

This ADV brochure, dated January 25, 2013
provides information about the qualifications and business practices of:

CORNERSTONE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS LLC

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The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority. In addition, registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about Cornerstone Capital Management Holdings LLC is also available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 2: SUMMARY OF MATERIAL CHANGES

Since our annual update, filed April 16th, 2012, the following material changes were made:

As of July 1, 2011, we began offering a Fundamental International Equity investment strategy. See updated information relating to this strategy in the following sections: "Fees", "Advisory Business", "Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss" and "Brokerage Practices."

- As of September, 2011, we are no longer accepting new clients in our U.S. Large Cap Growth 130/30 strategy and have discontinued managing assets in that strategy.
- As of October 1, 2011, the fee schedules for the investment strategies offered by CCMH (with the exception of the S&P 500 Strategy, the Fundamental International Equity Strategy, and the Large Cap Enhanced Co-mingled and Collective Trust) were revised. See updated fee schedules in the "Fees and Compensation" section.
- As of December 15, 2011, the US All-Cap Equity Market Neutral strategy was renamed US Equity Market Neutral.
- As of January 11, 2012, the Brokerage Practices section was revised to reflect that soft dollar benefits are used to service all of our clients' accounts, not just those clients whose brokerage commissions or mark-ups or mark-downs paid for those benefits.
- In late 2011, we began offering the following strategies: Quantitative Global Equity; Quantitative Emerging Markets; Quantitative Emerging Markets ex-Iran; and Fundamental Global Equity. For information relating to these new strategies see the "Fees" and "Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss" sections.
- As of April 16, 2012, James Capezzuto became our Chief Compliance Officer and General Counsel.

Since our most recent annual update, filed August 17, 2012, the following material changes were made:

- As of January 25, 2013 our name changed to Cornerstone Capital Management Holdings LLC.
- On January 11, 2013 we acquired an ownership stake in Cornerstone Capital Management LLC ("Cornerstone LLC").
- On January 11, 2013 Michael Maquet resigned as Chief Executive Officer and President. Andrew Wyatt of Cornerstone Capital Management LLC assumed the role of Chief Executive Officer of the recently renamed Cornerstone Capital Management Holdings LLC and Thomas Kamp assumed the role of President and

Chief Investment Officer.

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ITEM 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AND HISTORY

Cornerstone Capital Management Holdings LLC ("CCMH") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC ("NYLIM Holdings") which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company ("New York Life"). As of December 30, 2012, CCMH managed \$10,553,998,520 of client assets on a discretionary basis, and \$35,851,281 of client assets on a non-discretionary basis.

In January, 2009, CCMH, formerly Madison Square Investors LLC and before that the Equity Investments Group division within New York Life Investment Management LLC ("New York Life Investments"), transitioned to a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYLIM Holdings. New York Life Investments, also a wholly-owned subsidiary of NYLIM Holdings, is a related investment adviser registered with the Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Under this structure, CCMH maintains autonomous investment processes, but may leverage the resources and services of New York Life Investments. Specifically, certain compliance and other support functions within CCMH are supported by the infrastructure within New York Life Investments, including the implementation of CCMH's Rule 206(4)-7 Compliance Program.

ADVISORY SERVICES

CCMH provides a broad array of equity investment advisory services to institutions, corporate pension funds, endowments and foundations, Taft-Hartley funds, public funds, private investment funds and a collective trust (see "*Types of Clients*" section below).

We offer the following quantitative strategies: US Core, , International, Global, Emerging Markets and US All Cap Market Neutral. Quantitative strategies seek to achieve targeted returns, while minimizing risk to the portfolio. Our quantitative investment teams use proprietary models which have quantitative alpha forecasting engines that are designed to position the investment teams to capitalize on positive as well as negative forecasts.

We also offer the following fundamental strategies: International and Global. Our fundamental investment team employs a bottom-up investment approach, incorporating individual company fundamental analysis, industry competitive dynamics, and macroeconomic analysis to identify long-term holdings in companies that have the potential for sustained growth.

All strategies seek to minimize transaction costs by implementing disciplined and sophisticated trading strategies (see the "*Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*" section below).

We invest primarily in domestic and international equity securities. Subject to client guidelines, we may also invest in futures, exchange traded funds, contracts for difference; American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"); U.S. Government agency securities; repurchase agreements; convertible securities; foreign currencies; and foreign currency contracts. For accounts that permit them, we may also engage in derivatives transactions such as swaps, options, futures and forward contracts.

Clients may tailor the investment advisory services noted above. For example, a client may prohibit the purchase of specific securities, or may prohibit the purchase of securities within a specific sector or industry. Client imposed restrictions are detailed in the client's investment management agreement.

Services Involving Legal Proceedings

As a general matter, CCMH may not monitor, advise or act for a client in legal proceedings, including, without limitation, class actions and bankruptcies, involving securities purchased or held in client accounts. Clients should instruct their custodians where to promptly forward any communications relating to legal proceedings involving such assets.

ITEM 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

FEES

Clients are billed for advisory services according to the fee schedule agreed to by the clients and included in their investment management agreement. Generally, advisory fees are payable either monthly or quarterly in arrears, based on the value of assets under management at the end of the period.

All advisory arrangements may be terminated by the client upon assignment or by either party upon prior written notice according to the termination provisions outlined in the investment management agreement. If a contract is terminated, all advisory fees are subject to pro-rata adjustment based upon the date of termination.

Fee schedules are negotiable and can vary depending on a variety of factors such as the type of client, the size of the account, and the investment program selected. CCMH's typical fee schedules are as follows:

S&P 500 Index Separate Account	First \$25 m -.08% Next \$25 m - .06% Next \$50 m - .04% Balance - .03%
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Large-Cap Enhanced Separate Account	First \$25 m -.40% Next \$25 m -.30% Next \$50 m -.20% Balance -.15%
Mid-Cap Core Separate Account	First \$25 m -.50% Next \$25 m -.40% Next \$50 m -.30% Balance -.20%
Small-Cap Core Separate Account	First \$25 m -.60% Next \$25 m -.50% Next \$50 m -.40% Balance -.30%
US Large-Cap Core 130/30 Separate Account	First \$25 m -.60% Next \$25 m -.50% Next \$50 m -.40% Balance -.25%
International 130/30 Separate Account	First \$25 m -.70% Next \$25 m -.60% Next \$50 m -.50% Balance -.40%
Quantitative International Equity Separate Account	First \$25 m -.50% Next \$25 m -.40% Next \$50 m -.30% Balance -.25%
Quantitative Global Equity	First \$25 m -.50% Next \$25 m -.40% Next \$50 m -.30% Balance -.25%
Quantitative Emerging Markets	First \$25 m -.75% Next \$25 m -.65% Next \$50 m -.55% Balance -.45%
Quantitative Emerging Markets ex-Iran	First \$25 m -.75% Next \$25 m -.65% Next \$50 m -.55% Balance -.45%

