimer may receive a maximum payment of 1.14% of average customer assets in the cash sweep fund. Distribution fees paid to Oppenheimer by the sweep funds or their affiliates are not offset against advisory fees payable to OAM.

Item 5. Account Requirements and Types of Clients

Minimum Account Sizes:

OIA

OIA has minimum account sizes for different investment strategies as follows:

\$100,000 for tax exempt accounts

\$250,000 for intermediate taxable accounts

\$500,000 for core, core plus, corporate core plus and high yield accounts.

IAS

The minimum for an IAS account is \$100,000 (\$250,000 or \$300,000 for certain fixed income managers).

The minimum for a UMA account in the IAS program ranges from \$25,000 to \$1,000,000 for Choice Portfolios and from \$50,000 to \$500,000 for Flex Portfolios depending upon the managers, ETFs and mutual funds.

STAR

The minimum for a STAR account held at Oppenheimer is \$100,000 (with higher minimums for certain STAR managers). STAR accounts that are custodied away from Oppenheimer have a minimum of \$5,000,000.

PAS and DPAS

The minimum for a PAS account is \$25,000 and for a DPAS account is \$50,000.

PEP and DPEP

The minimum for a PEP account and Put Hedged PEP account is \$1,250,000.

Participants in the PEP and Put Hedged PEP programs must meet Oppenheimer's uncovered suitability requirements, complete Oppenheimer's Option Application and have a net worth of \$3 million with a minimum account size of \$2.5 million. PEP and Put Hedged PEP involve a high degree of risk. Clients in these programs should be financially sophisticated and able to withstand loss of equity.

OAM's wrap fee program clients include individuals, trusts, pension and profit sharing plans and business entities.

Item 6. Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation.

OAM uses quantitative and qualitative standards to select portfolio managers for its wrap programs. Prospective portfolio managers must complete a questionnaire providing detailed information about their history, asset breakdown, investment team and turnover, investment philosophy and process, risk controls, trading and compliance infrastructure, client service capability and historical performance. OAM uses the Barra risk model to evaluate historical portfolio holdings. The Barra risk model is a holdings-based risk tool designed to decompose a portfolio's risk into individual components, systematic risk and non-systematic risk. OAM compares the manager's description of its process to the

quantitative analysis generated by Barra. OAM evaluates a manager's past performance to determine whether a style bias accounts for positive performance in a particular market cycle or whether performance is attributable to the manager. OAM also analyzes a portfolio manager's strategy to determine whether the addition of that strategy will diversify the available strategies available in OAM's wrap programs. OAM conducts an on site visit at the portfolio manager's offices to observe the culture of the firm.

How OAM Monitors and Reviews the Managers in the Program

OAM monitors portfolio managers in its wrap programs on an ongoing basis.

- On a daily basis, a supervisor at OAM looks at factors that we think may create risks to the portfolio's economic returns.
- On a weekly basis, a supervisor at OAM looks at how well the economic market performed compared to how well the managers managed the client portfolio.
- On a monthly basis, a supervisor at OAM looks at how well the client's portfolio performed and reviews any new information about your manager and a team of supervisors discusses whether OAM should add or eliminate any managers in the program.
- On a quarterly basis, a team of supervisors will meet or talk to the portfolio managers to review the past quarter's performance and how they think the portfolio will perform in the future. We will discuss the processes they are using and any changes in the people who are assisting the manager.
- On an annual basis, a team of supervisors will visit each portfolio manager at its office. This includes an in-depth review to highlight any significant changes to the organization, team or process from the prior year and to determine whether the original thesis for hiring the manager remains intact.

On an annual basis a detailed performance review is conducted using returns-based analysis, holdings-based attribution analysis and holdings-based risk factor analysis. Returns-based analysis is used to compare how the client's portfolio performed relative to the manager's composite. It is also used to determine whether the return and risk profile of the portfolio has met OAM's expectations. Holdings-based attribution and risk factor analysis is used to determine the positive and negative drivers of performance; stock, sector, style factor, etc.

OAM maintains a watch list of concerns about a portfolio manager. If these concerns are not resolved by a targeted date, OAM may terminate the manager from participation in its wrap fee programs. A manager may be terminated from a program for a number of reasons including investment professional turnover, organizational changes that have a negative effect on the investment team, style drift or operational or compliance changes.

