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Form ADV Part 2A — March 29, 2019

This brochure (the “**Brochure**”) provides information about the qualifications and business practices of PCCP, LLC (“**PCCP**”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (310) 414-7870 or by email at investorrelations@pccpllc.com. The information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) or by any state securities authority.

PCCP is registered as an investment adviser with the SEC. Registration with the SEC does not imply any level of skill or training.

Additional information about PCCP also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 – Material Changes

This Brochure has been revised since our last annual update of this Brochure dated March 30, 2018. 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 Investor Relations at (310) 414-7870 or investorrelations@pccpllc.com.

The following is a summary of certain clarifying changes to this Brochure since our last annual update:

Item 4 – Advisory Business has been revised to include our office in Atlanta and to provide additional disclosure regarding our regulatory assets under management.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation has been revised to include disclosures regarding fees charged in advance or in arrears, investment opportunities shared with a joint venture partner and expenses related to ongoing management and maintenance of our Clients (as defined under Item 4 herein).

Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss has been revised to include disclosures regarding our hedging practices.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading has been revised to include additional disclosures regarding monitoring of certain employee activities and purchases of limited partnership interests from investors.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices has been revised to include disclosures regarding interest rate swaps or caps and principal or cross transactions

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation has been revised to include disclosures regarding fees paid to placement agents.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

PCCP, LLC (“PCCP,” “us,” or “we”) provides real estate investment advisory services to (1) privately placed pooled investment vehicles (“Funds”) and (2) certain institutional investors through separately managed accounts (“Managed Accounts” and, together with the Funds, “Clients”). For the purpose of accommodating the tax, compliance, regulatory or commercial objectives of particular Fund investors, PCCP may also establish alternative investment vehicles that will invest alongside and/or in place of a Fund.

PCCP has been in business since 1998, and is majority owned by its managing member, CGKL I, LLC. CGKL I, LLC is owned and controlled by PCCP’s senior management team. Each of AMP Capital Investors US Real Estate, LLC and the California State Teachers’ Retirement System (collectively “Minority Owners”) hold significant minority interests in PCCP of less than 25% each. These interests carry customary minority shareholder protection rights, but do not give either investor a controlling influence over PCCP.

PCCP provides both debt and equity to core, value-added, and opportunistic real estate projects throughout the United States. With offices in New York, San Francisco, Sacramento, Atlanta and Los Angeles, PCCP seeks to provide real estate owners and investors with a broad range of options to meet capital requirements. PCCP has originated over \$19 billion of debt and equity transactions over 20 plus years and continues to look for value-added investment opportunities with operators seeking fast and reliable capital. As of December 31, 2018, PCCP had \$9.00 billion in assets under management, including its non-securities assets under management, to which it provides investment advice on both a discretionary and non-discretionary basis, depending on the Client agreement. As of December 31, 2018, assets under management that we manage on a discretionary basis, including non-securities assets under management, was \$5.45 billion. Assets under management that we manage on a non-discretionary basis, including non-securities assets under management, were \$3.55 billion. PCCP does not include non-securities assets under management in its regulatory assets under management for purposes of its SEC registration and examination. PCCP does not provide investment advice with respect to any type of publicly traded securities.

For Funds, PCCP identifies, acquires, manages, monitors, and sells investments for each Fund in accordance with each Fund’s offering documents and governing documents. PCCP provides investment advice to Managed Accounts based on the Managed Account’s investment advisory agreement with PCCP, the terms of which are negotiated by the investor and PCCP.

Throughout this Brochure, we disclose a number of conflicts of interest and provide summaries of a number of our policies and procedures designed to detect and address these and other conflicts. We encourage Fund investors, potential investors, Clients and potential clients to review our policies and procedures and inquire directly with us about our conflicts. Our compliance policies and procedures are available for review in our offices upon request.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

Fees

We do not have a set basis for compensation by our Clients, but instead negotiate fee arrangements on a case by case basis. With respect to new Funds that we create, this negotiation will often take place between PCCP and the prospective lead investor(s) in the Fund. Fee arrangements may involve a combination of one or more of the following: (1) a percentage of the value of the assets under management, (2) variable performance-based fees, (3) origination fees, or (4) fixed fees, each as described below.

Based on Assets Under Management. In certain cases, PCCP charges fees based on assets under management. Such fees may be calculated as gross asset value (i.e., without consideration of third-party debt), net asset value (i.e., after deducting third-party debt), capital commitment (either investor commitment to the investment vehicle or commitment by the investment vehicle to an investment), or invested equity (i.e., the outstanding basis of the Client’s investment).

Variable-Based Performance Fees. In certain instances, PCCP charges fees based on a portion of the investment

profit we generate. Profit may be calculated in a number of ways, including after deduction of the cost of capital.

Acquisition Fee. PCCP sometimes charges a one-time, initial fee for creating an investment for a Client with respect to the non-securities acquisition of real estate equity interests. Such fees may be calculated on gross asset value, net asset value, investor commitment, or investor basis, per the terms of the Client's negotiated governing documents.

Fixed Fees. PCCP may, from time to time, charge a fixed fee for investing a Client's capital. Such fees are determined by negotiation. Fees may be charged to the Client or investor directly, or may be borne by the Fund if there are multiple investors in the Fund. Fees, and the method in which fees are paid by the Client, are always determined by negotiation, regardless of whether the fee is borne directly by the investor or the Fund. Our fees are generally assessed based on capital commitments or invested equity, measured quarterly and are automatically deducted from Client accounts – although, again, the exact arrangements are subject to negotiation.

In addition to the above fees, investors are advised that they are generally responsible for the payment or reimbursement of incidental fees and expenses for services rendered by PCCP, its affiliates, and other unaffiliated third parties, such as third-party custodians or information service providers, that are not otherwise covered under the applicable governing agreements of the particular Fund or Managed Account.

In some cases, investors have negotiated for management fees to be calculated based on invested capital. Such fees might be seen as incenting PCCP to invest capital for the sake of fees, rather than as a result of an attractive investment opportunity. Generally in such cases, PCCP is also entitled to receive performance fees and we believe that our desire to earn performance fees mitigates any misalignment with investors resulting from fees earned only on invested capital.

Some of our Clients calculate fees after the investment period on the basis of “invested capital” or “unreturned” capital as opposed to gross or net asset value. It is possible for an investment to result in a temporary or permanent loss of capital. PCCP has Valuation Policies and in certain instances it is possible for our valuation to show an investment at zero value while that investment still has unreturned capital and therefore creates management fees. In our discretion, from time to time, we have waived fees that are contractually due when an asset has finally resolved leaving outstanding unreturned or invested capital, or when we believe that the asset, although unresolved, no longer consumes material management effort and will only produce nominal future proceeds. We have elected to make such waivers when we believe we are implementing the “spirit” of the management fee arrangement. Such waivers operate for the benefit of investors by reducing the fee that would be due by the “letter” of the organizational documents of the vehicle in question.

