

AGR Partners, LLC

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February 26, 2016

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of AGR Partners, LLC (“AGR” or the “Firm”). If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (559) 677-7745 or compliance@agrpartners.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.

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

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

Item 2 – Material Changes

This is the first brochure prepared for AGR Partners LLC (formerly TAH Acquisition Company LLC). As such, AGR has nothing to report under this Item 2.

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Item 4 – Advisory Business

AGR Partners, LLC (“AGR” or the “Firm”), a Delaware limited liability company, is an investment adviser based in California. AGR was formed in [February 2016]. Ejnar Knudsen currently owns 25% of the Firm and serves as its President and CEO. The remaining 75% of the Firm is owned by TIAA-CREF Asset Management LLC (“TCAM”). TCAM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of TIAA Global Asset Management, LLC, which is owned by TIAA-CREF. TIAA-CREF is one of the world’s largest retirement plan systems. TIAA-CREF is comprised of two organizations: Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America (“TIAA”), a New York life insurance company, and the College Retirement Equities Fund (“CREF”), an open-ended diversified management investment company registered with the SEC.

AGR will provide investment management and advisory services to privately offered pooled investment vehicles (“private funds”) and separately managed accounts (together with private funds, “Clients”) for a range of strategies including, but not limited to, investments in companies throughout the agriculture value chain in the United States and select international arenas. In limited circumstances for appropriate Clients, AGR may employ techniques, including hedging, or select other investment products (including private or limited offerings, commodities, futures and other alternatives) for such Clients’ investment portfolios.

AGR has full discretionary authority with respect to the investment decisions of its Clients’ accounts. All such investment advice is provided in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines set forth in each Client’s account documentation.

For separately managed accounts, AGR tailors its advisory services to the Client’s specific investment objectives and needs, which are determined based on meeting with the Client to determine his, her or its needs and objectives. All investment decisions and advice with respect to separately managed accounts will be provided in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines set forth in the relevant investment management agreement, as well as any other instructions or restrictions that the client may provide. Separately managed account Clients may impose restrictions on investing in certain securities. Furthermore, the actual instruments AGR utilizes to execute the strategy may differ between Clients’ taxable and retirement accounts because of the margin restrictions within retirement accounts.

With respect to its private fund Clients, AGR manages each private fund in accordance with the private fund’s offering memoranda, prospectus or other relevant offering document or constituent documents (collectively, “Offering Documents”). AGR does not tailor its investment advice to the individual investors in each private fund that it manages. As such, investors cannot impose restrictions on the types of investments made through the private funds. Investors in a private fund are not considered “clients” of AGR solely by virtue of their investment in the private fund.

AGR does not participate in wrap fee programs.

As of December 31, 2015, AGR managed approximately \$150,000,000 in non-discretionary assets.

Item 5 – Fees and Compensation

The fees and compensation payable to AGR and the manner in which they are charged are negotiated on a case-by-case basis and established in each Client's written [investment management] agreement or other Offering Documents. AGR typically charges each Client an annual management fee and may charge performance-based incentive fees to qualified clients, as discussed further below.

Annual management fees are subject to negotiation and may be (i) fixed amounts, or (ii) a percentage of that Client's assets under management. Any such fees are calculated and payable to AGR quarterly in arrears or as otherwise agreed with the Client. AGR will pro-rate management fees when services are provided for less than a full quarter, and will refund prepaid but unearned fees.

Incentive fees are calculated based on a percentage of returns above a designated benchmark rate of return, as a success incentive fee upon realizing a defined percentage of annual capital gains or as otherwise defined in a Client's investment management agreement or Offering Documents. AGR's incentive fees typically range between 10% and 20% and are typically calculated and paid annually, but may be calculated and paid over longer periods as outlined in a particular Client's investment management agreement or Offering Documents. Incentive fees may be reduced or waived upon the agreement of AGR and each Client. Incentive fees will only be charged to accounts of those Clients who are "qualified clients," as defined in Rule 205-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("Advisers Act").

Annual management and incentive fees are invoiced and generally paid by Clients directly, unless otherwise expressly agreed with a Client. Fees and other compensation are negotiable in certain circumstances and arrangements with any particular investor or Client may vary. Although AGR believes its fees are competitive, lower fees for comparable services may be available from other investment advisers.