OAM uses a proprietary desktop computer application called Portfolio Guidance and Analysis ("PGA") to support its suitability review process for the IAS, STAR, PAS, DPAS and OIA programs. Before enrolling in one of these programs, clients must complete a client profile which includes personal and financial information about the client such as date of birth, expected retirement date, dependents and annual income. The profile also includes a section on the client's investment goals and risk tolerance. This

section is designed to assess the client's investment goals, tolerance for volatility and risk. Clients also complete a new account form prior to establishing a brokerage account with Oppenheimer. A client's answers to questions about their risk tolerance, expectations for withdrawals and investment goals are scored. The scores in the clients risk profile are used to determine whether proposed managers for the client fall within pre-specified ranges of risk.

OAM provides clients with Quarterly Portfolio Review ("QPR") that includes performance as well as risk evaluation for advisory accounts. Performance is measured on a total return, net basis and presented inclusive of reinvested dividends (after the deduction of management and other fees).

The QPR is made available to clients and is prepared on a "trade date" basis, reflecting holdings as of the day transactions are executed. OAM clients receive monthly account statements from Oppenheimer which report holdings on a "settlement date" basis, which is typically three business (or less) after the trade date. Market values in the QPR include accrued income, which is not included in the Oppenheimer account statement.

The Modified Dietz Method is used to calculate monthly performance returns which are then geometrically linked to calculate the cumulative performance return. If more than 12 months of data, the cumulative performance is annualized. This methodology is used to calculate performance returns for single account performance as well as consolidated account reporting. Consolidated performance reporting market values from each account are combined and performance is then calculated as a single account.

Portfolio Managers that participate in the IAS and STAR programs provide OAM with composite performance of accounts managed in the same investment strategy that they manage for OAM. The Consulting Group of OAM compares the composite performance it receives from managers to the performance of OAM client accounts that are invested in the same strategy.

OAM also performs a holdings based analysis of client accounts. On a daily basis, holdings-based information for all strategies is loaded into our performance attribution and risk system (BarraOne). The returns generated by this system are compared to the composite performance provided by the portfolio managers on a quarterly basis.

OIA, a division of OAM, acts as a portfolio manager in the IAS program. OAM's Consulting Group, which performs due diligence on unaffiliated portfolio managers, does not perform due diligence with respect to OIA as an affiliated portfolio manager. The Portfolio Review Board of OAM reviews and monitors affiliated portfolio managers. OIA may be selected by a Client as a portfolio manager in the IAS program.

OIA provides discretionary management services for fixed income accounts in the OIA program and in the IAS program.

Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities and types of securities. Accounts are managed to meet individual client needs and objectives and tax situations.

OIA also manages accounts that are not in the OIA or IAS programs. There are no differences in the way fixed income accounts are managed between accounts in the OIA or IAS wrap programs and accounts that are not in those programs.

OIA portfolio managers do not manage any accounts that are charged a performance fee. OIA manages fixed income accounts with the following strategies:

Core
Core Plus
Corporate Core Plus
Intermediate Taxable
High Yield
Tax Exempt

For each of these strategies, the investment process begins with an understanding of the client's needs and objectives. Security selection is bottom up and focuses on optimal bond selection. Portfolio managers analyze the financial statements of corporate bond issuers and value the entire capital structure. In selecting core holdings, portfolio managers look for higher yield than the strategy's benchmark, shorter maturities, stable fundamentals and long holding periods. Portfolio managers may select fixed income securities that they expect will have a rating upgrade or are undervalued. Before securities are purchased for client's accounts, a relative value analysis is conducted based on proprietary spread data. Portfolio managers decide to sell securities when

- risk/return becomes unfavorable
- attractive alternative is available
- deteriorating credit fundamental
- portfolio balancing is required
- clients specific needs

Core Fixed Income

The OIA Core Fixed Income strategy seeks to consistently outperform the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index while broadly diversifying the portfolio, managing portfolio risk level and maintaining a controlled duration discipline. OIA employs core fixed income strategies focused on individual security selection. Key strategies include fundamental research analysis, a controlled duration discipline, emphasis on all spread sectors and management of portfolio risk factors. Investments are made primarily in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage backed and other structured securities, U.S. government securities and taxable municipal bonds. Portfolios are measured against the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index as a benchmark.