Fundamental International Equity Separate Account	First \$25 m - 0.75% Next \$25 m - 0.65% Next \$50 m - 0.55% Balance - 0.45%
Fundamental Global Equity	First \$25 m - .75% Next \$25 m - .65% Next \$50 m - .55% Balance - .45%
US Equity Market Neutral Separate Account	1.00% per annum and 20% of net profits subject to a high watermark.
Large Cap Enhanced Commingled Fund	First \$25 m - .40% Next \$25 m - .35% Balance - .25%
Large Cap Enhanced Collective Trust	All asset levels - .65% Admin expenses capped at .15%

Under certain limited circumstances and with client approval, CCMH may also receive compensation based on a percentage of the capital appreciation of the client's assets managed by CCMH. Any such performance-based compensation is described in the client's investment management agreement, or in the case of the private funds that CCMH manages, in the fund's offering memorandum, which is provided to qualified investors before they invest.

In addition to the management fees described above, there are other fees associated with the management of your account. For example, the custodian for your account, which you independently select, charges a custodial fee that varies by custodian. In addition, the broker-dealers that CCMH selects to execute transactions in your account charge a fee. Brokerage and custody fees are not included in the investment management fee that you pay to us. Instead, custodian fees are charged to you separately by your custodian and brokerage fees affect your account during the trade execution process. Please refer to the "*Brokerage Practices*" section below for additional information regarding our process for selecting brokers to execute transactions in client accounts.

In addition, as discussed in the "*Advisory Business*" section above, CCMH may invest in exchange traded funds for one or more client accounts. When investing in other investment companies (including but not limited to exchange traded funds), the client becomes a shareholder of the investment company and bears its proportionate share of the investment company's management fee and other expenses. Such fees and other expenses

are in addition to the advisory fees described above.

With respect to the registered investment companies that we sub-advise (see the “*Types of Clients*” section below), we receive an asset-based fee from the investment advisers to those investment companies which is paid by the investment adviser out of its’ management fees. These fees are described in the respective fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

COMPENSATION

There may be instances where our supervised persons recommend that an advisory client, or prospective advisory client, invest in either *The MainStay Funds* or in a private fund that we sponsor. When this occurs, neither CCMH nor any of our investments persons receive asset-based compensation for the sales that result from these recommendations.

ITEM 6: PERFORMANCE BASED FEES AND SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

As described in the “*Fees and Compensation*” section above, under certain limited circumstances and with client approval, CCMH may receive compensation based on a share of the capital appreciation of the client’s assets managed by CCMH. Because we charge certain accounts a performance-based fee that may be higher than the asset-based fee we charge to our other accounts, our portfolio managers may have an incentive to favor performance-based fee paying accounts over other accounts, resulting in a potential conflict of interest.

In order to address these potential conflicts of interest, CCMH has adopted certain trading procedures that are intended to ensure that all client accounts are treated fairly and equitably. Under these procedures, orders are typically allocated pro-rata, and it is not permissible to allocate or re-allocate an order to enhance the performance of one account over another. It is also not permissible to favor any account over another when allocating trades (see the “*Brokerage Practices*” section below). Compliance with these requirements is monitored as part of our supervisory review process.

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

CCMH provides various types of investment advisory services to institutions, corporate pension funds, endowments and foundations, Taft-Hartley funds, public funds, private investment funds and a collective trust. The minimum initial account size for managed accounts typically ranges from \$1,000,000 to \$50,000,000, depending on the product and investment vehicle.

CCMH also provides subadvisory services to affiliated and unaffiliated registered investment companies. These affiliated mutual funds are offered under the name “*The MainStay*

Funds” and include: MainStay Funds Trust (File No. 811-22321), The MainStay Funds, (File No. 811-4550); Eclipse Funds Inc., (File No. 811-06175); Eclipse Funds, (File No. 811-04847), MainStay VP Funds Trust (File No. 811-03833). For additional information regarding investment strategies and associated risks for these mutual funds, please refer to each fund’s Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

CCMH is the sole member of the general partner of a private investment fund that it manages and may solicit clients to invest in this fund.

Finally, CCMH provides subadvisory services to its former affiliate, McMorgan & Company LLC (“McMorgan”), (File No. 801-60509), an investment adviser registered with the SEC.

Item 8: Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

CCMH’s advisory services are provided by quantitative and fundamental investment teams organized by equity investment style groups known as: Core, International, and Passive. Before considering an investment in any strategy, you should understand that you could lose money. The investment strategies, practices and risk analysis that we use may not produce the desired results. The value of the strategy's investments may change because of broad changes in the markets in which the strategy invests or poor security selection, which could cause the strategy to underperform other strategies with similar objectives.

QUANTITATIVE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

- Large-Cap Enhanced: seeks to outperform the S&P 500 Index by 100 basis points annually, after fees, through the implementation of our quantitative model.
- Large-cap Value: seeks to outperform the S&P 500 Index.
- Mid-Cap Core: seeks to outperform the Russell Midcap Index by 200 basis points annually, after fees, through the implementation of our quantitative model.
- Mid-Cap Value: seeks to outperform the Russell Midcap Value Index through the implementation of our quantitative model.
- Small-Cap Core: seeks to outperform the Russell 2000 Index by 200 basis points annually, after fees, through the implementation of our quantitative model.

- Large-Cap Core 130/30: seeks to outperform the Russell 1000 Index over a market cycle by investing both long and short in U.S. equities.
- International 130/30: seeks to outperform the MSCI EAFE Index by 3% annually, after fees.
- International Equity: seeks to outperform the MSCI EAFE Index by 1.5% annually, after fees.
- Quantitative Global Equity: seeks to outperform the MSCI AWCI Index.
- Quantitative Emerging Markets: seeks to outperform the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.
- Quantitative Emerging Markets ex-Iran: seeks to outperform the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.
- US Equity Market Neutral: seeks to deliver absolute returns with moderate volatility and little or no correlation to the broad equity markets.