In addition to the annual management and incentive fees described above, Clients may also pay costs and expenses associated with a particular private fund or Client as AGR reasonably determines to be necessary, appropriate, advisable or convenient to carry on its business and realize its objective, including but not limited to: (i) all general investment expenses (e.g., investment-related expenses, including travel and due diligence expenses, and [expenses of asset management personnel]); (ii) all administrative, legal, accounting, auditing, record-keeping, tax form preparation, compliance and consulting costs and; (iii) fees, costs and expenses of third-party service providers that provide services to a Client's account; and, (iv) any extraordinary expenses, among other expenses. All such costs and expenses are disclosed and agreed to by the Client in its written investment management agreement entered into with each Client and each private fund's Offering Documents.

AGR's fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses [charged by third-parties] which will be borne by each applicable Client. Such charges, fees and commissions are exclusive of and in addition to AGR's management fee and incentive fees. AGR shall not receive any portion of these brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses unless expressly disclosed to and agreed upon by a Client for a specific transaction or series of related transactions.

Please see Item 12 of this Brochure regarding brokerage.

Neither AGR nor any of its supervised persons accepts compensation for the sale of securities or other investment products outside of its association with AGR.

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

AGR charges performance-based fees for certain Clients in the form of incentive fees described as follows:

- A percentage of excess returns above a designated benchmark rate of return;
- An incentive fee, such as a success incentive fee upon realizing a defined percentage of annual capital gains;
- Any other type of incentive fee, as defined in a Client's investment management agreement or other Offering Documents.

AGR's management of performance-based fee accounts alongside accounts that are solely charged an asset-based or flat management fee creates a conflict of interest, as AGR has an incentive to favor the performance-based fee accounts that have the potential to generate higher fees and compensation to AGR. AGR has policies and procedures in place (such as the allocation policies for agricultural investments as described under Item 12) to mitigate the conflicts of interest associated with managing both performance-based fee accounts and accounts that are solely charged a management fee.

Item 7 – Types of Clients

AGR provides portfolio management services to separately managed accounts and to private funds. Investors in each private fund must meet eligibility criteria, and are subject to certain withdrawal requirements and limitations.

Each Client must be a "qualified client" (as defined in Rule 205-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940). Prospective Clients or investors are encouraged to thoroughly review the written investment management agreement and where applicable, a private funds Offering Documents, which will set forth all of the terms in detail.

Though the Clients generally pursue the same strategy, offering terms can be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and may differ.

The minimum account size is, generally, not less than \$100 million of net equity, based on positive margin contribution.

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

AGR will source, evaluate, structure and negotiate investments in primarily equity and debt ownership interests in a diversified group of companies throughout the agriculture value chain in the United States and select international arenas. AGR's methods of analysis include fundamental and cyclical industry analysis of investment opportunities. Sources of information used by AGR

in its investment decision making process include fundamental research activities, financial newspapers and magazines, inspection of corporate activities, research materials prepared by others, corporate ratings, company government filings, company management, Bloomberg, annual reports, prospectuses, filings with the SEC and other regulators, and company press releases.

Clients and investors in private funds should understand that all investment strategies and the investments made pursuant to such strategies involve risk of loss, including the potential loss of the entire investment, which Clients and investors should be prepared to bear. The investment performance and the success of any investment strategy or particular investment can never be predicted or guaranteed, and the value of a Client's investments will fluctuate due to market conditions and other factors. The investment decisions made and the actions taken in managing Client assets will be subject to various market, liquidity, currency, economic, political and other risks, and investments may lose value.

Material Risks

The information contained in this Brochure cannot disclose every potential risk associated with an investment strategy, or all of the risks applicable to a particular fund or separate account investment. Rather, it is a general description of the nature and risks of AGR's strategy and related investments. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Offering Documents that apply to funds that are managed by AGR. Clients should carefully read the Offering Documents before making an investment in a fund.

This summary should not be interpreted to limit AGR's investment activities in any way. AGR may offer any advisory services, provide advice with respect to any investment strategies and make any investments, including those that may not be described in this Brochure, that AGR considers appropriate, subject to each Client's investment objectives and guidelines.