Core Plus Fixed Income

The OIA Core Plus Fixed Income strategy seeks to consistently outperform the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index while diversifying the portfolio, managing portfolio risk level and maintaining a controlled duration discipline. OIA employs core plus fixed income strategies focused on individual selection. Key strategies include fundamental research analysis, a controlled duration discipline, emphasis on all spread sectors and management of portfolio risk factors. Investments are made primarily in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage backed and other structured securities, U.S. government securities, taxable municipal bonds and non-investment grade bonds; however, up to 20% of portfolio assets may be invested in securities rated below investment grade. Portfolios are measured against the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index as a benchmark.

Corporate Core Plus Fixed Income

The OIA Corporate Core Plus Fixed Income philosophy focuses on active portfolio management, utilizing a bottom-up style emphasizing optimal security selection. Portfolio risk is managed through a tightly controlled duration discipline and emphasis on sectors of the market that provide additional income. The portfolio usually invests 75% or more in Investment Grade U.S. Corporate Fixed Income securities and can invest anywhere from 0% to 25% in non-investment grade US Corporate securities. The investment strategy employs a four-step process that begins by screening the investment universe to prioritize investment candidates. Our process focuses on assessing the risk inherent in a company's security relative to the other investment opportunities in the market. The second step of the process is to perform security analysis to confirm strong credit fundamentals. Security selection, including relative value assessment, horizon analysis and the establishment of a valuation target is then evaluated to achieve a potential list of investment candidates. The final step in the investment strategy is constructing the portfolio within the client's objective and establishing buy-sell targets. Every security purchased must fall into one of the following categories: Core Holdings, Expected Ratings Upgrades, Undervalued Bonds or Opportunistic (mispriced security, liquidity imbalance, short holding period).

Intermediate Fixed Income

The OIA Intermediate Fixed Income strategy seeks to consistently outperform the Barclays Capital Intermediate U.S. Government/Credit Index while diversifying the portfolio, managing portfolio risk level and maintaining a controlled duration discipline. OIA employs intermediate fixed income strategies focused on individual security selection. Key strategies include fundamental research analysis, a controlled duration discipline, emphasis on all spread sectors and management of portfolio risk factors. Investments are made primarily in investment-grade corporate bonds, mortgage backed and other structured securities, U.S. government securities and taxable municipal bonds. Portfolios are measured against the Barclays Capital Intermediate U.S. Government/Credit Index as a benchmark.

High Yield Fixed Income

The OIA High Yield Fixed Income strategy seeks to consistently outperform the Merrill Lynch High Yield Master II Index while broadly diversifying the portfolio and managing

portfolio risk level. OIA employs high yield fixed income strategies focused on individual security selection. Key strategies include fundamental research analysis and management of portfolio risk factors. Investments are made primarily in high-yield corporate bonds. Portfolios are measured against the Merrill Lynch High Yield Master II Index as a benchmark.

Tax Exempt

The OIA tax exempt strategy focuses on active portfolio management, using a relative value approach of sector rotation and security selection. Securities selected must be rated investment grade or better. The top down investment process begins by composing a maturity structure based on a 9-12 month interest rate forecast. The average duration of the portfolio is targeted to be within a range of plus or minus 20% of the appropriate benchmark. The next step is to identify what OIA believes to be attractive sectors within the tax-exempt markets. This step includes the selection of specific securities based on desired bond structure, state focus, bond categories and tax constraints. The final step in the process involves identifying what OIA believes are undervalued securities within the appropriate sector classes and structures.

OIA Methodologies

Taxable strategies:

OIA's security analysis methods for taxable accounts include proprietary models to evaluate a company's credit worthiness, project earnings and conduct scenario analysis to test earnings, leverage, cash flow and ratings assumptions. OIA's analysts also perform company background checks, on-site visits and meetings with senior management teams of the companies under consideration. OIA analysis focuses on the following:

- Industry analysis
- Company analysis
- Capital structure / security analysis
- Indenture Covenant Analysis

Data services used by OIA for taxable accounts include Credit Sights, Bloomberg, Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Services, Barclays Capital, the New York Times and Wall Street Journal.

Additionally, OIM's analysts subscribe to industry specific literature and websites.

OIA Tax Exempt Methodology

All analysis is done internally by OIA portfolio managers and analysts. While credit ratings by the national rating agencies (Moody's, Standard and Poor's and Fitch) are observed as a baseline, they are not the sole determining factor in security selection.