Depending on the arrangement with each Client, PCCP may charge fees in advance or in arrears. If a Client terminates its advisory relationship with PCCP after having paid fees charged in advance, PCCP will refund such fees in accordance with and to the extent required by the terms of the applicable Client agreement. While PCCP typically charges fees on a quarterly basis, certain Clients have made different arrangements as documented in their agreements with PCCP. PCCP may either invoice a Managed Account client or deduct the fee from the account balance. PCCP typically deducts fees directly from the account balance of the Funds. Under no circumstances will PCCP charge fees six months or more in advance.

Investors in a Fund should refer to the offering memorandum for the applicable Fund, as well as any related legal agreements, such as the limited partnership agreement, subscription documents, and investment management agreements for additional details on the fees charged and other critical information. Investors in Managed Accounts should refer to the investment management agreement governing the account for additional details on the fees charged and other critical information.

Expenses

Each of our agreements with Clients specifies the types of expenses that are reimbursable to PCCP. To increase our transparency on expenses, we have adopted a policy of including in our Fund financial statements an itemization of reimbursed expenses. To increase transparency further, we discuss below our policies on certain expenses and

the selection of service providers at the asset level and at the Fund or Managed Account level.

Consultants, Attorneys, Accountants. PCCP uses numerous consultants, attorneys and accountants in the operation of its businesses. For audit matters on Funds and Managed Accounts, PCCP generally receives bids from two firms and chooses one based on quality of service. Other consultants, such as environmental consultants, tax consultants, and attorneys, are engaged on a time and materials basis, in most cases. Because we see efficiencies over time from using the same firms, it is generally the case that service providers are working on more than one project at a time for multiple Clients. In addition, it is possible that such service providers are also working on corporate matters for PCCP.

We ask service providers to bill PCCP separately for their corporate work, so that each Client bears only its appropriate share of costs. We review such charges in detail and challenge anything that appears to be malapportioned, but there is the risk that the service provider has not allocated its charges accurately. We have a written policy that service providers may not do corporate work for PCCP or its employees and their affiliates without such work being billed and charged separately at rates equal to those that PCCP's Clients pay.

Unpaid Advice. PCCP often receives complimentary advice from service providers. For example, real estate brokerage firms regularly provide PCCP with leasing and market data and specialized analyses that PCCP uses generically in its investment operations. PCCP views these situations as a form of discount provided by the service provider to encourage PCCP to hire the service provider for compensated work in the future. Unfortunately, there is no way to allocate these "discounts" to specific Clients and tie them to future engagements. Similarly, law firms may supply a Client advice that is uncompensated if a deal does not close. PCCP tracks deals that do not close and does not allow law firms to make up for lost compensation by charging a premium on other deals or other Clients and monitors its legal invoices accordingly. PCCP generally has a stable of advisers it uses, which PCCP believes provide services that are in the best interests of its Clients. PCCP believes that all of its Clients are benefitted by these arrangements.

Third-Party Service Providers. PCCP generally hires reputable service firms to manage, lease and sell the assets that its Clients own, or to procure mortgages for them. Where the market is deep enough, we generally receive proposals from at least two firms. We do not always choose our service provider on the basis of lowest cost. Rather, we choose on the basis of cost, capability, view on valuation, and familiarity with the asset (i.e., has the firm in question sold or leased the asset before), and potential future flow to PCCP in all of its investment strategies, including potential flow that may benefit another Client. Because PCCP acts in the best interest of its Clients and is compensated to a significant extent based on performance, PCCP tries to maximize the profit on each asset, and therefore it seeks to choose the best service provider, which is not always the lowest-cost provider. However, some third-party service providers may subcontract out some services, such as property managers who, for example, may subcontract landscapers. In these situations, a service provider may subcontract and may do so at a discount for its own profit and may not pass those savings onto PCCP. PCCP reserves the right to approve subcontracts that are material but may not be aware when the service provider is receiving a discount or have the power to force the discount to be passed on to PCCP.

Banking Relationships. PCCP uses numerous banks in the operation of its business, some of whom, through affiliates, are also investors in its Clients. PCCP aggressively negotiates the fees, costs and rates it and its Clients pays in these relationships. There are multiple potential conflicts of interest when a bank is also an investor. For example, a bank may provide a Client with a loan on a real estate asset. PCCP may hold deposits at that bank for an asset, for a Client, or for ourselves. We and a Client may both have a corporate line of credit from the same such bank. There is a risk in these relationships that a discount in one product for the benefit of one Client might be offset by a profit in another product purchased by a different Client. PCCP has no way of knowing which products are profitable for its counterparties. PCCP attempts to mitigate any conflict by using multiple banking relationships to ensure that each product we purchase is generally the result of a process in which PCCP's bankers know that PCCP has other options for such products or services. We further believe that we are ultimately aligned with our investors because we generally earn portfolio-based performance fees, which incent us to maximize the return on every investment. PCCP does not always use the lowest cost provider, but it strives to use best-in-class service providers and monitors them to ensure the quality of service provided is sufficient for the needs of its Clients.

Travel. PCCP's employees who work on matters that cover multiple Clients often combine work for those Clients into one trip. This creates efficiencies and savings for the Clients' investors, but sometimes requires the PCCP employees to use their own judgment in allotting the travel expenses they incur between the Clients. Our policy is to review all travel expense allocations prior to reimbursement to the employee, and as noted above, in our financial statements we enumerate all reimbursements by the Funds to PCCP. We believe this transparency leads to accurate allocations. PCCP also has a written travel and business expense policy, which details per diems and reimbursement policies, including mileage reimbursement. We review our travel policy from time to time to ensure that it is practical and reflective of market practices and new transportation options. Costs incurred in accordance with our travel policy are allocated to the Clients as described above.

Insurance Program. PCCP has several billion dollars invested in real estate so in order to make our insurance purchases more efficient and cost-effective, PCCP purchases and manages insurance coverage for most of its Clients' properties under an umbrella program. PCCP sets aside a certain amount each year in escrow to cover the costs of the insurance program. PCCP has one risk management employee who spends significant time administering this program. PCCP has in the past and may in the future reimburse itself for the time this employee spends on the program, as well as certain related travel costs, and we allocate those costs among the participating vehicles pro rata to the extent permitted by each Client's agreement with PCCP. We believe that this program has saved our investors significant costs. We track the hours spent on the program.