- **Agricultural Investments in Foreign Countries Risk** – Investing in the agricultural sector outside the United States creates the following risks: exposure to local weather patterns and natural disasters, subjection to the local regulation and approval processes for foreign investors, impact of the quality, durability and capacity of applicable infrastructure, the requirement of license or accreditation to market and sell agricultural products produced in foreign countries, the requirements of laws relevant to the issuance of native land titles, being subject to sophisticated laws and regulations having to do with the operation of agricultural assets and businesses, the implementation of tax on emitters of carbon dioxide, labor availability and cost.
- **Common Stocks and Equity-Related Securities** – Prices of common stock react to the economic conditions of the company that issued the security, industry and market conditions, and other factors and may fluctuate widely. Investments related to the value of stocks may rise and fall based on an issuer's actual and anticipated earnings, changes in management, the potential for takeovers and acquisitions, and other economic factors. Similarly, the value of other equity-related securities, including preferred stock, warrants and options may also vary widely.
- **Company Risks** – The risk that the earnings prospects and overall financial position of a company that has issued securities in which a Client invests will deteriorate, causing a decline in the value of the portfolio security.

- **Company Structure Risks** – The performance of a strategy could be adversely affected by a number of structural aspects of a strategy, including the impact of: side letters with certain investors which will give that investor specific rights, privileges and benefits not applicable to all investors, the illiquidity of unregistered strategies, the effect of fees and expenses on performance, defaulting investors, indemnification and the return of prior distributions made to investors, holding investments beyond the targeted return period, and no assurance of confidentiality of information shared by investors.
- **Environmental Risks** – The risk of loss from investing in real estate, or companies owning real estate, acquired with environmental problems. Furthermore, changes in environmental laws or in the environmental condition of such an investment may create liabilities that did not exist at the time the investment was made and that could not have been foreseen. In addition, certain investments may be located in earthquake zones or be subject to risks associated with other natural disasters, such as fire, windstorms, volcanic eruptions, flood or man-made disasters, including terrorist activities or acts of war.
- **Foreign Exchange Risks** – A portion of a Client's assets may be held in investments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and in other financial instruments, the price of which is determined with reference to currencies other than the U.S. dollar, while the portfolio will generally be valued in U.S. dollars. To the extent unhedged, the value of the assets will fluctuate with U.S. dollar exchange rates as well as with price changes of a Client's investments in the various local markets and currencies.
- **Foreign Investment Risks** – Foreign markets can be more volatile than the U.S. market due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, legal, regulatory, currency, market or economic developments and can result in greater price volatility and perform differently from securities of U.S. issuers. This risk may be heightened in emerging or developing markets.
- **General Agricultural Investments Risk** – Risks associated with investments in agricultural companies and property and the real estate industry in general, include: the burdens of ownership of real property; local, national and international economic and social conditions (such as an oversupply of, or a reduction in demand for, rental farmland properties); the supply and demand for properties and the effect of competition for such properties; the quality and philosophy of management by tenant farmers; buyers and sellers of properties; changes in interest rates and the availability of mortgage funds which may render the sale or refinancing of properties difficult or impracticable; changes in environmental laws and regulations, planning laws, zoning laws, building laws and other governmental rules and fiscal and monetary policies; environmental claims arising in respect of properties acquired with undisclosed or unknown environmental problems or as to which inadequate reserves have been established; changes in real property tax rates or changes in tax laws; changes in energy prices; uninsured casualties; vandalism; force majeure acts, terrorist events, under-insured or uninsurable losses; and other factors which are beyond reasonable control. In addition, properties that are subject to liabilities or that have problems relating to environmental condition, state of title, physical condition, possession claims or compliance with zoning laws, building codes or other legal requirements may be acquired.
- **General Company Risks** – Investments in the agricultural strategy involve business, financial, market and legal risks. There are also risks associated with the uncertainty of returns, unspecified use of proceeds, lack of diversification in investment types or

geographical locations, the use of leverage, competition for investments, the need to invest additional capital to improve or repair investments, lack of liquidity, reliance on partners and investment disposition claims.