The investment process for our quantitative investment strategies can be described in three steps: 1) a multi-factor stock selection model ranks the stock selection universe in order of attractiveness; 2) a quantitative portfolio construction method selects active portfolio weights by balancing expected returns and expected risks of individual stocks; and 3) a systematic trading approach balances opportunity cost versus market impact.

All stock selection models combine factors based upon fundamental and technical factors. Our analysts are well-versed in theoretical and empirical finance, economics and capital market structures. Models are refreshed utilizing quantitative methods and the latest information from data sources.

Each investment team has a clearly defined portfolio construction process. In many cases, this involves the use of a mathematical optimization approach that constructs a portfolio with the highest expected return with the targeted amount of portfolio risk. As part of their process, each investment team uses commercial portfolio optimization software that takes into account the expected excess return forecasts, factor weights, risk constraints and any client specific investment policy guidelines in order to construct portfolios.

The objective of CCMH's rebalancing strategy is to strike the optimal balance between keeping the portfolio current with fresh alpha opportunities and achieving efficient trading costs, which encompasses both market impact and actual trading costs. Our investment

teams take advantage of algorithmic and other systematic strategies that seek to reduce trading costs.

With respect to our 130/30 strategies, the investment team seeks to maintain an approximate net 100% long exposure to the equity market (long market value less short market value) and will generally hold long positions equal to 130% and short positions equal to 30%. However, long and short positions may vary over time, and long equity positions generally may range from 120% to 140%, and corresponding short equity positions may range from 20% to 40%.

You should be aware that there are certain material risks associated with investing in CCMH's quantitative investment strategies. These risks include (without limitation):

- *Common Stock Risk*: Investments in common stocks and other equity securities are particularly subject to the risk of changing economic, stock market, industry and company conditions and the risks inherent in the portfolio managers' ability to anticipate changes that can adversely affect the value of the strategy's holdings.
- *Growth Stock Risk*: If growth companies do not increase their earnings at a rate expected by investors, the market price of the stock may decline significantly, even if earnings show an absolute increase. Growth company stocks also typically lack the dividend yield that may cushion falling stock prices in market downturns.
- *Value Stock Risk*: Value stocks may never reach what the portfolio management team believes is their full value or that they may go down in value. In addition, different types of stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions, and therefore the strategy's performance may be lower or higher than the performance of strategies that invest in other types of equity securities.
- *Valuation Risk*: Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value securities differently. As a result, when a security or other instrument is sold in the market, the amount that the account receives may be less than the amount at which it was valued.
- *Liquidity Risk*: Securities purchased by a strategy that are liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, economic conditions or investor perceptions. The value of illiquid securities may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists, and

accordingly may have a negative effect on the value of the strategy's assets. To meet client requests to withdraw assets, the strategy may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions.

- *Derivatives Risk*: A strategy may lose money using derivatives, regardless of the purpose for using such instruments. Using derivatives may increase the volatility of the strategy's NAV, and the risk assumed as a result of a derivatives investment may be larger than the size of the investment itself.
- *Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Risk*: The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the strategy could result in losses on the strategy's investment in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees that increase their costs versus owning the underlying securities directly.
- *Short Term Trading Risk*: With respect to our Large-Cap Enhanced strategy, due to its trading strategies, the strategy may experience a portfolio turnover rate of greater than 100%. Strategies with high turnover rates (over 100%) often have higher transaction costs and may generate short-term capital gains.
- *Mid-Cap Stock Risk*: Stocks of mid-cap companies may be subject to greater price volatility, significantly lower trading volumes, cyclical, static or moderate growth prospects and greater spreads between their bid and ask prices than stocks of larger companies. Because these companies frequently rely on narrower product lines and niche markets, they may suffer isolated setbacks.
- *Foreign Security and Currency Risk*: Investments in foreign securities are subject to risks that differ in certain ways from those of U.S. issuers. These risk factors include: fluctuating currency values; an opaque currency exchange market in some instances, less liquid trading markets; greater price volatility; political and economic instability; less publicly available information about issuers; changes in U.S. or foreign tax or currency laws; and changes in monetary policy. Foreign securities may be more difficult to sell than U.S. securities.

Investments in foreign securities may involve difficulties in receiving or interpreting financial and economic information, imposition of taxes, higher brokerage and custodian fees, currency rate fluctuations or exchange controls or other government restrictions, including seizure or

nationalization of foreign deposits or assets. Also, it may be difficult to invoke legal protections across borders.

The strategy may also incur higher expenses and costs when making foreign investments, which could affect the strategy's total return. The risks of investing in foreign securities in emerging market countries are likely to be greater than in foreign countries with developed securities markets and more advanced regulatory regimes. Among other things, emerging market countries may have economic structures that are less mature and political systems that are less stable. Moreover, emerging market countries may have less developed securities markets, high inflation, and rapidly changing interest and currency exchange rates. Exchange rate movements may be large and may endure for extended periods of time, affecting either favorably or unfavorably the value of the strategy's assets.

The value of a client's assets may be affected favorably or unfavorably by the changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations. Some currency exchange costs may be incurred by clients when a strategy changes investments from one country to another. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They generally are determined by: i) the forces of supply and demand in the respective markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries; and ii) actual or perceived changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates can also be affected unpredictably by intervention by governments or central banks (or the failure to intervene) or by currency controls or political developments.

Finally, investments in depositary receipts may entail the special risks of foreign investing, including currency exchange fluctuations, government regulations, and the potential for political and economic instability.

- *Short Selling Risk:* With respect to our 130/30 strategies, if a security sold short increases in price, the strategy may have to cover its short position at a higher price than the short sale price, resulting in a loss. The strategy will have substantial short positions and must borrow those securities to make delivery to the buyer. The strategy may not be able to borrow a security that it needs to deliver or it may not be able to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell related long positions before it had intended to do so. Thus, the strategy may not be able to successfully implement its short sale strategy due to limited availability of desired securities or for other reasons.

The strategy also may be required to pay a premium for a security and other transaction costs, which would increase the cost of the security sold short.

The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the strategy may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

Until the strategy replaces a borrowed security, it is required to maintain a segregated account of cash or liquid assets with a broker or custodian to cover the strategy's short position. Generally, securities held in a segregated account cannot be sold unless they are replaced with other liquid assets. The strategy's ability to access the pledged collateral may also be impaired in the event the broker fails to comply with the terms of the contract. In such instances the strategy may not be able to substitute or sell the pledged collateral.