Dead Deals. From time to time, PCCP incurs pursuit costs on an investment opportunity that does not result in an investment for a Client. Such costs are allocated in accordance with our Investment Allocation Policies discussed below and as described in Clients' offering documents, so that the costs are borne by the Client that has been assigned the investment opportunity. If no Client was assigned the opportunity, then PCCP absorbs the cost.

JV Partner Compensation. PCCP frequently invests in assets where the investment opportunity is shared with a joint venture partner ("**JV Partner**") that provides equity and/or services to the project. JV Partners can receive compensation in the form of management fees and incentive allocations when investments outperform certain hurdles. This compensation is typically paid to the JV Partner by the underlying asset, which is an indirect expense of the Clients.

In addition to the above types of expenses, certain PCCP Client agreements permit us to allocate to our Clients additional expenses related to the ongoing management and maintenance of such Clients. These additional expenses include, but are not limited to, Fund administration and risk management expenses, costs related to annual meetings with investors, research services used for identifying potential investment opportunities, litigation costs, expenses incurred in liquidating a Fund or its subsidiaries, costs related to real estate industry events or conferences hosted, sponsored and/or attended by PCCP or its affiliates, and organization expenses associated with the establishment of a new Fund, general partner, parallel fund or feeder fund, including marketing-related travel. Investors in a Fund or Managed Account should refer to the respective agreement or offering documents for such Fund or Managed Account for additional details on the types of expenses that may be paid.

Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Performance-Based Fees

As noted in Item 5 above, certain Clients pay us performance-based fees – up to 30% of net capital appreciation of the Client's assets under management, subject to meeting a hurdle or preferred return. In the case of Funds, it is typically the case that performance-based fees are individually negotiated for each investor through side letters with PCCP.

All performance-based income is calculated and paid in accordance with Section 205 and Rule 205-3 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "**Advisers Act**") and/or applicable state regulations

Because we receive performance-based fees based on investments and dispositions of Clients' properties, we may be incentivized to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than we would make if we did not receive performance fees. However, because these fees are based on the total value of the portfolio holding being purchased

or sold and because our receipt of performance fees is subject to a meeting a hurdle or preferred return, we believe that our interests ultimately align with those of our Clients (and the investors in the Funds) – the greater the proceeds of the sale received by Clients, the more likely the hurdle or preferred return will be met, and the greater the performance fees we receive. In addition, for many Clients, PCCP invests its own capital alongside that of the limited partners, which further aligns our interests with those of our investors.

Side-by-Side Management

PCCP operates multiple Funds and Managed Accounts, sometimes with similar strategies, as well as managing our own balance sheet deals. Additionally, we and our affiliates may own interests in some Funds but not others. Our ownership interest in these Funds may give us an incentive to favor these Funds over others. Each Client has its own economic arrangement negotiated by the Client's investor or investors. Different economics between the Clients and our varying degrees of participation might incentivize us to allocate opportunities to Clients that are more lucrative or advantageous to us. Furthermore, we might be incented to spend more asset management time on investments in vehicles with more lucrative compensation, or investments we own directly. To address these conflicts, our policies and procedures seek to provide that investment decisions are made without consideration of our pecuniary interests, and instead are made in the best interest of all Clients. This means that all Clients managed in accordance with the same investment strategy will participate in property investment opportunities on a rotational basis. We have separate allocation policies and procedures for our debt and equity Clients (the "**Investment Allocation Policies**"). Under the Investment Allocation Policies, if we reach agreement for a potential investment that meets the investment strategy of more than one Client, the decision whether to invest capital from any particular Client will be made based on criteria included in the Clients' investment management agreement and related documents. Factors considered may include transaction size, leverage, geographic location, diversification policies, market characteristics, sponsor abilities, and risk profiles, among others. If such an instance occurs, then the potential investment opportunity will be allocated among such Clients based on which Client has gone the longest without being allocated an investment opportunity. If the first Client does not make the potential investment opportunity (which could be for reasons related to underwritten return, diversification or limitations on a type of investment set forth in the Fund's organizational documentation), the investment will be allocated to the next eligible Client sharing a substantially similar investment strategy, until the investment is made. If the Client makes the investment, then that Client will rotate to the bottom of the rotation queue. Except as described below, if any Client fails to make an investment opportunity, then that Client will rotate to the bottom of the rotation queue. There will be no make-up allocation for investments allocated to any Client that fails to close on an investment. It should be noted that if all Clients sharing similar investment strategies reject a potential investment opportunity, then PCCP may offer the investment opportunity to another Client or, if no Client makes the investment, we may pursue the opportunity ourselves or in conjunction with third parties. We may modify the Investment Allocation Policies from time to time at our discretion. In the case of certain Funds that are not managed in accordance with the same investment strategy as any other Client, the terms of their investment strategies are negotiated and defined in the relevant constituent documents. For example, in the case of particular Funds, our Investment Allocation Policies provide that such Funds will have first right to invest in investment opportunities deemed to meet the Fund's investment guidelines. Only after such a Fund declines such an investment opportunity does that investment opportunity go through the rotation procedure. Copies of our Investment Allocation Policies are available upon request by emailing investorrelations@pccpllc.com.

From time to time, our investing process produces opportunities for investors to "co-invest" in a transaction alongside a Fund operated by PCCP. Generally, we present these opportunities first to any investor that has a pre-emptive right as set forth in the organizational documentation of the Fund in question, and then to investors who have expressed to us an interest in co-investing. We generally have the right to present a co-investment opportunity to a third party if we believe that choice has a strategic benefit to Clients. This could lead to a conflict of interest on the part of PCCP in the event that a third party were to compensate PCCP in a manner that resulted in higher compensation than that received from existing investors in the Client.

Because we manage investments for Clients with similar or overlapping investment objectives, we must allocate not only investment opportunities but pursuit and broken deal costs. Generally, in our business, we do not receive breakup fees and similar compensation for pursuing investment opportunities. We allocate expenses for pursuit of transactions in the same manner as we allocate the investment opportunities. Whichever Client is allocated the investment opportunity bears the expense of pursuit of the transaction. If no Client is allocated the opportunity,

then the expense is borne by PCCP.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

PCCP provides investment advice to the Funds under its management, and also provides investment advice to institutional clients such as pension plans, sovereign wealth funds, and banking institutions through Managed Accounts. Investors in the Funds are primarily institutional, including but not limited to pension plans, sovereign wealth funds, banking institutions, insurance companies, and high net worth individuals. Although PCCP does not have any strict requirements for maintaining an account, PCCP may accept or reject any account in its complete discretion.