Investment Methodology begins with a top down approach that analyzes general economic conditions, both nationally and geographically as well as the overall interest

rate/inflation environment over the next 12-24 months. Domestic economic data releases are reviewed by the staff for general trends in GDP and inflation. Overall, interest rate forecast will determine maturity selection and bond structure, as well as areas that are performing above national averages. All security selection is guided by an investment discipline which limits all tax-exempt investments to General Obligation, Essentials Revenue or Pre-Refunded securities. Corporate Obligors and bonds for projects that we deem non-essential to a community are not allowed as investments in the portfolio. Occasionally, a new client portfolio may be established with bond positions that deviate from this discipline, in which case the bonds are reviewed on a case by case basis and the portfolio managers to determine whether they will be accepted for the portfolio.

All investments are reviewed for general creditworthiness based on three key categories: 1. General Economic conditions in municipality and surrounding areas. Statistics that are reviewed may include general population poverty levels, concentrated manufacturing or service businesses in area, percentage of student population on free lunch programs, and residential foreclosure rates in investment area. 2. Under funded pension and/or healthcare liability and 3. All bonds, but specifically Revenue bonds are reviewed as to the purpose of the bond and the security of the revenue stream that supports the projects(s). Finally all credits are reviewed as to general trends in financial management to determine whether credit is improving or deteriorating. This may include review of leverage and bond coverage ratios. The dominant source of information for analysis are the bond offering statements and ongoing financial disclosures of the specific credits.

Once a credit is determined to be appropriate for investment, an analysis of general market conditions and relative value to similar credits is conducted to determine an appropriate valuation of the bond. Allocation of a purchase will be determined by available cash in specific client accounts, individual client tax parameters (state residency), risk profiles, and potential cash flow needs.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear:

There are risks associated with investing bonds. These include risks related to interest rate movements (interest rate risk, spread risk and reinvestment risk), and the risk of credit quality deterioration (credit or default risk). These risks need to be evaluated and effectively managed if the client is to achieve the potential benefits of investing in fixed income securities.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate is the risk associated with the price volatility of a bond. As interest rates rise, bond prices generally decline. The longer the maturity of a fixed coupon bond, the greater the price declines for a given change in interest rates. Interest rate risk is the risk that market interest rate fluctuations result in a decline in the security's price between the time the investor buys it and the time (before maturity) at which he or she sells it. (The bond's price will decline when rates rise and vice versa.)

Factors that affect interest rate risk include differences in coupon rates (the higher the coupon, the less the price movement), fixed vs variable coupons, and call features.

Reinvestment Risk

Reinvestment risk is the risk that the cash flow received from a bond may be reinvested at a lower rate of return. Short-maturity bonds and callable bonds are the instruments most frequently associated with reinvestment risk. Callable bonds may subject the investors to reinvestment risk. Such bonds allow the issuer to repay the principal (with accrued interest) early. This gives the issuer the flexibility to refinance the debt if rates are low or declining. The timing of bond calls occurs precisely when investors do not want to receive their principal back, i.e., when they can only reinvest at either lower rates or in lower-quality securities. To compensate them for this reinvestment risk, investors in callables typically demand (and get) a higher interest rate as compared to non-callables.

Spread Risk

Spread risk is the risk associated with changes in yields between issuers, credit ratings, sectors and/or markets. For example, sector spreads are yield differences between similarly rated bonds of different sectors. AA rated bonds of financial firms may trade at much higher yields than similarly rated industrial bonds. This spread relationship may change substantially while general interest rates may remain unchanged.

Credit Risk

Credit or default risk is the risk that the issuer may be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the bond. It is the critical determinant of a fixed income security's quality.

All fixed income securities have credit risk. US Treasury securities are generally considered to have the least credit risk of all fixed income investments. Most corporate bonds are rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating agency such as Standard & Poor's and Moody's. Standard & Poor's rates bonds from AAA (the best) to D (in default) with the ratings AAA, AA, A, and BBB considered to be "investment grade" and bonds rated BB, B, CCC, CC, C and D considered speculative grade. Generally the lower the rating the greater chance the obligor may not be able to repay their bonds in full and on time (default). Many factors contribute to the ultimate recovery of principal (and possibly back interest) should an issue default. Investors should pay particular attention to the issue's ranking in the capital structure of the issuer.