- **Hedging Risks** – A strategy or Client may engage in a variety of hedging transactions. Hedges can be more difficult to implement than many other types of transactions and the possibilities for errors may be greater than for other transactions. There is a risk that price movements on the instrument used to create the hedge may not correspond to price movements in the investment against which the manager is using the instruments to hedge because of fundamental differences between the two instruments and the factors that affect price movements.
- **Illiquid Investment Risks** – The risk that illiquid investments may be difficult to sell for their fair market value. Investments in private companies may be illiquid and subject to industry cycles, downturns in demand and market disruptions. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that a Client will be able to dispose of its positions in a timely manner and/or on favorable terms.
- **Incentive Fee Risk** – The risk that an incentive fee may create an incentive for AGR to pursue investments that are riskier or more speculative than would be the case in the absence of such compensation arrangement. Any incentive fee payable to AGR could be calculated based on a percentage of our return on invested capital. This may encourage AGR to use leverage to increase the return on investment. An incentive fee payable to AGR could also be calculated based upon net capital gains realized on investments. As a result, AGR may have a tendency to invest more capital in investments that are likely to result in capital gains as compared to income producing securities. Such a practice could result in AGR investing more in speculative securities than would otherwise be the case, which could result in higher investment losses, particularly during economic downturns.
- **Industry Concentration Risks** – To the extent that a portfolio manager concentrates a Client's investments in only one or a few industries and holds investments of relatively few issuers, the value of the Client's portfolio is likely to experience greater fluctuations and may be subject to greater risk of loss than those of other funds or investments.
- **Interest Rate Risks** – Interest rate create the following risks: If a Client obtains variable-rate loans, the returns may be volatile when interest rates are volatile. Further, to the extent a Client takes out fixed-rate loans and interest rates subsequently decline, this may cause the Client to pay interest rates at above-market rates for a significant period of time. Any hedging activities a Client engages in to mitigate this risk may not fully protect the account from the impact of interest rate volatility.
- **Key Personnel Risk** – The risk that unforeseen business, medical, personal or other circumstances will lead to any current key personnel leaving terminating its relationship with AGR. The loss of key personnel could have a materially adverse effect on AGR's ability to achieve its investment objective, as well as AGR's financial condition and the results of its operations.
- **Leverage Risks** – The manager may use leverage in connection with a strategy or Client's portfolio. The use of leverage has the effect of potentially increasing losses to that fund. If

income and appreciation on investments made with borrowed funds are less than the required interest payments on the borrowings, the value of the fund's net assets will decrease. Accordingly, any event which adversely affects the value of an investment would be magnified to the extent the investment is leveraged.

- **Market Risks** – The risk that market prices of securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably due to a variety of factors, including changing economic, political or market conditions. Further, the risk that volatile or dramatic reductions in trading activity make it difficult to property value investments and that it may not be possible to purchase or sell an investment at an attractive price, if at all.
- **Market Volatility, Liquidity and Valuation Risks (types of Market Risk)** – The risk that volatile or dramatic reductions in trading activity make it difficult for a Client's portfolio to be properly valued and that the Client may not be able to purchase or sell an investment security at an attractive price, if at all.
- **Quantitative Analysis Risks** – The risk that investments selected by the AGR using quantitative modeling and analysis could perform differently from the market as a whole.
- **Regulatory and Compliance Risks** – The risks and costs associated with compliance with rules and regulations, including federal and state securities laws, ERISA, the Dodd-Frank Act, the Freedom of Information Act and state and local laws.
- **Small and Mid-Cap Risks** – Securities of small-cap and mid-cap issuers may present greater risks than those of large-cap issuers. For example, some small- and mid-cap issuers often have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources. They may be subject to high volatility in revenues, expenses and earnings. Their securities may be thinly traded, may be followed by fewer investment research analysts and may be subject to wider price swings and thus may create a greater chance of loss than when investing in securities of larger-cap issuers. The market prices of securities of small- and mid-cap issuers generally are more sensitive to changes in earnings expectations, to corporate developments and to market rumors than are the market prices of large-cap issuers.
- **Tax Risks** – The impact of country, state, provincial, municipality and other local jurisdictions' taxes imposed on a Client, or the underlying investments owned by that Client.
- **Valuation Risks** – A large percentage of our portfolio investments will be in the form of debt investments that are not publicly traded. The fair value of these securities may not be readily determinable. We will value these investments on a quarterly basis in accordance with our valuation policy, which will be at all times consistent with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. The factors that may be considered in the fair value pricing of our investments include the nature and realizable value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparisons to publicly-traded companies, discounted cash flow, relevant credit market indices, and other relevant factors. Because such valuations, and particularly valuations of private investments and private companies, are inherently uncertain, may fluctuate over short periods of time and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would have been used if a ready market for these securities existed.

Item 9 – Disciplinary Information

Registered investment advisers are required to disclose all material facts regarding any legal or disciplinary events that would be material to your evaluation of AGR or the integrity of AGR's management.