Additionally, the strategy must maintain sufficient liquid assets (less any additional collateral pledged to the broker), marked-to-market daily, to cover the short sale obligations. This may limit the strategy's investment flexibility, as well as its ability to meet redemption requests or other obligations.

Because losses on short sales arise from increases in the value of the security sold short, such losses are theoretically unlimited. By contrast, a loss on a long position arises from decreases in the value of the security and is limited by the fact that a security's value cannot go below zero. By investing the proceeds received from selling securities short, the strategy could be deemed to be employing a form of leverage, which creates special risks. The use of leverage may increase the strategy's exposure to long equity positions and make any change in the strategy's NAV greater than it would be without the use of leverage. This could result in increased volatility of returns. There is no guarantee that the strategy will leverage its portfolio, or if it does, that any such leveraging strategy will be successful.

Regulatory authorities in the U.S. or other countries may restrict the ability of the strategy to fully implement its short-selling strategy, either generally, or with respect to certain industries or countries, which may impact the strategy's ability to fully implement its investment strategies.

PASSIVE INDEX STRATEGY

- **S&P 500® Index**: seeks to provide investment results that correspond to the total return performance (reflecting reinvestment of dividends) of common stocks in the aggregate, as represented by the S&P 500® Index.

The S&P 500® Index strategy is a passive strategy designed to replicate the S&P 500® Index. The portfolio management team believes that improvements over index returns can be

generated through optimizing trading to offset fixed trading costs. They reduce trading costs by using program trading strategies and sophisticated algorithms.

The portfolio is managed to track changes in the composition of the Index, including additions, deletions, and capitalization changes. The investment team utilizes replication, sampling and optimization dependent on portfolio size and customization requirements. Portfolios are reviewed daily and rebalancing/trading occurs around the S&P® Index Committee constituent changes to the Index and/or cashflow trading as required due to dividends, contributions or withdrawals. The strategy seeks to match the Index performance in all market environments.

- *S&P 500® Index Risk:* With respect to our S&P 500® strategy, if the value of the S&P 500® Index declines, the net asset value (“NAV”) of shares of the strategy will also decline. The strategy's ability to mirror the S&P 500® Index may be affected by, among other things, transaction costs; changes in either the makeup of the S&P 500® Index or the number of shares outstanding for the components of the S&P 500® Index; and the timing and amount of contributions to, and redemptions from, the strategy by shareholders. Investments in common stocks and other equity securities are particularly subject to the risk of changing economic, stock market, industry and company conditions and the risks inherent in the portfolio managers' ability to anticipate changes that can adversely affect the value of the strategy's holdings.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

- *Fundamental International Equity:* seeks to outperform the MSCI EAFE Index over a full market cycle.
- *Fundamental Global Equity:* seeks to outperform the MSCI All Country World Index over a full market cycle.

The investment team employs a bottom-up investment approach, incorporating individual company fundamental analysis, industry competitive dynamics, and macroeconomic analysis. Investment professionals on this team obtain information from a variety of sources, including:

- Meetings and discussions with securities industry analysts.
- Discussion of publicly available information with issuers and company personnel.
- On-site inspections and corporate-sponsored meetings.
- Discussion with a company's customers, competitors and suppliers.

- Computerized screening, evaluation, optimization studies and reports.
- Trade journals and services, governmental publications, statistical summaries and analysis.
- Rating agencies, analysts' reports and various news and industry sources.

The team seeks to invest in what it believes are reasonably priced stocks of companies whose earnings are expected to sustainably grow more than 10% per year in each of the next three to five years. To identify such companies, it quantifies long-term secular trends or forces, and identifies the companies that the team believes are poised to benefit from these long-term secular forces. These companies are then added to a "watch list" of companies that the investment team would like to own. The "watch list" is continuously monitored, and when a stock becomes attractively valued, the investment team buys the stock for its client portfolios. Every security that is added to the portfolio must meet the following criteria, all of which are equally important:

- 10% expected earnings growth potential in each of the next three to five years.
- Secular growth trends or forces that can benefit the company.
- Sustainable competitive advantages.
- Lack of reliance on one product, customer or supplier.
- Reasonable valuations relative to long term earnings.

Securities are sold when: i) the investment team's investment thesis has been reassessed or has been changed; ii) valuation becomes too expensive; or iii) the portfolio manager/analyst loses confidence in the investment. The team believes that it is extremely important to learn from historical buy and sell decisions in order to improve the decision making process. Therefore, one year after a security is sold, the investment team performs a one-year post-sale analysis to assess its sell decision and to further understand the company. Despite the inherent limitations associated with studying sell decisions in hindsight, the team finds this exercise helps the team identify sound investment decisions in which stocks were sold at opportune times, and also helps the team identify those stocks sold at inopportune times which may refine its decision-making process going forward.

You should be aware that there are certain material risks associated with investing in CCMH's fundamental international equity strategy. These risks include (without limitation):

- *Common Stock Risk*: Investments in common stocks and other equity securities are particularly subject to the risk of changing economic, stock market, industry and company conditions and the risks inherent in the portfolio managers' ability to anticipate changes that can adversely affect the value of the strategy's holdings.
- *Foreign Security and Currency Risk*: Investments in foreign securities are subject to risks that differ in certain ways from those of U.S. issuers. These

risk factors include: fluctuating currency values; an opaque currency exchange market in some instances, less liquid trading markets; greater price volatility; political and economic instability; less publicly available information about issuers; changes in U.S. or foreign tax or currency laws; and changes in monetary policy. Foreign securities may be more difficult to sell than U.S. securities.

Investments in foreign securities may involve difficulties in receiving or interpreting financial and economic information, imposition of taxes, higher brokerage and custodian fees, currency rate fluctuations or exchange controls or other government restrictions, including seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits or assets. Also, it may be difficult to invoke legal protections across borders.

The strategy may also incur higher expenses and costs when making foreign investments, which could affect the strategy's total return. The risks of investing in foreign securities in emerging market countries are likely to be greater than in foreign countries with developed securities markets and more advanced regulatory regimes. Among other things, emerging market countries may have economic structures that are less mature and political systems that are less stable. Moreover, emerging market countries may have less developed securities markets, high inflation, and rapidly changing interest and currency exchange rates. Exchange rate movements may be large and may endure for extended periods of time, affecting either favorably or unfavorably the value of the strategy's assets.

The value of a client's assets may be affected favorably or unfavorably by the changes in currency rates and exchange control regulations. Some currency exchange costs may be incurred by clients when a strategy changes investments from one country to another. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. They generally are determined by: i) the forces of supply and demand in the respective markets and the relative merits of investments in different countries; and ii) actual or perceived changes in interest rates and other complex factors, as seen from an international perspective. Currency exchange rates can also be affected unpredictably by intervention by governments or central banks (or the failure to intervene) or by currency controls or political developments.