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

Investment Strategies

We employ a wide range of investment strategies in managing Clients' assets, which include, but are not limited to:

EQUITY FINANCING

Under its equity financing strategy, PCCP manages Client accounts by providing joint venture equity capital to third-party real estate sponsors that are selected by PCCP. In our typical joint venture structure, Clients provide for 80-95% of the venture's required equity, with the third-party real estate sponsor providing the balance. Once a preferred return is paid out to the Client, profits are split with the real estate sponsor on an agreed-upon basis, which ultimately impacts the return paid to investors. Our joint ventures also typically pay fees to the unaffiliated third-party real estate sponsors of these joint ventures for development and leasing at current prevailing market rates based on case-by-case negotiations.

JOINT VENTURE EQUITY PROGRAM

Transaction Size: \$15 million to \$100 million

Client Co-Invest: Up to 99%

Investment Horizon: Up to 7 years

Product Type: Office, Industrial, Multi-family, Retail, Land, Condos, Student Housing, Infill Redevelopment, SFR Development and Select Hotel Transactions and other product types.

Geography: Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States

Investment Class: Acquisition and Redevelopment, Lease-up, Development, Partnership Buy-out, Repositioning, Value-Added, Opportunistic, Select Development

DEBT FINANCING

As part of our debt financing strategies, PCCP uses Client capital to originate loans on real estate which is not yet stabilized. We typically make LIBOR-based floating-rate loans, with maturities of 5 years or less. Each loan is typically \$50 million or less. Many of these loans have reserves or holdbacks for interest, construction, operating deficits, tenant improvements and leasing commissions. The loans can include construction loans, loans on empty buildings, lease-up and stabilization assistance loans, loans on properties in a turnaround situation, and discounted payoff and discounted note acquisition loans. As part of this strategy we also cause the Client to purchase sub- performing and non-performing loans originated by third parties.

As another facet of this strategy, PCCP uses Client capital to make stand-alone mezzanine loans, secured by second liens on real estate and by partnership and limited liability company interests. We may also use Client

capital to make mezzanine loans embedded in senior loans originated by the Client.

SENIOR & MEZZANINE DEBT PROGRAM

Transaction Size: \$20 million to \$150 million

Maturity: Up to 5 years

Product Type: Office, Industrial, Multi-family, Retail, Land, Condo Conversions and Select Hotel Transactions, and other product types

Geography: Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas in the United States

Construction and Redevelopment: Yes

Before PCCP invests in a property on behalf of a Client, it first determines if the property meets the investment objectives and strategy criteria of the particular Client. Then PCCP gathers and reviews market data, demographic information, real estate due diligence documents, and the financial information of any sponsor or borrower, to help PCCP assess whether to make the investment on behalf of the Client.

PCCP manages several Client accounts and conflicts may arise in the allocation of various investment opportunities among the Clients. PCCP has adopted and implements Investment Allocation Policies reasonably designed to fairly allocate real estate investment opportunities among the Clients, as described more fully under Item 6 above.

Risk of Loss

Investing in commercial real estate involves risk of loss that investors should be prepared to bear, including the risk associated with conflicts of interest and other matters disclosed elsewhere in this Brochure - and the fact that PCCP's Clients invest only in real estate and such a lack of diversity has potential drawbacks. This section will address some of the risks of loss that apply to investing in real estate generally, but is not intended to be comprehensive. For greater detail and the specific risks of loss associated with the investment strategy employed by a current or proposed PCCP Client, please refer to the private placement memorandum or other offering document for that Client, a copy of which is available upon request by contacting Investor Relations at investorrelations@pccpllc.com.

General Risks. All real estate investments, including equity and debt investments, are subject to some degree of risk. Primarily, real estate investments are relatively illiquid and, therefore, will tend to limit PCCP's ability to vary a Client's portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. No assurances can be given that the fair market value of any real estate investments held by a Client will not decrease in the future or that a Client will recognize full value for any investment that a Client is required to sell for liquidity reasons. In addition, the ability of a Client to realize anticipated rental and interest income on its equity and debt investments will depend, among other factors, on the financial reliability of its tenants and borrowers, the ability of property managers and borrowers to execute the property's business plan, the location and attractiveness of the properties in which it invests, the supply of comparable space in the areas in which its properties are located, and general economic conditions. Other risks include changes in zoning, building, environmental and other governmental laws, changes in operating expenses, changes in real estate tax rates, changes in interest rates, changes in the availability of property relative to demand, changes in costs and terms of mortgage funds, energy prices, changes in the relative popularity of properties, changes in the number of buyers and sellers of properties, the ongoing need for repairs, cash-flow risks, construction risks, as well as natural catastrophes, acts of war, terrorism, civil unrest, uninsurable losses and other factors.

Additionally, because real estate involves a physical asset it comes with certain physical risks. Clients or Clients' borrowers may be responsible for structural repairs, improvements and general maintenance of real property. The expenditure of any sums in connection therewith beyond those budgeted for by PCCP will reduce the cash available for distribution and may require a Client to fund deficits resulting from the operation of a property. No assurance can be given that a Client will have funds available to make such repairs or improvements. These factors

and any others that would impede a Client's ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of its assets could significantly affect a Client's financial condition and operating results. The renovation of existing properties or building new buildings involves significant risks in addition to those involved in the ownership and operation of established properties, including the risks that financing may not be available on favorable terms for renovation projects and that construction may not be completed on schedule or within budget, resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs and delays in leasing such properties and generating cash flow. Substantial renovation activities are also subject to risks relating to the inability to obtain, or delays in obtaining, all necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy, and other required governmental permits and authorizations. Once completed, such new or renovated properties may perform below anticipated levels, producing cash flow below budgeted amounts. In the event a Client owns or becomes an owner of real estate, through foreclosure or otherwise, a Client may be exposed to risk of loss from environmental claims arising with respect to such real estate, and the potential losses may exceed a Client's investment therein. Additionally, changes in environmental laws or in the environmental condition of an asset may create liabilities that did not exist at the time of acquisition and that could not have been foreseen.

Commercial real estate, and correspondingly the performance of real estate debt, are also subject to the effects of (i) the ability of tenants to make lease payments, (ii) the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants, which may in turn be affected by local conditions such as oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for rental space in the area, the attractiveness of properties to tenants, competition from other available space and the ability of the owner to pay leasing commissions, provide adequate maintenance and insurance, pay tenant improvement costs and make other tenant concessions, (iii) interest rate levels and the availability of credit to refinance such loans at or prior to maturity, (iv) compliance with regulatory requirements and applicable laws, including environmental controls and regulations, and (v) increased operating costs, including energy costs and real estate taxes. Also, there may be costs and delays involved in enforcing rights of a property owner against tenants in default under the terms of leases with respect to commercial properties and such tenants may seek the protection of the bankruptcy laws which can result in termination of lease contracts. In addition, while properties generally will carry comprehensive liability and casualty coverage, such coverage may not provide full protection for the value of the underlying property and may not protect against all casualty losses, including damage due to floods, earthquakes, hurricanes and terrorism.

A common practice in real estate investment is the use of leverage. The amount of borrowings which a Client may have outstanding and/or to which its investments may be subject at any time may be large in relation to its capital, the then current value of its investments and/or its available capital commitments. Although the use of leverage may enhance returns, it will also substantially increase a Client's risk of loss. For example, under declining market conditions, a decline in the value of the collateral securing a mortgage loan could result in covenant breaches and defaults by a Client. Because borrowings may be cross-collateralized, it is likely that a Client could experience concurrent foreclosures of multiple financed assets, accompanied by attendant losses upon lender liquidations. A Client may also be unable to obtain such credit facilities, which would decrease the likelihood that a Client will obtain its targeted returns.

PCCP does not engage in hedging transactions for speculation, however it may from time to time utilize financial instruments to hedge the underlying property of its equity investments and the interest rate risk associated therewith. The use of hedging transactions involves certain risks, including: (i) the possibility that the market will move in a manner or direction that would have resulted in gain for a Client had a particular hedging transaction not been utilized, in which case the Client's performance would have been better had the Client not engaged in the hedging transaction; (ii) the risk of imperfect correlation between the risk sought to be hedged and the hedging instrument used; and (iii) potential illiquidity for the hedging instrument used, which may make it difficult or costly for the Client to close-out or unwind a hedging transaction. No assurance can be given that PCCP will hedge when appropriate or choose the correct hedge if it does hedge.

Risks Related to Real Estate Lending. Commercial mortgage loans have additional distinct risk characteristics. Mortgage loans on commercial properties generally lack standardized terms, which may complicate their structure and increase due diligence costs. Commercial mortgage loans also tend to have shorter maturities than residential mortgage loans and are generally not fully amortizing, which means that they may have a significant principal balance or "balloon" payment due on maturity. Mortgage loans with a balloon payment involve a greater risk to a lender than fully amortizing loans because the ability of a borrower to make a balloon payment typically will

depend upon its ability either to fully refinance the loan or to sell the property securing the loan at a price sufficient to permit the borrower to make the balloon payment. The ability of a borrower to effect a refinancing or sale will be affected by a number of factors, including the value of the property, the level of available mortgage rates at the time of sale or refinancing, the borrower's equity in the property, the financial condition and operating history of the property and the borrower, tax laws, prevailing economic conditions and the availability of credit for loans secured by the specific type of property. A Client may acquire sub-performing or non-performing debt interests or its performing loans may enter default. In addition to the increased risks of borrower default, the collateral may be mismanaged or otherwise decline in value during periods in which a Client is seeking to obtain control of the underlying real estate. A Client may find it necessary or desirable to foreclose on collateral securing one or more real estate loans purchased or originated by a Client, which can be lengthy and expensive. Borrowers may resist foreclosure actions by asserting numerous claims, counterclaims and defenses against the holder of a real estate loan including lender liability claims and defenses, even when such assertions may have no basis in fact, in an effort to prolong the foreclosure action. In some states, foreclosure actions can take up to several years to conclude. Commercial mortgage loans generally are non-recourse to borrowers. In the event of foreclosure, the value at that time of the collateral securing the mortgage loan may be less than the principal amount outstanding on the mortgage loan and the accrued but unpaid interest thereon.

The repayment of a commercial mortgage loan is typically dependent upon the ability of the applicable property to produce cash flow. Even the liquidation value of a commercial property is determined, in substantial part, by the amount of the property's cash flow (or its potential to generate cash flow). However, net operating income and cash flow can be volatile and may be insufficient to cover debt service on the loan at any given time. The net operating income, cash flow and property value of mortgaged properties that secure commercial mortgage loans may be adversely affected by any one or more of the following factors: (i) the age, design and construction quality of the property; (ii) perceptions regarding the safety, convenience and attractiveness of the property; (iii) the proximity and attractiveness of competing properties; (iv) the adequacy and effectiveness of the property's operations, (v) management and maintenance; (vi) increases in operating expenses (including but not limited to insurance premiums) at the property and in relation to competing properties; (vii) an increase in the capital expenditures needed to maintain the property or make improvements; (viii) the dependence upon a single tenant, or a concentration of tenants in a particular business or industry; (ix) a decline in the financial condition of a major tenant individually and/or as a result of local, regional, or national economic trends; (x) an increase in vacancy rates; and (xi) a decline in rental rates as leases are renewed or entered into with new tenants, (xii) local real estate conditions (such as an oversupply of competing properties, rental space or multifamily housing); (xiii) changing demographic factors; (xiv) decreases in consumer confidence, tastes, habits, including effects of adverse publicity; (xv) retroactive changes in building codes. The volatility of net operating income for a property also may be influenced by many of the foregoing factors, as well as by matters such as: (i) the length of tenant leases; (ii) the creditworthiness of tenants; (iii) the level of tenant defaults; (iv) the ability to convert an unsuccessful property to an alternative use; (v) new construction in the same market as the mortgaged property; (vi) rent control laws or other laws impacting operating costs; (vii) the number and diversity of tenants; (viii) the availability of trained labor necessary for tenant operations; (ix) the rate at which new rentals occur; and (x) the property's operating leverage (which is the percentage of total property expenses in relation to revenue), the ratio of fixed operating expenses to those that vary with revenues, and the level of capital expenditures required to maintain the property and to retain or replace tenants.

A decline in the real estate market or in the financial condition of a major tenant will tend to have a more immediate effect on the net operating income of properties with short-term revenue sources (such as short-term or month-to-month leases) and may lead to higher rates of delinquency or defaults under mortgage loans secured by such properties. Additionally, if the debt service associated with a commercial mortgage loan is scheduled to increase during the term of a loan pursuant to an increase in the mortgage interest rate, the expiration of an interest-only period or otherwise, there can be no assurance that the net cash flow at the property will be sufficient to pay the additional debt service and, even if it is sufficient, the requirement to pay the additional debt service may reduce the cash flow available to the borrower to operate and maintain the mortgaged property.

Clients that issue debt will generally be subject to various creditor risks as well, including: (i) the possible invalidation of an investment as a "fraudulent conveyance" under relevant creditors' rights laws; (ii) so-called lender liability claims by the issuer of the obligations; and (iii) environmental liabilities that may arise with respect to collateral securing the obligations. Additionally, adverse credit events with respect to any borrower to which a

Client (directly or indirectly) lends, such as missed or delayed payment of interest and/or principal, bankruptcy, receivership or distressed exchange, can significantly diminish the value of the Investments with respect to any such borrower.

Risks Associated with Regulatory and Legal Matters. PCCP and its affiliates are subject to regulation by various supervisory entities. Such regulators have broad discretion to issue or change regulations, or issue guidance, which can significantly affect the way such entities conduct their businesses. If a regulatory change impacts PCCP or any of its affiliates, it is possible that a Client or the value of one or more of its investments could be adversely affected. In light of the relatively recent economic turmoil, the U.S. government, including the Federal Reserve, took a number of measures in an effort to stabilize the U.S. economy and to inject liquidity into the U.S. capital markets. The Federal Reserve, in an attempt to stimulate the overall economy, has, among other things, kept interest rates low through its targeted federal funds rate and purchased mortgage-backed securities. As the economy has started to recover, it is expected that the U.S. government and Federal Reserve will play a less active role and will phase-out certain programs or policies; the effects of such a phase-out could negatively affect the manner in which a Client operates and a Client's prospects. The far-reaching implications of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act are unknown and could negatively impact a Client. Additional intervention by the U.S. government could provide banks with advantages as compared to a Client in terms of competitiveness in providing first mortgage loans to potential borrowers. There can be no assurance that programs and proposals initiated and announced by the U.S. Treasury or the Federal Reserve will have a beneficial impact on the financial and real estate markets. Additionally, further government intervention could include legislation or regulations which would require a Client to modify or waive certain terms of previously made investments or to otherwise cause a Client to not receive the full benefit of a contractual relationship with a borrower or sponsor. Any of these scenarios may unfavorably impact a Client's returns. Finally, one or more subsidiaries of a Client are likely to be required to become a licensed lender in order to originate real estate loans in a particular jurisdiction, thus a Client may be subject to certain penalties which could adversely affect a Client.

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the "ADA"), all public properties are required to meet certain federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. In addition, changes in governmental rules and regulations or enforcement policies affecting the use or operation of the properties, including changes to building, fire and life-safety codes, may occur. If a property is not in compliance with the ADA or other governmental requirements, then a Client or its borrower may be required to make modifications to such property to bring it into compliance, or face the possibility of an imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants. In either case, a Client may suffer losses, which would reduce amounts available for distributions to the investors.

Real property owned by a Client or real property that secures (directly or indirectly) an investment of a Client will likely be subject to real property taxes and, in some instances, personal property taxes. Such real and personal property taxes may increase as property tax rates change and as the properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. An increase in property taxes on a Client's real property could adversely affect a Client's results from operations and could decrease the value of that real property. An increase in property taxes on real property that secures an investment of a Client could adversely affect the ability of the borrower to make payments to a Client, which in turn may also adversely affect the value of the relevant asset held by a Client.

The acquisition, ownership and disposition of real properties carries certain litigation risks, which could result in losses to a Client. Litigation may be commenced with respect to a property acquired by a Client in relation to activities that took place prior to a Client's acquisition of such property. In addition, at the time of disposition of an individual property, a potential buyer may claim that it should have been afforded the opportunity to purchase the asset or alternatively that such buyer should be awarded due diligence expenses incurred or statutory damages for misrepresentation relating to disclosures made, if such buyer is passed over in favor of another as part of a Client's efforts to maximize sale proceeds. Similarly, successful buyers may later sue a Client's subsidiaries under various damage theories, including those sounding in tort, for losses associated with latent defects or other problems not uncovered in due diligence. Most commonly, though, a Client is exposed to litigation resulting from the activities of tenants or their customers. The outcome of any such proceedings may materially adversely affect a Client and may continue without resolution for long periods of time. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of PCCP's time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation.

Method of Analysis (Valuation of Assets)

PCCP has adopted a written valuation policy (the “**Valuation Policy**”). In most cases, PCCP internally performs valuations for assets it controls. We call these valuations “desktop” valuations. For some Clients, third-party valuation agents and appraisers are used, at the request of the investor. Generally, in cases in which PCCP does perform desktop valuations, PCCP’s compensation is not dependent on such valuations. Nonetheless, we do face potential conflicts of interest in the internal valuation process. We could be incented to inflate the market value of assets for our own purposes, such as improving interim performance reporting.

To mitigate this risk, PCCP has created and implements the Valuation Policy and an internal valuation committee consisting of portfolio managers, accountants and our Chief Financial Officer. The committee records its valuation decisions and the reasoning behind them. From time to time, PCCP revisits its Valuation Policy to reflect market practices and developments. Like any policy, if significantly material circumstances outside the control of PCCP warrant it, then PCCP has the right to change its methods of valuation in its discretion. This could result in a change in the desktop valuation method from the one disclosed at the initial close of a Fund or Managed Account, which could alter the valuation of a particular asset or Fund in a way that may make it appear that the Client’s performance has altered. To further mitigate this risk, PCCP produces audited financial statements for all of its Clients, and PCCP’s outside auditors must annually opine on whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects PCCP’s valuations. In addition, PCCP has adopted a policy that we will notify all investors of any change, even a minor one, in the Valuation Policy. Further, that policy requires that any change in the Valuation Policy will be applied simultaneously to all Clients with a similar investment strategy unless such change would violate a Valuation Policy mandated by an investor or Managed Account client and previously contractually agreed to by PCCP.

PCCP values the portfolios of all Clients utilizing an equity strategy using the fair value method, which is defined as “the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.” All assets are valued at fair value pursuant to FASB ASC 820-10. Certain liabilities may be valued at fair value pursuant to FASB ASC 820-10. Valuations for equity strategy portfolios are generally done on a semi-annual basis for some and an annual basis for others in accordance with each Client’s negotiated governing documents.