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America (TIAA)

The allegations related to this regulatory action are violations of replacement, illustration and disclosure requirements. The regulatory action was initiated by The State of New York's Insurance Department (NYID) which fined affiliate TIAA \$350,000, paid June 4, 2007. The other sanction ordered by NYID was that TIAA implement a remediation plan providing relief to clients who did not receive appropriate replacement procedure disclosures pursuant to Insurance Department Regulation 60. The matter was resolved through stipulation on June 4, 2007, covering exam period of January 2000 through December 2004 (Docket Case Number: State of NY Stipulation No. 2007-0180-S).

This settlement did not involve AGR and both the exam period and the date of the stipulation predate AGR's affiliation with TIAA. This matter is being disclosed, however, because AGR is currently an indirect majority owned subsidiary of TIAA.

Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

AGR has arrangements that are material to its advisory business or its clients with related persons who are broker-dealers, investment companies, other investment advisers, banking or thrift institution and insurance companies or agencies.

Ejnar Knudsen is the co-founder and principal of Craton Capital Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Craton"). Craton is an investment adviser registered with the State of California that manages Craton Capital, L.P., a New York limited partnership (the "Craton Fund"). The Craton Fund is a privately offered pooled investment vehicle that was formed for Mr. Knudsen's family and friends to make opportunistic public and private equity and debt investments in the food and agriculture sectors. Mr. Knudsen served as the portfolio manager for the Craton Fund from 1998-2014. [Mr. Knudsen is no longer involved in making investment decisions for the Craton Fund but still maintains an ownership interest in the Craton Fund and is a co-owner of Craton.]

Mr. Knudsen is also a director of Materra, LLC; a California limited liability company ("Materra"). Mr. Knudsen co-founded Materra, a specialty farming company, and still retains the largest ownership interest in the company.

A portion of Mr. Knudsen's time and attention will be devoted [to his business and related clients of Craton and Materra]. Accordingly, AGR's business may be affected [for periods of time where Mr. Knudsen is unavailable]. The offering of investment advice by AGR is distinct from Mr. Knudsen's business with Craton and Materra. Clients of AGR are not clients of Craton or Materra, and vice versa.

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America ("TIAA"), which ultimately controls AGR, is a New York life insurance company that issues fixed and variable annuity and life insurance products. AGR is affiliated with the following registered investment advisers: (i)

TIAA-CREF Investment Management, LLC (“TCIM”), investment adviser to the College Retirement Equities Fund (“CREF”); (ii) Kaspick & Co., LLC (“Kaspick”), provider of asset management and planned giving services primarily to non-profit institutions; (iii) Covariance Capital Management, Inc., provider of outsourced investment management services to colleges, universities and other not-for-profit institutions; (iv) TIAA-CREF Tuition Financing, Inc. (“TFI”), provider of services to 529 College Savings Plans; (v) TIAA-CREF Individual and Institutional Services, LLC (“Services”), which is also a registered broker dealer and provider of investment advice to individuals and (vi) Teachers Advisors, Inc. (“TAI”), investment adviser to the TIAA-CREF Funds (collectively, “Affiliated Registered Investment Advisers”).

AGR is also affiliated with two registered broker-dealers, Teachers Personal Investors Services, Inc. (“TPIS”) and Services. TPIS is the principal underwriter of the TIAA-CREF family of mutual funds and the distributor of TAI’s and AGR’s unregistered products. Services is the principal underwriter of the variable annuities issued by CREF and the TIAA Real Estate Account. TPIS and Services also distribute interests in various “529” tuition programs, which are managed by an affiliated investment adviser, TFI. AGR is also related to a federally chartered savings bank, TIAA-CREF Trust Company, FSB and TIAA-CREF Insurance Agency, LLC, an insurance agency that offers non-proprietary insurance products.

The following describes TIAA-CREF’s relationship with Nuveen Investments, Inc. (“Nuveen Investments”), which was acquired on October 1, 2014.

Each of TIAA affiliates, on one hand, and the Nuveen Investments affiliates, on the other hand, may distribute, make referrals of, use or recommend investment products and services of the other (including funds and pooled investment vehicles, and managed account services), and may pay and receive fees and compensation in connection thereto. In particular, broker-dealers affiliated with each of TIAA and Nuveen Investments act as a distributor with respect to and/or promote and provide marketing support to each other’s proprietary mutual funds (i.e., Nuveen Funds and TIAA-CREF Funds), and broker-dealer associated persons are internally compensated for those activities. Further, sales personnel may provide referrals to affiliates in certain limited circumstances and such personnel may be internally compensated in connection with such activities. A potential conflict may exist with respect to such distribution, referrals, use or recommendation of products and services as a result of TIAA’s indirect ownership of Nuveen Investments.