Finally, investments in depositary receipts may entail the special risks of foreign investing, including currency exchange fluctuations, government regulations, and the potential for political and economic instability.

- Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Risk: The risks of owning an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the underlying securities they are designed to

track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in it being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Disruptions in the markets for the securities underlying ETFs purchased or sold by the strategy could result in losses on the strategy's investment in ETFs. ETFs also have management fees that increase their costs versus owning the underlying securities directly.

- **Valuation Risk:** Uncertainties in the conditions of the financial market, unreliable reference data, lack of transparency and inconsistency of valuation models and processes may lead to inaccurate asset pricing. In addition, other market participants may value securities differently. As a result, when a security or other instrument is sold in the market, the amount that the account receives may be less than the amount at which it was valued.
- **Liquidity Risk:** Securities purchased by a strategy that are liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid due to events relating to the issuer of the securities, market events, economic conditions or investor perceptions. The value of illiquid securities may reflect a discount from the market price of comparable securities for which a liquid market exists, and accordingly may have a negative effect on the value of the strategy's assets. To meet client requests to withdraw assets, the strategy may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

There are no legal or disciplinary events involving CCMH that are material to our advisory business or to the management of your account to report at this time. In the event that CCMH has been engaged as a subadviser to your account, please refer to the Form ADV of the investment adviser for a description of material disciplinary events, if any, involving such investment adviser.

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

The following relationships or arrangements with related persons are material to our business and may create potential conflicts of interest:

Broker-dealers

Some of our employees, including some of our executive officers, are registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Association (FINRA) as representatives and principals of NYLIFE Distributors LLC. NYLIFE Distributors is our affiliate and is registered as a broker-

dealer with the SEC.

We serve as the subadviser for various registered investment companies known as *The MainStay Funds*, which are advised by New York Life Investments. NYLIFE Distributors serves as the principal underwriter and distributor of *The MainStay Funds*. In limited circumstances, our employees may recommend that our clients purchase *The MainStay Funds*.

In addition, certain of our employees may sell interests in pooled investment vehicles, also known as *Private Investment Funds*, to institutional clients. These *Private Investment Funds* are not required to be registered with the SEC as investment companies. At times, we may manage certain of these *Private Investment Funds*, or they may be managed by certain of our affiliated investment advisers.

Other than for transactions involving *Private Investment Funds* and *The MainStay Funds*, we do not use affiliated broker-dealers to execute securities transactions for our clients.

Investment Companies and Other Pooled Investment Vehicles

We serve as a subadviser for *The MainStay Funds*. We may also offer or serve as adviser or subadviser to *Private Investment Funds* from time to time. Conflicts may arise as to the allocation of investment opportunities among *The MainStay Funds*, the *Private Investment Funds* and our other clients. We have Allocation Procedures in place to make sure that all of our clients are treated fairly and that over time no client's account receives preferential treatment in the allocation of investment opportunities. (see the "*Brokerage Practices*" section below).

Investment Advisers

We have material relationships with the following affiliated federally registered investment advisers:

- New York Life Investments LLC (File No. 801-77396): As noted in the "*Advisory Services- Ownership Structure*" section above, certain compliance and other support functions within CCMH are supported by the resources and services of New York Life Investments. In addition, CCMH serves as subadviser to New York Life Investments in connection the management of certain portfolios of *The MainStay Funds*.
- Cornerstone Capital Management LLC (File No. 801-45262): CCMH has an ownership stake in Cornerstone Capital Management LLC ("Cornerstone LLC"). CCMH's Chief Executive Officer (Andrew Wyatt) and President/Chief Investment Officer (Thomas Kamp) also function in these roles for Cornerstone LLC. In these roles, Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Kamp may face an inherent conflict with his respective responsibilities to CCMH and

Cornerstone LLC. Cornerstone LLC may also share fees with CCMH. Each firm's management team, as well as management from NYLIM is cognizant of these potential conflicts, and strives to ensure each individual's Cornerstone LLC responsibilities do not impair his responsibilities and obligations to CCMH.

From time to time, we may enter into arrangements with our affiliated investment advisers to recommend clients to each other. If we pay a cash fee to anyone for soliciting clients on our behalf or if we receive a cash fee from another investment adviser for recommending clients to it, we comply with the requirements of the SEC's cash solicitation rule to the extent that they apply. This rule requires a written agreement between the investment adviser and the person soliciting clients on its behalf. The rule may also require in certain circumstances that the soliciting person provide a disclosure document to the potential client at the time that the solicitation is made. As required by the rule, we will not engage another person to solicit clients on our behalf if that person has been subject to securities regulatory or criminal action within the preceding ten years.

Banking Institution

CCMH provides investment advisory services to New York Life Trust Company, a related person and a New York State chartered trust company, for a collective investment trust. Some officers and employees of CCMH are also officers, employees or directors of New York Life Trust Company.

CCMH also serves as subadviser to a collective investment trust for which New York Life Trust Company acts as trustee, and is the named custodian.

Insurance Company or Agency

CCMH is a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of New York Life and may, at times, provide investment advice to certain New York Life accounts including separate accounts that are investment vehicles for the assets of pension and profit-sharing plans. New York Life may also invest in the *Private Investment Funds* that we or our affiliates manage.

ITEM 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS AND PERSONAL TRADING

CODE OF ETHICS AND PERSONAL TRADING

CCMH has a fiduciary relationship with our clients that requires that we and our employees place the interests of our clients first and foremost. As such, our Code of Ethics (“Code”) covers all employees and sets forth guidelines that promote ethical conduct generally. In addition to the Code’s policies regarding personal securities trading, the Code requires our employees to follow policies and procedures relating to the conduct standards of our Code including: conflicts of interest, inside information and information barriers, gifts and entertainment, personal political contributions, and selective disclosure of mutual fund portfolio holdings. A copy of our Code is available upon request. Our contact information appears on the cover page of this brochure.

While we permit our employees to engage in personal securities transactions, as a company we recognize that these transactions may raise potential conflicts of interests. This is particularly true when they involve securities owned by, or considered for purchase or sale for, a client account.