High yield (also called junk) bonds are bonds rated BB or lower. Investors should be aware that these bonds carry a very significant risk of default. High yield fixed income securities are considered to be speculative and involve a substantial risk of default. Adverse changes in economic conditions or developments regarding the issuer are more likely to cause price volatility for issuers of high yield debt than would be the case for issuers of higher grade debt securities. In addition, the market for high yield debt may be

less attractive than that of higher-grade debt securities. These bonds tend to have significantly higher price volatility so an investor selling a high yield bond prior to maturity may receive only a fraction of the original purchase price. Additionally, in the event of default bondholders may receive limited recoveries, if any.

Liquidity Risk

US Government bonds generally have the greatest liquidity, meaning that they can be purchased and sold quickly at prices very close to the inter-dealer market. At the other end of the liquidity spectrum are small issues of low rated bonds.

Risk of Undervalued Bonds

OIA may select fixed income securities that they believe are undervalued. A risk is that OIA's analysis of the issuer may be incorrect and the fixed income securities may not be undervalued.

Review of Client Accounts

The Client Services department of OAM performs the following reviews with respect to IAS, OIA, STAR and PAS accounts:

Average Price Control Accounts Reconciliation

A daily review is performed to reconcile block trades versus customer allocations in the trading control accounts. The purpose of the review is to identify and correct any differences to determine that client allocations are complete and accurate.

OMS Capacity Discrepancy Report

OMS Capacity Discrepancy Report is a daily report that monitors the capacity of all order management system trades. The purpose of the report is to identify any trades not executed in an agency capacity so that they can be corrected.

FINET to Portfolio System Reconciliation

A daily comparison of cash and security positions is made between the books and records of the firm and the portfolio system to ensure proper calculation of performance and billing. This reconciliation allows for the identification of short positions, account switches or account closes.

Monthly Performance Review

Monthly performance returns on the portfolio system are reviewed and compared to other account returns under the same portfolio manager and index returns to look for outliers. The portfolio holdings and activity for outlying accounts may be examined to verify the performance return.

Reorganization/Tender Notices

A daily review of all notifications regarding corporate reorganization and tenders for managed accounts. The purpose of the review is to identify and respond to these notifications with the instructions of the portfolio manager within the specified time frame.

Daily Cash Additions / Withdrawals

A daily review of a books and records generated report to identify cash activity in managed accounts. The purpose of the report is to identify cash additions and withdrawals greater than \$5000 so that the portfolio manager can be notified. Accounts may be reviewed on other than a periodic basis if the account has an allocation to money market funds.

Clients receive quarterly written performance reports regarding their account. Clients also receive a monthly custodian statement from Oppenheimer for accounts that are custodied at Oppenheimer.

OIA portfolio managers review accounts on a daily basis utilizing the accounting/performance system and analytical System Bondedge. Accounts are screened daily for cash flow and account balance information. Portfolios are screened bi-weekly for quantitative statistics including average duration, coupon and ratings information. On a quarterly basis OIA performance is reviewed by the OAM portfolio Review Board which is headed by Tom Robinson, President and Chief Investment Officer of OAM ,

Factors Prompting Review of Client Accounts Other than a Periodic Review. Accounts may be reviewed more frequently as a result of any of the following:

- Cash balance that needs to be reinvested
- Sales of a security in the account
- Buying a security to replace a sold security or to utilize cash in the account
- Reviewing the duration of the account
- Reviewing overall credit quality of the account

Portfolios are reviewed as market conditions dictate for total return and interest rate sensitivity.

Proxy Voting

When OAM has investment discretion for a client account, OAM votes proxies for securities held in the account, unless the client elects to vote proxies. OAM has adopted policies about the voting of proxies for client's accounts, which are summarized below.

OAM votes proxies in a manner intended to maximize the value of investments to its clients. When voting proxies, OAM gives substantial weight to the recommendation of

management but will not support the position of a company's management if OAM determines that such position is not in the best interest of a company's shareholders. For example, OAM does not support golden parachutes. A golden parachute is a provision in an executive's employment agreement that entitles the executive to large benefits if the company is acquired and the executive's employment is terminated.

OAM generally votes in favor of candidates proposed by a company's board of directors and for a board's recommendation to increase or decrease its size. OAM generally votes against shareholder proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors and generally votes against proposals to classify or stagger the board.

OAM votes for shareholder proposals that ask a company to submit its poison pill for shareholder ratification. OAM evaluates on a case by case basis shareholder proposals to redeem a company's poison pill and on a case by case basis with respect to management proposals to ratify a poison pill. A poison pill is a way that a company might use to protect itself against unwanted takeover bids such as stock issues, special distributions, spin-offs and management pay-outs. OAM votes for proposals to restrict greenmail payments and evaluates on a case by case anti-greenmail proposals when they are bundled with charter or bylaw amendments. Greenmail means an agreement between a large shareholder and a company where the shareholder sells his stock back to the company for a large payment and the promise not to seek control of the company. Anti-greenmail provisions prevent these arrangements unless the same repurchase offer is made to all shareholders or approved by shareholder vote. OAM votes against management proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote to approve mergers and other significant business combinations.

OAM generally votes against proposals to restrict or prohibit shareholder ability to call special meetings and against management proposals to change the size of a board without shareholder approval.

OAM makes proxy voting decisions according to guidelines that seek to protect client's economic interests. Accordingly, OAM abstains from voting on ethical and social proposals unless OAM believes that those proposals have significant economic consequences.

From time to time proxy proposals may present conflicts between the interest of clients and OAM, its employees and its affiliates. These conflicts may arise when proxy votes on non-routine matters are solicited by an issuer that has a business relationship with OAM or its employees or affiliates. If OAM receives a proxy and knows that one or more of the proposals in the proxy raises a material conflict of interest, OAM may vote that proposal according to existing guidelines if the policy with respect to the proposal is specific and does not involve a case-by-case analysis. If the proposal is not specific and involves a case-by-case analysis, OAM may vote the proposal according to the policies of an independent third party such as Investor Responsibility Research Center.

Clients may request information on how OAM has voted proxies for their accounts and may request OAM's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures by contacting:

Oppenheimer Asset Management Inc.
125 Broad Street, New York, NY 10004
Attn: Proxy Voting Department.

Item 7. Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers

The Client's Confidential Profile and a copy of the client's advisory agreement is sent to the portfolio manager before the portfolio manager accepts the account. If a client communicates any change in financial circumstances that would affect the management of the account, that information will be provided to the portfolio manager.

Item 8. Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

Clients may request contact with their portfolio managers by first contacting their Financial Advisor. Discussions with a client's portfolio manager may include the client, the portfolio manager and a representative of OAM.

Item 9: Additional Information

Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transaction and Personal Trading

OAM has adopted a written Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. A copy of the Code of Ethics will be provided upon request to any client or prospective client. The purpose of the Code is to set forth standards of conduct expected of advisory personnel and address conflicts, such as frontrunning, that arise from personal trading by advisory personnel. The Code of Ethics addresses these conflicts as follows:

1. Certain advisory personnel with access to the securities trading of advisory clients are deemed as "access persons";
2. These access persons of the adviser are required to certify that they are in compliance with the Code of Ethics on an annual basis;
3. Access persons are also required to provide compliance personnel with brokerage accounts through which they conduct personal trading, and
4. Access persons are required to obtain written pre-clearance by compliance personnel of all personal securities transactions (other than certain exceptions to this requirement as defined in the Code).

OAM and certain of its affiliates are engaged or may engage or may engage in investment activities for separate accounts for individuals and institutions or for their own accounts. These various accounts may from time to time purchase, sell or hold certain investments which are also being purchased, sold or held by other client accounts of OAM. For client accounts of OAM pursuing the same investment strategy, OAM will

allocate investments among these accounts on an equitable basis, taking into account such factors as the relative amounts of capital available for new investments. OAM and its officers and employees devote as much of their time to the activities of its clients as OAM deems necessary and appropriate.

Oppenheimer acts as the placement agent for the sale of interests in collective investment vehicles for which subsidiaries of OAM serve as investment adviser or general partner.

Oppenheimer, a registered broker-dealer that is affiliated with OAM and which effects transactions on an agency basis on behalf of its clients and as principal for its own account in those securities in which it makes a market, may, on occasion, act as broker for an advisory client of Oppenheimer or OAM on one side and a client for whom it (or its affiliates) does not act as investment adviser on the other side of a securities transaction.

All clients are advised through clauses in the advisory contract that Oppenheimer is a broker-dealer and may have a position or interest in securities which are recommended and purchased for their accounts. In their capacity as registered representatives of Oppenheimer, Financial Advisors may indirectly receive a portion of client commissions paid to Oppenheimer as well as other compensation paid to OAM.

Disciplinary Information

None

Albert Lowenthal, Chairman, Tom Robinson, President and Bryan McKigney, Chief Administrative Officer of OAM are registered representatives of Oppenheimer but do not function in that capacity.