Item 11 – Code of Ethics

AGR has adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act. This code governs, among other things, the personal trading activities of certain employees or “access persons” and members of their households. Access Persons must at all times place the interests of AGR and its affiliates and clients above their own. In addition:

- Access Persons may not attempt to profit personally from their knowledge of recent or contemplated transactions in clients’ accounts including any affiliated mutual funds. Access Persons must act in a manner consistent with that of a fiduciary with respect to client accounts. As a result, Access Persons must conduct all personal securities transactions consistent with the Code of Ethics and in such a manner as to avoid any actual or potential conflict of interest or any abuse of a position of trust and responsibility.

- Access Persons may not purchase or sell a security when they have actual knowledge that a fund or other client account will be trading in that security (or a Related Security).

While Access Persons and their household members may invest in securities that may also be purchased or held by client accounts, they must also generally pre-clear and report all transactions involving securities covered under the codes. In addition, “access persons” must generally provide duplicates of all trade confirmations, account statements and other brokerage account reports to the personal trading compliance oversight unit for review.

The Code restricts trading in close proximity to client trading activity. Nonetheless, because the Code of Ethics in some circumstances would permit “access persons” to invest in the same securities as Clients, there is a possibility that “access persons” might benefit from market activity by a Client in a security held by an “access person.” The Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the “access persons” will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory Clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing “access persons” to invest for their own accounts. Under the Code, certain classes of securities have been designated as exempt transactions, based upon a determination that these would materially not interfere with the best interest of AGR’s Clients. “Access person” trading is continually monitored under the Code of Ethics to reasonably prevent conflicts of interest between AGR and its Clients. All “access persons” must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or when it is amended. AGR will provide a copy of the Code of Ethics to any client or prospective client upon request.

AGR must also adhere to the restrictions contained in TIAA’s Code of Business Conduct, which articulates general standards of ethical conduct for employees, as well as TIAA-CREF’s Material Nonpublic Information Policy, Rumor Policy and the TIAA-CREF Gifts and Entertainment Policy.

Transactions Among Clients

AGR may execute transactions between Client accounts it manages, as well as certain other clients managed by its affiliates (including the CREF accounts and the TIAA-CREF Funds managed by TCIM and TAI, respectively) when AGR believes that such transactions are beneficial to its Clients. To the extent such transactions occur between AGR’s Client accounts or between AGR Client accounts and its affiliate’s client accounts, any such transactions will be executed in accordance with AGR’s procedures governing cross trades. The procedures provide among other things that (1) the transaction was a purchase or sale, for no consideration other than cash payment against prompt delivery of the security for which market quotations were readily available, (2) the transaction was effected at the independent current market price of the security determined as specified in the procedures, (3) the transaction is consistent with the policy of each fund participating in the transaction, as recited in its registration statement, and (4) no brokerage commission, fee (except for customary transfer fees) or other remuneration was paid in connection with the transaction.

Agency Cross Trades

Rule 206(3)-2 under the Advisers Act prohibits advisers (or their affiliates) from acting as brokers for their advisory clients and for parties on the other side of the transactions, unless the following requirements are met:

- The client must prospectively authorize agency cross transactions in writing.
- The adviser must disclose to the client in writing the capacities in which it will act and the possibly conflicting division of loyalty and responsibility it may face in an agency cross transaction.
- Each agency cross transaction must be confirmed in writing.
- The adviser must provide the client with an annual summary of all agency cross transactions.
- All client statements must disclose that the client may terminate the agency cross transaction authority at any time by written notice to the adviser.

AGR's investment decisions are limited by the investment criteria established for each Client and AGR's own internal guidelines. In making any investment decision, AGR will consider many factors, including but not limited to, the Client's policies and restrictions, investment objectives, issuer, industry and sector concentration, tax implications and the size of the investment in relation to the account.