You may request copies of our Valuation Policy or the source documents we rely upon to update you throughout the year on the fund’s performance by emailing investorrelations@pccpllc.com.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Form ADV Part 2 requires investment advisers such as PCCP to disclose legal or disciplinary events involving the firm or our partners, officers, or principals that are material to your evaluation of our advisory business or the integrity of our management. We have no information to report that is applicable to this item.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

PCCP has a number of material relationships with affiliates. CGKL I, LLC, its members, PCCP’s investment advisory employees, and their friends and families (together “**PCCP Personal Affiliates**”) may be investors in some Clients or in other real estate ventures outside of their association with PCCP or that are not controlled by PCCP’s Clients, subject to the conditions described below. This allows for a potential conflict of interest to arise where a PCCP Personal Affiliate may favor a Client in which he or she has a financial benefit, or he or she may take measures to minimize an issue that could negatively affect him or her personally. Furthermore, PCCP Personal Affiliates who have real estate interests outside of PCCP may divert potentially profitable investments from PCCP’s pipeline for their own personal gain or may not disclose potential investments that they encounter which meet the investment criteria for one of PCCP’s Clients. PCCP mitigates these risks by requiring all PCCP Personal Affiliates to disclose their outside business activities and to obtain prior written consent from the Chief Compliance Officer or his or her designee for any potential private real estate-related investment. Also, no PCCP Personal Affiliate may invest in a potential investment opportunity in PCCP’s pipeline unless it fails to meet the investment criteria

of any currently investing Client or all Clients have affirmatively refused to accept the investment opportunity.

PCCP's Minority Owners own or may own a substantial portion of several of the Funds. This may result in a potential conflict of interest because the Minority Owner could influence PCCP to take actions that favor the Funds in which the Minority Owner has an interest. PCCP attempts to mitigate these conflicts in two ways: first, no representative from a Minority Owner may sit on any of PCCP's internal management or investment committees, and second, PCCP's Investment Allocation Policies require PCCP to invest Client assets in potential properties on a rotational basis, as outlined above.

PCCP does not otherwise engage, itself or through an affiliate, in any other financial industry activities. Neither PCCP nor any of its owners or employees is registered as a futures commission merchant, commodity pool operator ("CPO") or commodity trading advisor; however, PCCP and certain of its affiliates have in the past claimed, and may in the future claim, an exemption from registration as a CPO. A Minority Owner may own an interest in one or more otherwise unaffiliated investment advisers or other financial institutions. PCCP does not act in concert with any of these entities. PCCP may engage the services of financial institutions in a number of capacities such as acting as a joint venture partner, lender, or other banking relationships. Some of these financial institutions are also, or may become, investors in the Funds, and PCCP could be inclined to favor the Funds in which these financial industry service providers have invested. PCCP mitigates this conflict by obtaining, to the extent feasible, multiple proposals for the services in question if a Fund's investor is a candidate for consideration and then choosing the candidate in its view with the best services.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading. We strive to adhere to the highest industry standards of conduct based on principles of professionalism, integrity, honesty and trust, and we have adopted and implement a Code of Ethics (the "Code") which sets forth these standards. The Code incorporates the following principles:

- PCCP's and its employees' fiduciary duty to Clients;
- Compliance with all applicable federal securities laws, and all other laws and regulations;
- Reporting and review of personal securities transactions and holdings; and
- Strict enforcement of the Code.

The Code places restrictions on personal trades by employees as explained in further detail below. Clients, prospective clients, investors, and prospective investors may be provided a copy of the Code upon request by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer at the address or telephone number listed on the first page of this document.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions. PCCP holds interest in all Client transactions in which PCCP owns a portion of the Fund investing in the real estate being purchased or collateralized, ranging from 1 to 5%. PCCP generally believes that its interests, and those of its personnel, are aligned with Clients due to PCCP's shared financial interest in Client investments.

Personal Trading. Subject to the Code, as described above, we and our partners, principals, employees, and other affiliates may engage in investment activities for our own account or for family members and friends. These activities may involve the purchase and sale of securities related to projects in which Clients have invested. Owners and employees of PCCP must submit all of the personal securities accounts in which they have a beneficial interest and over which they have discretionary investment authority for continuous surveillance and reporting. These accounts are monitored for possible conflicts of interest and insider trading by the Chief Compliance Officer or his or her designee.

Other Related Conflicts and Practices

Gifts and Entertainment. Brokers, counterparties, service providers and other third parties with whom we do business occasionally provide gifts and entertainment to our principals and employees. We and our affiliates may enter into business transactions and relationships on behalf of a Client with the donors of such gifts and

entertainment. Such gifts and entertainment create a conflict of interest in our selection and retention of these donors as service providers for Clients. To address this conflict, we have adopted policies and procedures to: (1) monitor gifts and entertainment given and received by our principals and employees; and (2) limit the value of gifts and entertainment given and received.

Political Contributions. Our principals and employees may seek to make political contributions to public officials, candidates for elected office and political action committees. We have adopted policies and procedures to monitor, and limit, the political contributions that our principals and employees make in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-5 under the Advisers Act.

Outside Business Activities. Employees may serve as directors, trustees, or officers of outside organizations, such as public or private corporations, partnerships, charitable foundations and other not-for-profit institutions. Employees may also receive compensation for such activities. As an outside board member or officer, PCCP personnel may come into possession of material non-public public information about the outside company, or other public companies. Similarly, PCCP may have a business relationship with the outside organization or may seek a relationship in the future. In those circumstances, personnel must not be involved in the decision to retain or hire the outside organization. To prevent conflicts of interest that may arise in such circumstances, PCCP has adopted and implemented policies and procedures to review and approve all outside business activities.

Commercial Real Estate Investments. Employees may hold or seek to acquire economic ownership interests in commercial real estate assets. To prevent conflicts of interest that may arise from such investments, PCCP has adopted and implemented policies and procedures to review and approve all employee commercial real estate investments. Approval may be granted by the Chief Compliance Officer or his or her designee if, based on a review and analysis of the facts, any identified conflicts of interest are eliminated or mitigated such that appropriate measures to manage the conflicts are implemented.

Side Letters. We sometimes enter into agreements with prospective investors that allow for different terms of investment in a Fund than the terms applicable to other Fund investors, including terms related to our compensation. Some investors may negotiate to receive more portfolio information as a matter of routine than is otherwise required in the Client's governing documents, but any investor may request and receive any portfolio information they would like at any time. In general, we will notify Fund investors when we enter into these agreements. PCCP tracks and monitors its side letter agreements to make sure that their terms are enforced.

Alternative Investment Vehicles. To avoid potential conflicts of interest among investors in a Fund, PCCP will not establish alternative investment vehicles where such arrangements would materially adversely affect the economic or other rights of the other investors in the Fund.

Disclosure of Fund and Other Information. We sometimes provide Fund information to entities that have been retained by Fund investors to evaluate portfolio risk. We provide this information in our sole discretion, and reserve the right to cease providing information at any time. We make reasonable efforts to preserve the confidentiality of the information we provide, such as by entering into non-disclosure agreements, but we cannot ensure that the entities we provide information to will fulfill their confidentiality obligations.