Other Financial Activities and Affiliations

OAM's advisory programs are offered to clients by financial advisors of Oppenheimer.

OAM is the managing member of several subsidiaries that act as investment adviser to registered investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles. These investment companies and pooled investment vehicles pay performance fees as well as management fees. To the extent that OAM includes an allocation to alternative investments in the asset allocation advice it gives to clients, OAM may have a material conflict of interest in recommending an asset class that will pay greater compensation to OAM or its affiliates than other asset classes.

Financial advisors receive a portion of the management fee and incentive fee paid by collective investment vehicles to subsidiaries of OAM and may have a financial incentive to recommend those collective investment vehicles.

Portfolio managers or their affiliates that participate in OAM advisory programs may have other business relationships with Oppenheimer such as institutional trading or

investment banking. OAM does not consider any such relationships when determining whether or not to recommend a portfolio manager or mutual fund for one of its advisory programs.

OAM is an affiliate of Oppenheimer & Co. Inc., a registered broker dealer and full service investment firm as well as a registered investment adviser. Oppenheimer provides services such as investment banking, equity research, institutional sales, municipal finance and debt capital markets. Oppenheimer Trust Company, an affiliate of Oppenheimer, provides trust services to high net worth individuals, not for profit organizations and businesses. Oppenheimer Trust Company may recommend OAM advisory programs or products of OAM to its trust clients.

Research

Oppenheimer has procedures in place to avoid improper communications between Oppenheimer research employees and employees of other Oppenheimer departments including Financial Advisors of Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer Research employees are generally prohibited from, among other things:

- Discussing with any person outside of the Research Department and the Legal and Compliance Department any unpublished research reports, opinions or recommendations;
- Recommending the purchase or sale of, a security ahead of the issuance of research or changes to a view on a security;
- Recommending the purchase or sale of, a security of an issuer for any account while in possession of material non-public information on the issuer;
- Providing unpublished drafts of research reports for review or approval to any non-Research personnel;
- Providing unpublished drafts of research reports for review or approval to third parties, except pursuant to authorized gate-keeping procedures;
- Making any oral, written, or electronic communication, either internally or externally, that is inconsistent with an analyst's research, opinions or analysis; and
- Disclosing material changes to opinions, recommendations or price target to select persons prior to general publication.

Investment Banking

In order to prevent the improper use of material, non-public information from one part of Oppenheimer to another, Oppenheimer has created "information barriers" or "information walls" around each department that holds this information. Each business unit that regularly holds customer confidential information (such as investment banking) is on the "Private Side" of the information wall. In contrast, each business unit that does not hold confidential information is on the "Public Side" of the wall. Financial Advisors of Oppenheimer are considered to be on the "Public Side" of the wall. Employees on the

Private Side of each information wall are prohibited from providing any material, non-public information to employees on the Public Side of the information wall.

Regulatory requirements prohibit Private Side investment banking personnel who are in possession of material, non-public information from discussing a pending transaction with individuals on the Public Side (or employees on the Private Side who do not have a “need to know”). Only those employees directly involved in or necessary to the due diligence process of an investment banking transaction are permitted to be brought “over the wall.”

Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Portfolio managers that participate in the IAS or STAR programs and mutual funds that are available in the PAS and DPAS programs do not pay any fees to OAM or Oppenheimer for participating in these programs. Portfolio managers and advisers or distributors of mutual funds available in OAM advisory programs may pay for or reimburse for various costs relating to client and prospective client meeting sales and marketing materials and educational training and sales meetings held with Financial Advisors of Oppenheimer and personnel of OAM. These portfolio managers and affiliates of mutual funds also may pay for the cost of reasonable entertainment in connection with OAM sponsored or client related events.

The mutual funds available in the PAS program also may be purchased by clients in their brokerage accounts but are sold with the applicable sales charge.

Certain fund companies pay Oppenheimer a mutual fund support fee for marketing, training operations and systems support with respect to mutual fund shares sold to clients in their Oppenheimer brokerage accounts. These payments which are known as revenue sharing payments are not made with respect to any fund purchases in OAM advisory programs.

OAM pays cash compensation for client referrals in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Compensation paid is a percentage of the fee payable by the referred clients and may be paid as long as the client maintains an advisory account with OAM.

Oppenheimer also compensates third parties for client referrals. Compensation paid is a percentage of the fee payable by the referred clients and includes fees paid for OAM advisory programs.