Each potential investment undergoes a rigorous review process taking into account various factors including, historical and projected performance, quality of management, transaction structure and current economic condition. In structured transactions, credit enhancement, payment waterfalls, and other structural features are considered. The quality of the underlying collateral in each transaction is assessed using historical performance data, prepayment characteristics and various stress tests and stimulations. AGR also analyzes the issuer or service from a credit perspective, taking into account the financial strength of the entity, the sector in which it operates and the market conditions confronting such business. AGR evaluates the relative value of each transaction and negotiates pricing. Finally, investment decisions are made by the appropriate individuals or committee in a standardized authorization process.

AGR, when appropriate, will advise its Clients to invest in securities that are being purchased for its parent, TIAA. AGR has an established allocation policy to ensure that the purchased investments are allocated fairly among AGR's Clients over time.

Item 12 – Brokerage Practices

Factors Used to Select or Recommending Broker-Dealers

AGR will have discretion as to the placement of brokerage (and accordingly, the commission rates paid); provided, however, that certain Clients will have the discretion to select their own brokers and/or custodians.

In selecting brokers to effect portfolio transactions, AGR will consider such factors as price, quality of execution, expertise in particular markets, the ability of the brokers to effect the transactions, the brokers' facilities, reliability, reputation, experience, financial responsibility in particular markets, and familiarity both with investment practices generally and techniques employed by Clients, subject at all times to principles of best execution, in accordance with AGR's policies and procedures. In selecting broker/dealers to execute transactions, AGR need not solicit competitive bids and does not have an obligation to seek the lowest available commission cost. AGR believes that the broker-dealers it selects will provide competitive transaction and custody costs, helping Clients to eliminate or control costs and optimize the custodial structure to the benefit of account holders. When possible, AGR will seek to pre-negotiate preferred terms for its Clients, providing the Clients with the benefits associated with the economy of scale and custodial knowledge of the firm.

Research and Other Soft Dollar Benefits

[AGR does not effect transactions with broker-dealers who provide research services (collectively, "soft-dollar items") to AGR that assist AGR in making investment and trading decisions on behalf of its Clients. AGR may receive soft-dollar items in the future and if it does it will appropriately amend this Brochure.]

Brokerage for Client Referrals

[AGR does not consider, in selecting or recommending broker-dealers, client referrals from a broker-dealer. AGR may receive referrals in the future and if it does it will appropriately amend this Brochure.]

Directed Brokerage

AGR does not accept directed brokerage arrangements. Securities transactions are executed by brokers selected by AGR in its discretion and without the consent of the Client or its investors. AGR may enter into directed brokerage arrangements in its discretion.

Aggregating Trading for Multiple Client Accounts

AGR may (but is not required to) combine orders on behalf of one Client account with orders for other Client accounts for which it or its principals have trading authority, or in which it or its principals have an economic interest. When it does, AGR will generally allocate the securities or proceeds arising out of those transactions (and the related transaction expenses) on an average price basis among the various participants. AGR believes combining orders in this way will, over time, be advantageous to all participants. However, the average price could be less advantageous to a Client than if that Client had been the only account effecting the transaction or had completed its transaction before the other participants. Because of AGR's relationship to the Clients it manages by virtue of its position as an investment manager, there may be circumstances in which transactions for those entities may not, under certain laws, regulations and internal policies, be combined with those of some of AGR's and its affiliates' other Clients, which may result in less advantageous execution for those Clients.

AGR may place orders for the same security for different Clients at different times and in different relative amounts due to differences in investment objectives, cash availability, size of

order and practicability of participating in “block” transactions. The level of participation by different Clients in the same security may also be dependent upon other factors relating to the suitability of the security for the particular Client.

In addition, AGR and/or its related persons or Clients may buy or sell specific securities for its or their own account that are not deemed appropriate for Client accounts at the time, based on personal investment considerations that differ from the considerations on which decisions as to investments in Client accounts are made. Where execution opportunities for a particular security are limited, AGR attempts in good faith to allocate such opportunities among Clients in a manner that, over time, is equitable to all Clients.

Item 13 – Review of Accounts

Portfolio managers review on a coordinated basis all of AGR’s Clients’ accounts for which they are responsible and the members of the AGR Board monitors the performance of the accounts. Analysts and traders may also be part of this review process, as appropriate. When Client accounts are reviewed, the portfolio manager considers various matters, including any changes in firm policy or the objectives and needs of the Client; changes in market conditions or changes of security positions, the current structure of the portfolio; if appropriate, the tax consequences of any transactions, and the effect on the portfolio of any known additions or withdrawals from the account in the future.