In the course of conducting due diligence, Fund investors periodically request information pertaining to their investments, and pertaining to us. We may respond to these requests, and may provide information that is not generally made available to other Fund investors. When we provide this information, we do so without an obligation to update any such information provided. However, we endeavor to provide the information requested in the most current form available.

Discounted Hotel Rates at Client-Owned Hotels. From time to time a Client may invest in hotels, resorts, or other hospitality properties. A possible conflict could arise where PCCP personnel stay at such a property for free or at such a discounted rate that it could negatively impact the financial performance of the property and the Client's potential return on investment. PCCP mitigates this conflict by requiring that employees pay at least the "friends and family" rate, or the equivalent, subject to availability. Employees are prohibited from requesting and/or accepting accommodations in Client-owned properties that are free of charge to the employee, while traveling on personal time. In addition, PCCP may periodically host events or meetings at Client-owned properties for the benefit of PCCP and may receive a discount from the standard rate that is charged to non-affiliated customers. To mitigate any negative impact, PCCP ensures that the property and respective Client are not financially harmed as a result of the meetings or events.

Purchase of Investors' Limited Partnership Interests. From time to time PCCP may purchase limited partnership interests from investors that want to redeem from the Funds. PCCP may offer to purchase such interests at a price that may vary from the actual value of such interests; however, the investors have no obligation to sell their interests to PCCP at such price. PCCP has adopted policies and procedures with respect to documenting the valuation process used to determine the price for any such transaction.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

PCCP does not select or recommend securities-based brokerage services to its clients. PCCP selects third-party service providers to provide real estate-related services for assets owned by Clients. PCCP selects such service providers only after determining that they have competency in the relevant discipline and that their fees are reasonable in relation to the services to be provided. PCCP does periodically invest in interest rate swaps or caps in relation to certain investments of its Clients. When investing in interest rate swaps or caps, PCCP will, to the extent permitted by the lender requiring such swap or cap, work with a third-party service provider to identify the service provider who is able to provide the best price for such swap or cap.

Principal or Cross Transactions

PCCP generally does not cause the Funds to engage in principal or cross transactions. In the event that PCCP does so, PCCP will first consider and determine whether the transaction is in the best interests of both participating Clients. PCCP will obtain consent from the Advisory Boards or the limited partners of the Funds engaging in such principal or cross transactions, to the extent required by the underlying Client agreements or offering documents.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Reviews. The underlying investments of the Funds and Managed Accounts are continuously monitored and reviewed on a daily basis in the context of their investment objectives and guidelines. This review is carried out on a coordinated basis by our Finance and Accounting department and our Asset Management team. All investments are subject to an annual capital and operating budget process and financial results for investments are reviewed generally on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. Further, asset valuations are generally reviewed semi-annually or annually depending on the agreement with the Client, with write-ups or write-downs taken pursuant to GAAP accounting procedures. Our investment professionals visit properties (or, in the case of portfolios containing a large number of smaller properties, a selection thereof) generally at least once each calendar year. Larger properties, as well as those undergoing renovation, development or redevelopment, are typically visited on a more frequent basis.

Reports. We furnish quarterly unaudited and annual audited financial statements (including a balance sheet, income statement, and statement of investor's cash flow) to all investors in the Funds and Managed Accounts. On a quarterly basis, investors are also provided with a management letter, including a summary of the activities of the applicable Fund or Managed Account, and all acquisitions and dispositions. On an annual basis, most investors receive the following: (1) a summary of all investments acquired and a written description of each investment and (2) a list containing our estimate of the fair market value of each investment. Other investors have negotiated to receive more information. All of the reports described above are provided in written form and available electronically through a secure portal.

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

PCCP does not routinely provide or accept compensation from any person for Client referrals, nor does PCCP refer its Clients to other professionals. If a prospective investor is introduced to PCCP by an affiliated solicitor, PCCP may pay that solicitor a referral fee in accordance with the requirements of Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act and any corresponding state securities law requirements. Any such referral fee shall be paid solely from PCCP's management fee, and shall not result in any additional charge to the investor. Any affiliated solicitor of PCCP shall disclose the nature of his/her relationship to prospective investors at the time of the solicitation.

In certain cases where a prospective investor in a Fund is introduced to PCCP by an unaffiliated third-party placement agent, such placement agent will be a registered broker-dealer. PCCP may pay such placement agent a referral fee. Any such referral fee shall be paid solely from PCCP's balance sheet, and shall not result in any additional charge to the investor.

Item 15 – Custody

PCCP is deemed to have custody of Fund assets because it controls each Fund's general partner. We provide Fund and Managed Account investors with the Client's annual audited financial statements prepared by an independent public accountant within 120 days of each Client's fiscal year end. For Managed Accounts, PCCP also engages an independent public accountant to conduct an annual surprise cash audit and places original documents witnessing the Managed Accounts real estate ownership with a third-party custodian who provides quarterly statements to the Managed Accounts investor. Further, Client cash balances and working capital may be placed into bank deposits, money market funds or similar cash-equivalent instruments with qualified custodians and such qualified custodians may send periodic statements directly to our Clients' investors. Investors are advised to compare the statements they receive from such custodians with those they receive from PCCP.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

We generally, but not always, receive and exercise discretionary authority to manage investments on behalf of Clients, but the primary investors in each Fund maintain a high degree of discretion in setting the Fund's investment parameters and in choosing individual properties for investment. These primary Fund investors may impose limitations on this discretion with respect to (1) the specific types of properties or investment strategies; (2) the location of the properties, or (3) the risk profile of the properties, or the risk profile of the Fund as a whole; and a variety of other options. We typically assume our discretionary authority through the constituent documents of a Fund or through the investment management agreement for a Managed Account.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

As our Clients invest solely in real estate assets, we are almost never required to vote Client securities by proxy. If PCCP is ever required to vote proxies in any of the Funds, we will do so with the goal of maximizing the Client investors' return on investment. Therefore, PCCP will vote proxies in a good faith attempt to cause the value of the investments in the Fund to increase as much as possible or to decrease as little as possible, whichever may be the case, all implications being considered. PCCP will also vote considering the overall best interest of the Fund. Investors may request a copy of PCCP's proxy voting record on their behalf at any time by contacting the Chief Compliance Officer at the address or telephone number listed on the first page of this Brochure.

Item 18 – Financial Information

Form ADV Part 2 requires investment advisers such as PCCP to disclose any financial condition reasonably likely to impair their ability to meet contractual commitments to clients. At this time, we have no information to report that is applicable to this item.