We address potential conflicts of interests in our Code by requiring that, with regard to investments and investment opportunities, our employees’ first obligation is to our clients. Our Code requires that all of our employees adhere to the highest duty of trust and fair dealing. In addition, all employees must conduct their personal securities transactions in a manner that does not interfere with any client’s portfolio transactions, or take inappropriate advantage of an employee’s relationship with a client.

The Code covers all CCMH employees, and all employees are considered “Access Persons” under the Code. Access Persons are defined as officers or directors or persons who have access to non-public information regarding any client's purchase or sale of securities, or information regarding the portfolio holdings of any mutual fund advised by CCMH. Specifically, all employees are subject to the following restrictions:

- May not purchase or sell “Covered Securities” without pre-clearance through our Compliance Department. Covered Securities include everything except: i) transactions involving direct obligations of the US Government; ii) shares of unaffiliated open end investment companies; iii) commercial paper; iv) certificates of deposit; and v) high quality short term investments and interests in qualified state college tuition programs.
- May not profit from the purchase and sale or sale and purchase of the same Covered Security within 60 days.
- May not trade in securities of issuers that appear on our restricted list.
- May not trade while in possession of material, non-public information.

- May not engage in short-term trading (the purchase and sale or sale and purchase within 30 days) of any mutual fund advised or subadvised by us.
- Must complete and keep current an annual Conflicts of Interest Questionnaire concerning any potential conflicts.
- Must adhere to restrictions regarding the receipt and giving of gifts and entertainment.
- May not purchase securities in initial public offerings or in connection with private placements except with the express written prior approval of our Chief Compliance Officer.
- May not participate in Investment Clubs.
- Must file quarterly reports and certifications of covered trading activity.

Further, we require “Investment Personnel” to adhere to additional provisions in the Code as described below. Investment Personnel are defined as employees who in connection with their regular functions make or participate in making recommendations regarding the purchase or sale of securities for client accounts (i.e., portfolio managers, traders and analysts):

- May not purchase or sell securities (subject to a *de minimus* threshold) for their own account if such securities have been purchased or sold for a client account in the prior seven days, or can reasonably be expected to be purchased or sold for a client account in the next seven days.
- May not trade in options with respect to individual securities.

PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of providing its investment advisory services, CCMH may recommend that clients purchase or sell securities or interests in which our affiliates have a material financial interest. For example:

- We may purchase or sell shares of affiliated mutual funds, *The MainStay Funds*, for client accounts.
- We may recommend investments to our clients that the clients of our advisory affiliates also own.

- We or an affiliate may serve as the general partner for a pooled investment vehicle that we advise and recommend to clients and that charges a performance-based management fee.
- We may, at times, provide investment advice to certain New York Life accounts including separate accounts that are investment vehicles for the assets of pension and profit-sharing plans. At times, we may recommend that clients purchase or sell securities that are held in these affiliated accounts or take positions in these affiliated accounts with an opposite conviction from client accounts.

As a result of these recommendations and potential transactions, potential conflicts of interest could arise between us and our clients. These potential conflicts may include:

- Preferential allocation of investment opportunities to client accounts that pay a performance-based management fee.
- Using information concerning transactions in our advisory affiliate's client accounts, or in *The MainStay Funds*, to the benefit of our client accounts.
- Placing trades for affiliated accounts, if any, before or after trades for our other accounts to take advantage of (or avoid) market impact.
- Unfair allocation of limited investment opportunities between our affiliated and unaffiliated accounts.

To mitigate these potential conflicts of interest, CCMH has adopted several trading procedures that are intended to ensure that all client accounts are treated fairly and equitably (see the "*Brokerage Practices*" section below).

In addition, to address potential conflicts of interest across affiliates, each adviser affiliate, except between CCMH and Cornerstone LLC, operates independently with respect to investment strategy, trading and operations. Furthermore, affiliates are generally not privy to another affiliate's information (i.e. investment decisions, research, client information) that may potentially pose conflicts of interest. Specifically, CCMH has established information barrier policies between CCMH and its affiliated advisers, with the exception of Cornerstone LLC, that serve to limit the dissemination of material non-public information. In the event such information is shared, appropriate controls are placed around the information in order to limit any potential conflicts of interest.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

BROKERAGE PRACTICES

When we select or recommend a broker-dealer for transactions in our clients' accounts, we consider a number of factors regarding the broker-dealer and the reasonableness of its compensation. The factors we consider in selecting a broker-dealer and determining the reasonableness of its compensation include:

- Security price and spreads;
- Commission rates, if applicable;
- Pre-trade and post-trade analysis;
- Available Algorithm Performance;
- Size of the order;
- Integrity, reputation, financial responsibility and stability;
- Market knowledge and ability to understand trading characteristics of the security and overall performance (i.e., trading expertise);
- Nature and extent of services and frequency of coverage;
- Ability of counterparty to execute in desired volume and act on a confidential basis;
- Willingness of the Broker to commit capital;
- Access to underwritten offerings and secondary markets;
- Operational efficiency and facilities that the broker makes available (including trading networks, access to multiple floor brokers and markets, and significant resources for positioning as principals); and
- Nature and extent of services (i.e. proprietary research and access to third party research).

When selecting broker-dealers to execute transactions on behalf of our clients' accounts, our policy is to seek to obtain the best net results based on the factors noted above. This is commonly referred to as "best execution." After due consideration is paid to all of these factors, it may be in a client's best interest to pay a higher commission, spread or other compensation in order to receive best execution. We continually evaluate brokerage activity and periodically may re-negotiate commission rates.

We may also effect transactions in over-the-counter (OTC) securities directly with principals or market makers by paying a mark-up within the spread of the bid and ask prices of the security and without incurring a commission charge. In addition, we may effect transactions in OTC securities on an agency basis when liquidity permits. The purchase price of an OTC security acquired in an agency transaction could include compensation to the broker-dealer in the form of a mark-up relative to the broker-dealer's original cost in addition to a commission.

When selecting a broker-dealer, we do not consider its referral of clients to us. We also do not consider its sale of shares of *The MainStay Funds* or of any private funds that we or any of our affiliates advise. While we may direct brokerage to broker-dealers that have consulting divisions that might refer clients or investors to us, we have no agreements to do so.

DIRECTED BROKERAGE

Under certain circumstances, our clients may direct us to use certain broker-dealers to execute trades for their account, or they may designate the commission rates to be paid. These types of requests from a client may relate to all of the transactions in the client's account, a specific portion of transactions in its account, or the client may require that we use our best efforts to satisfy its request.

When we satisfy a client's request to direct brokerage, we may not be able to achieve the most favorable execution of transactions for that client. Clients who direct us to execute their trades with certain broker-dealers or with certain types of broker-dealers may lose the benefit of more favorable commission rates or otherwise more favorable executions that may be obtained, for example, when we bunch or aggregate client orders. In addition, there may be times when trading with a directed broker-dealer occurs before or after we have completed the execution of other transactions in that security for other clients.

A directed trade may be executed directly with the broker-dealer or it may be "stepped out" to that broker-dealer. In a step-out transaction, we bunch client directed broker accounts with non-directed broker accounts and request that the executing broker allocate a portion of the transaction to the directed broker. In that event, the broker providing execution services would differ from a particular client's directed broker.

SOFT DOLLARS

CCMH receives brokerage and research services from broker-dealers that execute portfolio transactions for clients, and from third parties with which such broker-dealers have arrangements. We receive both proprietary research and third party research. The brokerage commissions that are used to acquire research in these types of arrangements are known as "soft dollars."

When we use client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other services from a broker dealer or third party, we receive a benefit because we do not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services ourselves. As a result, we may have an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on our interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than our clients' interest in receiving most favorable execution of trades. The services benefit us by allowing us, at no additional cost to the Firm to:

- Supplement our own research, analysis and execution activities.
- Receive the views and information of individuals and research staffs of other securities firms.
- Gain access to persons having special expertise on certain companies, industries, countries, areas of the economy, and market factors.

CCMH uses agency transactions, including OTC agency transactions, to generate soft dollar credits in order to pay for “soft dollar” services. It is our policy that when several brokers can satisfy our obligation to obtain “best execution,” we may place orders with brokers that provide us with brokerage and research services and products. This may be done either directly or through third parties with which these broker-dealers have arrangements, subject to applicable legal requirements.

The nature of the “soft dollar” products and services provided to CCMH by brokerage firms varies from time to time, but generally includes, among other information, the following:

- Traditional research reports analyzing the performance of a particular stock or company.
- Seminars or conferences (excluding the cost of travel, entertainment, and meals).
- Current and historical financial data concerning particular companies and their securities.
- Information and analysis concerning portfolio strategy, securities markets and economic and industry matters.
- Market Data and economic data, including pricing, availability of securities, and trading volumes
- Technical and statistical models and studies dealing with various investment opportunities, values, risks and trends.

As a result of our soft dollar practices, we may cause clients to pay commissions or mark-ups or mark-downs higher than those charged by other broker-dealers in return for soft dollar benefits. This is known as “paying up”. We use soft dollar benefits to service all of our clients’ accounts, not just those clients whose brokerage commissions or mark-ups or mark-downs paid for those benefits. Nonetheless, we seek to generally correlate services paid with soft dollar commissions with those services that are applicable to the specific strategies. As such, commissions generated by passively managed accounts are typically not used to pay for services benefiting only actively managed accounts.

An inherent conflict of interest exists with respect to the use of soft dollars because of our ability to purchase certain products and services on a cash basis using our own resources. Thus, we have an incentive to disregard our best execution obligation when directing transactions and an incentive to generate more trades to earn soft dollar credits for services. To manage this conflict, soft dollar services are reviewed to determine in good faith that the amount of commissions paid is reasonable in relation to the value of the

brokerage and research services provided. In addition, we only enter into soft dollar arrangements for services and products that qualify under the "safe harbor" provisions set forth in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Section 28(e)"), as amended.

MIXED-USE SERVICES

As noted above, we only use client brokerage commissions and pay mark-ups and mark-downs to pay for brokerage and research products and services that are eligible under Section 28(e). Sometimes, a portion of the brokerage and research products and services we use are eligible under Section 28(e) and another portion is not eligible. These are referred to as "mixed-use" products and services.

In the case of "mixed-use" products and services, we will make cash payments for the non-eligible Section 28(e) portion. Because we benefit to the extent that client brokerage commissions pay for the products and services, our receipt of these mixed-use products and services and our determination of the appropriate allocation between our cash payments and client brokerage commissions create a conflict of interest. We make a good faith allocation between the research and non-research use of services and use our own funds to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes.

AGGREGATION AND ALLOCATION

If we believe that the purchase or sale of the same security is in the best interest of more than one client, we may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased. We will not aggregate trades (also known as "bunching" trades) unless we believe that doing so is consistent with our duty to seek best execution for our clients. It is the trader's responsibility to determine whether aggregation is appropriate for orders sent to the trading desk. Generally, concurrently open orders with similar instructions will be aggregated. The following, however, are examples of situations where the trader may decide that aggregation is not appropriate:

- Commingled limit and market orders, unless the prices at which the market orders have been executed are at least as favorable as the limit price;
- Principal basket trades with limit or market orders;
- Subsequent to a principal basket trade being sent to brokers dealers for their bids, an order is placed for the same security or securities;
- Orders that are significantly smaller than concurrently open orders for the same security, if determined that aggregation would not be consistent with best execution (with respect to the small client) and that there is no indication of front-running or other suspicious activity;
- Orders with special instructions that differ from one another;
- Lack of similar accounts due to portfolio limitation constraints; and

- Trades executed for an account-specific reason, e.g. investing or raising cash, correction of a trade error.

When we allocate bunched trades to client accounts, we follow procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that we do not favor the interest of one client over another. We allocate aggregated orders to accounts pro-rata based on the size of each eligible account. Using this methodology, each account receives the average unit price and bears its pro-rata share of transaction costs. With respect to partial fills, if an order is placed for one or more clients on a particular day and that order is not fully completed, then at the end of the trading day the amount that did “fill” is treated as a completed transaction. The partially filled order is then allocated pro-rata by the trader to each account.

For account rebalancing in the Large Cap Enhanced, Large-Cap Value, Large-Cap Core 130/30, Mid-Cap Core and Mid-Cap Value quantitative investment strategies, we aggregate accounts according to certain factors into one of several (always a prime number) tranches and employ a trade rotation schedule that seeks to achieve efficient trading costs. We will generally rotate our trading so that we will trade each tranche independently, beginning with the first tranche and ending with the last tranche and repeating this rotation as necessary in an effort to avoid positive or negative bias with respect to any one account.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

MONITORING

CCMH continuously monitors all managed accounts in an effort to ensure that client objectives are being achieved. Each CCMH investment team has primary responsibility for reviewing the accounts it manages, including reviewing the appropriateness of portfolio holdings and transactions in light of each account’s investment objectives, guidelines and restrictions.

Investment teams hold meetings frequently to discuss portfolio positions, strategies, trends and quantitative factors. CCMH’s Investment Committee also conducts quarterly strategy reviews which typically include a review of portfolio holdings, characteristics, and account performance versus portfolio benchmarks.

In addition, a supervisor or his delegate reviews all CCMH trading activity to ensure that all trading has been conducted in accordance with the firm’s policies and procedures. In all cases, accounts are subject to review by Compliance Personnel who monitor account trading on a daily basis with the assistance of the Charles River Development Trading System (“CRD”). CRD is our front-end trade order management and compliance system that incorporates pre-trade and post-trade compliance testing against account restrictions. Our Compliance Personnel review and investigate any alerts or breaches identified by the system.

Our Broker Review Committee also oversees our brokerage and trading practices as well as our soft dollar program. The Broker Review Committee typically meets on a quarterly basis and consists of portfolio managers, traders, research analysts, operations and compliance personnel. The Committee reviews the quality of services received from brokers taking into account factors such as coverage, research, and execution. Actual brokerage activity relative to the projected brokerage activity is reviewed and activity that is not consistent with the related projections is discussed. In addition, the Broker Review Committee, with the assistance of the portfolio managers, reviews each soft dollar service to confirm that the soft dollar commissions are reasonable in light of the value of services being provided.

Finally, with respect to custodial reconciliations, our Portfolio Administration Operations Manager assigns a portfolio accountant (independent of the trading and investment functions) to each client account. On a daily basis the accountant reconciles our records for cash, transactions, and holdings to the custodian bank's records, and researches and resolves any discrepancies. A significant portion of this daily reconciliation process has been automated to avoid mistakes and to reinforce controls. These reconciliations are also reviewed and approved by the Portfolio Administration Supervisor on a monthly basis. All position and cash transaction reconciliation breaks are recorded and tracked via Aged Breaks reporting, and aging and resolution status are reviewed and approved by the Portfolio Administration Supervisor on a weekly basis. Our Operations team also downloads trades electronically from the trading system to the portfolio accounting system, and electronically matches trades to broker confirms.

CLIENT REPORTING

The content and frequency of client reports varies by client. CCMH typically discusses a client's reporting requirements as part of the contract negotiations. Generally the client's requirements are included in the investment management agreement signed by CCMH and the client. Our client reports typically include portfolio holdings, transaction and performance information, and may include information covering capital markets and portfolio outlook. Customized reporting is typically provided as frequently as desired by clients.

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

Currently, CCMH has entered into an agreement with McMorgan & Company LLC, a federally registered investment adviser that was formerly affiliated with CCMH. Under this agreement, CCMH compensates McMorgan for solicitation and other client-related services that McMorgan provides to CCMH's existing clients and prospective clients in the Taft-Hartley market. Under the agreement, CCMH pays a portion of its advisory fee to McMorgan. Also, CCMH may enter into agreements to pay McMorgan a share of incentive or performance fees paid to CCMH by such clients.

From time to time, we may also enter into agreements with our affiliated investment advisers to refer clients to each other. In this case we may pay or receive a cash fee for such referrals. If we pay or receive a cash fee for client referrals, we comply with the requirements of the SEC's cash solicitation rule to the extent that they apply.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

We do not have direct custody of client funds or securities. All client accounts are maintained at qualified custodians, such as banks or broker-dealers that are chosen by the client. Clients receive account statements directly from their custodians. In addition, clients receive duplicate account statements from us. When you receive an account statement from us, you are encouraged to compare it to the account statement that you received from your custodian. The two account statements should be consistent.

In rare cases, we may be deemed to have indirect custody of a client's account either because the account is custodied with an affiliate, or because we can deduct management fees directly from their account. When we are deemed to have indirect custody of a client's account, we comply fully with the custody rules under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

We have investment discretion to manage securities on behalf of client accounts. Clients may impose restrictions on this discretion by, among other things, prohibiting the purchase of specific securities, or prohibiting the purchase of securities within a specific industry. Clients may also restrict the use of certain broker-dealers to execute trades, or may restrict the amount of securities that can be bought or sold within the account.

Client imposed restrictions are detailed in the client's investment advisory agreement. Prior to boarding a new client account, we obtain all necessary information to ensure that the account, including any relevant restrictions, is properly established on our trading and accounting systems.

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

CCMH has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy. This Policy is designed to ensure that all proxies are voted in the best interest of our clients without regard to our interests or the interests of our affiliates.

To assist us in researching and voting proxies, we have engaged Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") which is a third party proxy service provider. Where a client has

contractually delegated proxy voting authority to us, we vote proxies in accordance with ISS' standard voting guidelines unless the client provides us with alternative guidelines. Alternative guidelines must be detailed in the client's investment advisory agreement.

A portfolio manager can override an ISS voting recommendation if he/she believes it is in the best interest of our clients to vote otherwise. To override an ISS recommendation, the portfolio manager must submit a written override request to our Compliance Department. Upon receipt of an override request, Compliance reviews the request to determine whether any potential material conflict of interests exist between us and our clients.

Material Conflicts may exist when we or one of our affiliates:

- Manages the issuer's or proponent's pension plan.
- Administers the issuer's or proponent's employee benefit plan.
- Provides brokerage, underwriting, insurance or banking services to the issuer or proponent.
- Manages money for an employee group.

Additional Material Conflicts may exist if one of our executives is a close relative of, or has a personal or business relationship with:

- An executive of the issuer or proponent.
- A director of the issuer or proponent.
- A person who is a candidate to be a director of the issuer.
- A participant in the proxy contest.
- A proponent of a proxy proposal.

If a potential conflict exists, Compliance refers the override requests to our Proxy Voting Committee for appropriate resolution. The Proxy Voting Committee considers the facts and circumstances of the potential conflict, and determines how to vote. This determination could include: permitting or denying the override request; delegating the vote to an independent third party; or obtaining voting instructions from the client.

A copy of our Proxy Voting Policy and information as to how proxies, if any, were voted is available upon request. Our contact information appears on the cover page of this brochure.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

At this time, CCMH is not required to file a balance sheet for our most recent fiscal year because we do not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client six months or more in advance.

Further, registered investment advisers are required to provide certain financial information or disclosures about their financial condition. CCMH has no financial condition that impairs its ability to meet contractual commitments to clients, and has never been the subject of a bankruptcy proceeding.

ITEM 19: REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE-REGISTERED ADVISERS

CCMH is registered with the SEC and provides notice filings to certain states. We are not registered with any state securities authorities.