AGR generally delivers quarterly performance reports to separately managed account clients and fund investors. [Private fund investors also receive audited financial statements on an annual basis, within 120 days of the private fund’s fiscal year end.]

Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation

AGR may enter into agreements with solicitors to compensate them for client referrals. The types of solicitors AGR may engage include other broker-dealers: Registered broker-dealers, broker-dealers exempt or otherwise excepted from registration (e.g., the trust department of a bank) not affiliated with TIAA-CREF, and foreign brokers or placement agents that have clients or contacts that wish to invest in privately offered funds, and other financial professionals. The solicitation arrangements and AGR’s related activities will comply with Rule 206(4)-3 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 which allows compensation only pursuant to a written agreement that (1) describes the activities to be performed by the third party and the compensation to be provided (2) contains a promise by the third party that it will perform its activities consistent with AGR’s directions and the Adviser’s Act and related rules, and (3) requires the third party to provide the potential investor with AGR’s ADV Part 2A and certain mandatory disclosures. The mandatory disclosures include a written document that discloses, among other things, that the solicitor is being compensated for referring or recommending the adviser, and the terms of the compensation (including any additional amounts the client will be charged by the adviser as a result of the referral arrangement).

The adviser receives from the Client prior to, or at the time of entering into any investment advisory agreement with the Client, a signed and dated acknowledgement that the Client received the investment adviser’s brochure and the solicitor’s written disclosure document.

In addition, AGR may or may not compensate its personnel or affiliates' personnel for referring clients or investors to AGR. Any such compensation will be in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 as described above.

Item 15 – Custody

AGR may be deemed to have custody over the funds and securities in its Clients' accounts. As such, AGR uses qualified third-party custodians to custody Client securities where required to do so under the Advisers Act. Separate account Client accounts over which AGR has been deemed to have custody should receive at least quarterly statements from the broker dealer, bank or other qualified custodian that holds and maintains client's assets. AGR urges Clients to carefully review such statements and compare such official custodial records to the account statements that are provided by AGR. AGR's statements may vary from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities.

With respect to private fund Clients, AGR will be deemed to have custody over the private fund's assets by virtue of its affiliate serving as the private fund's general partner (or equivalent). AGR typically relies on the Custody Rule's audit exception for such private funds, and as such, investors will receive annual audited account statements for private funds in which they invest within 120 days (or 180 in the case of fund of funds) of the private fund's fiscal year end.

Item 16 – Investment Discretion

AGR has discretionary authority to manage client assets. AGR's authority is subject to certain limits, including the Clients' investment objectives, policies imposed by a Client and regulatory constraints.

Clients must provide AGR with investment guidelines in writing.

Item 17 – Voting Client Securities

AGR generally does not vote proxies on behalf of the Client; however, in case AGR obtains the authority to vote proxies from its Clients, it has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The policies require AGR to vote proxies received in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Client.

The policies also require AGR to vote proxies in a prudent and diligent manner intended to enhance the economic value of the assets of the Clients. However, the policies permit AGR to abstain from voting proxies in the event that the Clients' economic interest in the matter being voted upon is limited relative to the Clients' overall portfolio or the impact of the Clients' vote will not have an effect on its outcome or on the Clients' economic interests.

Certain of AGR proxy voting guidelines are summarized below:

- AGR votes for: uncontested director nominees recommended by management; the election of auditors recommended by management, unless a dispute exists over policies; limiting directors' liability; and eliminating preemptive rights.

- AGR votes against proposals to: entrench the board or adopt anti-takeover measures; proposals to provide cumulative voting rights; and social issues.

Although many proxy proposals can be voted in accordance with AGR's proxy voting guidelines, some proposals will require special consideration, and AGR will make a decision on a case-by-case basis in these situations, including proposals to: eliminate director mandatory retirement policies; rotate annual meeting locations and dates; grant options and stock to management and directors; and indemnify directors and/or officers.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between AGR's interests and the interests of the Clients, AGR will seek to resolve the conflict in the best interest of the Clients.

Clients may obtain a copy of AGR's complete proxy voting policies and procedures upon request. Clients may also obtain information from AGR about how AGR voted any proxies on behalf of their account(s).

Item 18 - Financial Information

AGR does not require or solicit prepayment of investment advisory fees of more than \$1,200 per Client, six months or more in advance. AGR has no financial commitment that impairs its ability to meet contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients.