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Form ADV Part 2A

March 31, 2022

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Atlanta Capital Management Company, LLC ("Atlanta Capital"). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Atlanta Capital at 404-876-9411.

Atlanta Capital is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"). The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or by any state securities authority.

Additional Information about Atlanta Capital also is available on the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Item 2 - Summary of Material Changes

This Brochure, dated March 31, 2022, is an annual update to Atlanta Capital's Brochure. In this summary of material changes, Atlanta Capital is required to identify material changes made since Atlanta Capital's last annual update made March 30, 2021. Material changes to the annual Brochure are as follows:

Item 4 – Disclosures related to the acquisition of Atlanta Capital by Morgan Stanley have been added.

Item 8 - A disclosure regarding environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") considerations in certain strategies has been added. Risk disclosures have been reformatted and enhanced, including General, Economic, Geopolitical, and Market risks, Coronavirus and Public Health Emergencies risks, Volatility risks, Legal and Regulatory risks, Brexit related risks, ESG risks, Foreign, Emerging and Frontier Markets risks, LIBOR risks, and Municipal Securities risks.

Item 10 – Disclosures related to affiliations created by the acquisition of Atlanta Capital by Morgan Stanley have been added, including situations where Atlanta Capital and affiliates compensate each other for sales activities. In addition, Item 10 has been updated to only reflect affiliations which are material to Atlanta Capital and its clients.

Item 11 – Item 11 has been updated to reflect Eaton Vance's adoption of the Morgan Stanley Investment Management Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policy. Additionally, as a result of the acquisition of Eaton Vance by Morgan Stanley, Eaton Vance is now subject to additional conflicts of interest and limitations. Updates to Item 11 include disclosures related to transactions in Morgan Stanley securities, limitations on transactions with affiliated broker-dealers, conflicts of interests related to affiliates' investment banking and investment management activities, investment limits, and related conflicts of interest disclosures.

Item 15. Atlanta Capital has added language to disclose that it is deemed to have custody over a client's assets when such client custodies its assets at an affiliate of Atlanta Capital, such as Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC.

Item 17 – Disclosures regarding ESG considerations related to shareholder rights and stakeholder influence have been added.

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Item 4 - Advisory Business

Atlanta Capital Management Company, LLC (“Atlanta Capital”) is an Atlanta, Georgia based Registered Investment Advisor offering professional investment advisory services to a broad range of institutional and retail clients since 1969. As of December 31, 2021, Atlanta Capital manages \$29.9 billion in client assets on a discretionary basis.

Atlanta Capital is a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, a publicly held company that is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol MS. Atlanta Capital’s direct owner is Eaton Vance Acquisitions LLC (“EVA”). Prior to March 1, 2021, Atlanta Capital was an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Eaton Vance Corp. On March 1, 2021, Morgan Stanley acquired Eaton Vance Corp. and its subsidiaries, including EVA and Atlanta Capital.

Atlanta Capital offers investment advisory services in a variety of equity, fixed income and mixed-asset strategies. In-depth fundamental analysis is the primary basis for Atlanta Capital’s investment decision making process.

We provide investment advisory services through separately managed accounts to a variety of institutional clients (“Institutional Accounts”), including business organizations, public and private pensions, trusts, foundations, charitable organizations, high net worth individuals and other entities. Atlanta Capital’s advisory services are tailored based on the investment objectives and guidelines provided by our clients. Before establishing an Institutional Account, Atlanta Capital and the client discuss the available investment strategies and the client’s investment objectives. Investment in certain securities or types of securities may be restricted at the request of the client.

Atlanta Capital provides investment management services to wrap fee programs sponsored by broker-dealers, banks, or other investment advisers. Atlanta Capital is not a sponsor of any wrap fee programs. Wrap programs vary by sponsor, and Atlanta Capital may act in a discretionary or non-discretionary capacity. Under a single contract wrap program, Atlanta Capital enters into an investment management agreement directly with the wrap program sponsor, while under a dual contract wrap program, Atlanta Capital enters into an investment management agreement with underlying plan participants. For discretionary wrap programs, Atlanta Capital has the authority to enter into transactions on behalf of wrap program participants, subject to any investment or trading restrictions provided by the wrap program sponsor or wrap program participants. See *Item 12 - Brokerage Practices* below for additional information about trade execution under a wrap program.

Atlanta Capital provides investment advice through model portfolio delivery programs. Unless otherwise agreed upon with a sponsor, these model delivery arrangements are considered non-discretionary. Under such arrangements, Atlanta Capital provides third parties with a model portfolio. The third party retains discretion to implement, reject, or adjust such model and the third party is responsible for executing any corresponding transactions on behalf of the third party’s underlying clients. Atlanta Capital does not affect or execute transactions for any

underlying clients of the third party participating in the model delivery program and Atlanta Capital does not consider such underlying clients of the third party to be clients of Atlanta Capital.

Atlanta Capital also serves as investment sub-advisor to a number of registered investment companies or mutual funds sponsored by Eaton Vance Management and other affiliates including Calvert Research and Management (each a “Fund” and collectively the “Funds”). Each Fund is managed in accordance with its respective investment objectives, strategies and restrictions as approved by the Fund’s Board of Trustees or other governing body, as applicable. Retail investors primarily access Atlanta Capital’s advisory services indirectly by investing in Funds sub-advised by Atlanta Capital.

Item 5 - Fees and Compensation

Atlanta Capital generally receives a fee from separately-managed accounts based upon a percentage of the assets under management, calculated according to a schedule agreed upon in writing between Atlanta Capital and the client and included in the client's investment advisory agreement. All fees charged by Atlanta Capital are documented in writing in the client's investment management agreement with Atlanta Capital, as such agreement may be amended from time to time. All advisory fee schedules are negotiable and vary by investment strategy, product type, account size, customization requirements and required service levels.

Management fees are generally invoiced quarterly in arrears, based upon the calendar quarter-end market value. Atlanta Capital will consider other methods of payment and/or fee calculation at the client's request, including billing in advance. If an advance billed client account is terminated during the service period, fees paid in advance are refunded promptly, without further request by the client on a pro-rata basis (determined based upon the number of days the account is managed by Atlanta Capital).

Clients may choose to pay fee invoices from the assets of the accounts managed by Atlanta Capital or from another source including billing directly to the custodian. Atlanta Capital's fees are exclusive of brokerage commissions, transaction fees, and other related costs and expenses. Such expenses will be assessed to the client. Clients are responsible for certain charges imposed by custodians, broker-dealers and other third-parties, including but not limited to: fees charged by third-party managers, custodial fees, deferred sales charges, odd-lot differentials, transfer taxes, withholding fees, country tax or delivery fees, wire transfer and electronic fund fees, and other fees and taxes on brokerage accounts and securities transactions. Atlanta Capital can, from time to time invest client assets in mutual funds, closed-end funds, exchange-traded notes and ETFs which charge shareholders with management fees in addition to Atlanta Capital's management fee. These fees are disclosed in the fund's or ETF's prospectus or offering memorandum. For more information about Atlanta Capital's brokerage practices, see Item 12 - Brokerage Practices below.

The investment advisory services provided by Atlanta Capital to Funds and the fee schedules for such services generally are described in each Fund's current disclosure documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Below are the standard fee schedules for Institutional Separate Account clients of Atlanta Capital. Existing clients may have different fee arrangements from those stated below.

Institutional Separate Account Fee Schedules and Account Minimums

High Quality Growth Plus, Focused Growth

First \$10 million	0.70%
Next \$90 million	0.50%
Next \$150 million	0.40%
Next \$250 million	0.35%

Minimum Separate Account Initial Balance is Generally \$10 million

High Quality Small Cap, High Quality SMID Cap

First \$50 million 0.80%

Next \$50 million 0.70%

Next \$150 million 0.60%

Minimum Separate Account Initial Balance is Generally \$10 million

High Quality Calvert Equity (Formerly High Quality Socially Responsible)

First \$10 million 0.80%

Next \$90 million 0.60%

Over \$100 million Negotiable

Minimum Separate Account Initial Balance is Generally \$10 million

High Quality Select Equity

First \$50 million 0.60%

Next \$100 million 0.50%

Next \$350 million 0.40%

Minimum Separate Account Initial Balance is Generally \$10 million

High Quality Fixed Income (Short Duration, Intermediate & Premier)

First \$30 million 0.35%

Over \$30 million 0.30%

Minimum Separate Account Initial Balance is generally \$20 million

Exceptions to the account minimums above may be accepted and may be subject to a minimum annual fee. Special requirements or circumstances may result in different fee arrangements than those stated above for certain clients. For examples, additional reporting, investment policy or risk management consulting, legal research, or additional investment administrative services required or requested by some Separate Account clients may lead to higher fees. Similarly, wrap fee clients may pay higher or lower fees depending on the level of services provided under their wrap program. Individual fee arrangements are negotiated with each client separately (including board review and approval, if applicable). Subject to applicable laws and regulations, Atlanta Capital retains complete discretion over the fees that it charges to clients and may change the foregoing fee schedules at any time.

Unless otherwise provided in an investment advisory contract, Atlanta Capital is frequently responsible for calculating the fees owed by a client. Atlanta Capital will calculate the billable assets for which Atlanta Capital has investment discretion according to its internal accounting system. Atlanta Capital frequently utilizes unaffiliated third party pricing vendors to value securities held by clients. However, from time to time, Atlanta Capital may fair value a security, such as situations where current market prices are not available, or when Atlanta Capital elects to override a price provided by a third party vendor. Atlanta Capital factors in pending portfolio transactions when calculating an account's value. Due to fair valued securities and pending

portfolio activities, a client account's value calculated by Atlanta Capital may not match the account's value reported by the client's custodian. When this occurs over a billing period end, and Atlanta Capital is responsible for calculating account value, Atlanta Capital will calculate fees based on the value reflected in its accounting systems. A conflict of interest exists when Atlanta Capital calculates fees based on securities it has set a fair value for, as Atlanta Capital is incentivized to apply a higher valuation. Atlanta Capital has adopted valuation policies and procedures which are designed to value securities fairly, mitigating this conflict of interest.

Fees may be negotiated or modified in light of a client's special circumstances, asset levels, service requirements or other factors in Atlanta Capital's sole discretion. Atlanta Capital may agree to offer certain clients a fee schedule that is lower than that of comparable clients in the same investment style. Atlanta Capital reserves the right to change its standard fee schedules and is not required to change the fee schedules of existing clients to match such updated fee schedules, even if such updated fee schedules would be more advantageous to existing clients. Atlanta Capital can also choose to waive all or a portion of negotiated fees for a given period. Also, for fee calculation purposes, Atlanta Capital may agree to aggregate the assets of related client accounts and such accounts may receive the benefit of a lower effective fee rate due to such aggregation.

Atlanta Capital generally negotiates the fees paid to us in wrap fee and sub-advised relationships directly with the sponsors of such programs, and not with individual participants. Some custody relationships require a minimum account size or annual fee. Wrap fee and sub-advisory program clients receive a brochure from the introducing sponsor detailing all aspects of the wrap fee or sub-advisory program before selecting Atlanta Capital as the sub-adviser. Fees and features of each program offered by the various introducing sponsors vary. Wrap fee or sub-advisory program clients should consult the introducing sponsor's brochure for the specific fees and features applicable to their program. For wrap or sub-advised accounts, participants generally pay the sponsor a single fee and Atlanta Capital is paid its negotiated fee rate by the introducing sponsor for advisory services, while the introducing sponsor retains the remainder of the fee for trade execution, custody, and additional services.

Clients or Atlanta Capital may terminate a contract for any reason. Normally, clients may cancel Atlanta Capital's services upon such specified period provided for in the investment management agreement between the client and Atlanta Capital (e.g., 30 days). Atlanta Capital reserves the right to waive any applicable notice period or agree to different notice periods. During the period specified, Atlanta Capital's normal management fees are earned and payable (unless waived pursuant to the preceding sentence). Atlanta Capital may terminate a contract by giving the specified written notice to the client. Accounts opened or closed during a billing period are charged a prorated fee. If a client has paid any advisory fees in advance for the period in which the investment advisory agreement is terminated, Atlanta Capital will pro rate the advisory fees for the period and return any unearned portion to the client by check or wire transfer.

As outlined in *Item 8 – Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*, Atlanta Capital offers a broad array of investment strategies across different asset classes. Many of these strategies are offered in multiple types of investment vehicles (*e.g.* separately managed account, wrap fee account, registered fund). The amount of compensation or commission earned by the sales personnel of Atlanta Capital and its affiliates varies across both investment strategy and investment vehicle. This could create a conflict of interest by incentivizing the sale of one strategy or investment vehicle over another. Atlanta Capital believes this potential conflict is largely mitigated through supervisory review and by the fact that Atlanta Capital strategies are offered to or through sophisticated institutional investors and financial intermediaries.

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

Performance Based Fees

Atlanta Capital from time to time enters into performance-based fees arrangements where return expectations and the time period over which returns are measured are reasonable and agreeable to both parties. All incentive fee arrangements offered by ACM are structured to be compliant with Section 205(a)(1) of the Advisers act and in accordance with the exemptions available thereunder, including the exemption set forth in Rule 205-3. The amount of a performance based fee can vary depending on the performance of the applicable account relative to a particular benchmark return.

Performance based fees have the potential to generate significant advisory fees for Atlanta Capital and may create an incentive for Atlanta Capital to take additional risks in the management of the account portfolio. Atlanta Capital often manages multiple accounts with similar investment strategies. If some of these accounts charge performance based fees, this creates a conflict of interest with respect to the management of these accounts. For example, a portfolio manager may have an incentive to allocate attractive or limited investment to the accounts that charge performance based fees. A portfolio manager and or trader may have an incentive to favor the performance based fee accounts with respect to trade timing and/or execution price. In addition, a portfolio manager may have an incentive to engage in front running so that the trading activity of other accounts benefits the performance fee based account. As discussed further below, Atlanta Capital has adopted policies and procedures designed to mitigate these conflicts.

Side-by-Side Management

Atlanta Capital provides investment advisory services within the same strategies (and across strategies which invest in the same or similar securities) through various investment vehicles, such as separately managed accounts or Funds. This gives rise to potential conflicts of interest since Atlanta Capital has an incentive to favor certain accounts over others. Examples of conflicts include:

- Allocating favored or scarce investment opportunities to larger accounts or relationships which pay more fees in the aggregate than smaller accounts or relationships.
- Allocating favored or scarce investment opportunities to accounts with performance-based fees or higher fee schedules than other accounts.
- A portfolio manager allocating more time and attention to accounts with higher fee rates or larger aggregate fee amounts.
- Allocating investment opportunities to accounts or funds where an employee, Atlanta Capital, or an affiliate has a proprietary interest.
- Executing trades executed for an account or client that may adversely impact the value of securities held by a different account or client.

- Trading and securities selected for a particular account or Fund may affect the performance of other accounts or Funds that have similar strategies.

To address these and other conflicts of interest, Atlanta Capital has adopted various policies and procedures designed to ensure that all client accounts are treated equitably and that no account receives favorable treatment. For example, Atlanta Capital has adopted procedures governing the allocation of securities transactions among clients and the aggregation of trades by multiple clients. Additionally, procedures have been adopted to monitor performance dispersion across like managed accounts including accounts with performance-based fee arrangements as compared to similarly managed non-performance-fee based accounts. For more information about how Atlanta Capital addresses certain conflicts of interest, see *Item 11 - Code of Ethics*,. See also *Item 12 - Brokerage Practices* below for more information about conflicts of interest related to portfolio transactions.

Item 7 - Types of Clients

Atlanta Capital provides investment management services to a wide range of institutional and individual clients including high net worth individuals, corporate pension and profit sharing plans, banking and or thrift institutions, insurance companies, hospitals, Taft-Hartley funds, charitable institutions, foundations, endowments, professional and religious organizations, state or municipal government entities, registered mutual funds, private investment funds, trust programs and other U.S. and international institutions. In addition, Atlanta Capital provides investment advice to individual retail investors through wrap fee accounts sponsored by affiliates and unaffiliated investment advisors, banks and broker-dealers.

Atlanta Capital requires its clients to enter into a written investment advisory agreement with Atlanta Capital. Minimum account size varies by strategy. See Item 5 – Fees and Compensation above for the minimum account size applicable to a specific strategy. The minimum account size for wrap fee accounts is generally lower and is determined by the agreement between Atlanta Capital and the wrap program sponsor.

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

Methods of Analysis

Atlanta Capital invests principally in traditional equity (common stocks and equivalents) and debt securities. Atlanta Capital's evaluation of investment alternatives places primary emphasis and reliance upon fundamental analysis of issuers of equity and debt securities; political, economic, and industry developments; money and capital market conditions, with attention to interest rate patterns; and any other factors that, in Atlanta Capital's judgment, may have an impact on the value of an investment.

In developing information for use in making investment decisions and recommendations for clients, Atlanta Capital places considerable importance on personal visits with company management by members of its portfolio management teams and research staff. Atlanta Capital also uses various standard databases available to institutional investors. Atlanta Capital may utilize other sources of information, such as on-line services and financial database services. Ultimately, primary attention and reliance is placed upon evaluations and recommendations generated internally by the Atlanta Capital investment staff.

Subject to and consistent with the individual investment objectives of clients, Atlanta Capital seeks to achieve above-average long-term risk adjusted returns through emphasis on high quality equity or debt instruments judged by Atlanta Capital to have unrecognized value or investment potential. For equities, high quality is generally measured by a company's demonstrated history of consistent growth and stability in earnings. For debt instruments, high quality typically relates to the probability of repayment (credit risk) and the predictability of when principal repayment will occur (stability of cash flow).

Although Atlanta Capital considers ratings issued by rating agencies, it also may perform its own credit and investment analysis and may not rely primarily on the ratings assigned by the rating services. Credit ratings are based largely on the issuer's historical financial condition and the rating agency's investment analysis at the time of rating, and the rating assigned to any particular security is not necessarily a reflection of the issuer's current financial condition. The rating assigned to a security by a rating agency does not reflect assessment of the volatility of the security's market value or of the liquidity of an investment in the security.

Atlanta Capital does not generally engage in short-term trading for accounts, although the length of time a security has been held in a client's account will not be a limiting factor if Atlanta Capital determines that the holding should no longer be retained by the account.

Investment Strategies

Atlanta Capital operates with three distinct investment teams, Growth Equity, Core Equity and Fixed Income, each leveraging a central investment philosophy.

Atlanta Capital recognizes that no single type of investment strategy will ensure rewarding investment results in every political, economic and market environment. Investing in securities and other financial instruments involves a risk of loss (which may be substantial) that clients should be prepared to bear. The investment approaches and material risks described below for each investment strategy are not comprehensive. A particular investment strategy may involve additional investment selection criteria and be subject to additional risks not described below. The principal investment strategies and associated risks for the sub-advised Funds are described in the prospectus and SAI for each Fund. The investment strategies and associated risks for wrap fee accounts are described in the offering materials provided by the wrap program sponsor. Institutional account clients should contact their Atlanta Capital account representative for additional information about the specific investment strategies they have selected and the risks associated with those strategies.

The investment strategies offered by each investment team are summarized below.

ESG considerations are incorporated into the investment process of many strategies managed by Atlanta Capital, and they are expressed in areas such as research, valuation, and portfolio construction, as appropriate. Atlanta Capital strives to incorporate ESG considerations in managing its portfolios or accounts as best suited to each given investment strategy.

Growth Equity

Atlanta Capital's Growth team believes that companies with a demonstrated history of consistent growth and stability in earnings provide superior returns with less risk over the long term. The investment process seeks to outperform over the long term by participating in rising markets and minimizing participation in declining markets. Research is bottom-up, emphasizing business fundamentals. Strategies include:

High Quality Growth Plus – A conservative large cap growth discipline that invests in companies with a demonstrated history of consistent growth and stability in earnings whose equities are priced below our estimate of intrinsic value.

High Quality Focused Growth – A focused large cap growth portfolio where our best ideas have a meaningful impact on performance. The investment team seeks to identify growth businesses with dominant franchises that provide competitive advantages.

High Quality Calvert Equity– A sustainable and responsible investment approach managed with a fundamental, bottom up process, seeking to identify high quality growth businesses that operate in a manner consistent with the Principles for Responsible Investment of Calvert Research and Management, a global leader in responsible investing and affiliated subsidiary of Eaton Vance.

Core Equity

Atlanta Capital's Core team is focused on producing an above-average compound rate of return while also protecting capital in down markets. The investment process seeks to own high quality businesses that dominate a niche, maintain high barriers to entry, and have consistent demand across an economic cycle. With this dedication to quality, this process looks at stocks as if we were a potential acquirer of the entire business. Strategies include:

High Quality Small Cap – A fundamental core strategy that invests primarily in small cap companies with a market capitalization generally within the Russell 2000™ index.

High Quality SMID Cap – A fundamental core approach that invests in small-to-mid cap companies or “SMID Cap” companies with a market capitalization generally within the Russell 2500™ index.

High Quality Select Equity – A focused portfolio of mid-to-large cap companies that meet the investment team's three investment criteria of high quality, attractive valuation and downside protection with a market capitalization generally of \$3 billion and above. This strategy has the flexibility to capitalize on the best potential risk-reward opportunities regardless of a company's size or sector classification.

Fixed Income

Atlanta Capital's fixed income team focuses on securities with high credit quality and stable cash flow. The investment process emphasizes government issued mortgage-backed securities (MBS), including collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), and 'AAA' asset-backed securities (ABS). Atlanta Capital believes that these securities can deliver attractive yields while limiting credit and event risk. Our fixed income team seeks to add value from security selection, sector allocation and yield curve positioning. Strategies include:

High Quality Premier – This strategy takes a risk-controlled approach that seeks to add value through security selection and yield curve management. We favor traditional low-volatility mortgage and asset-backed securities because of their historical substantial yield premium versus Treasury and agency notes. Credit quality is limited to “A” or better.

High Quality Intermediate – An intermediate domestic fixed income strategy that takes a risk-controlled approach and seeks to add value through security selection and yield curve management. We favor traditional low-volatility mortgage and asset-backed securities because of their historical substantial yield premium versus Treasury and agency notes. Credit quality is limited to “A” or better. Securities are primarily acquired with maturities from 1 to 10 years.

High Quality Short Duration – Short duration domestic fixed income strategies which are structured to serve as a short-term, defensive alternative to money market or cash instruments. The investment process emphasizes fixed rate mortgage and asset-backed securities. Portfolios are 100% invested in securities that are 'AAA' rated mortgage-backed and asset-backed

security sectors or government issued. Separate strategies with a maturity range of 0 to 2 years, 1 to 3 years, 1 to 5 years and Floating Rate or Securitized Only are available.

Mixed-Asset Strategies – Mixed-asset strategies typically have broad discretion to invest in many of the equity or income strategies described above. A mixed-asset strategy may change its allocation between equity and debt securities, or among particular equity or income approaches, depending on the economic and market conditions.

Risk Considerations

All investing and trading activities risk the loss of capital. Although Atlanta Capital will attempt to moderate these risks, no assurance can be given that the investment activities of an account or fund Atlanta Capital advises will achieve the investment objectives of such account or fund or avoid losses. Direct and indirect investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear.

Set forth below are some of the material risk factors that are often associated with the types of investment strategies and techniques and types of securities relevant to many Atlanta Capital clients. The information included in this Brochure does not include every potential risk associated with an investment strategy, technique or type of security applicable to a particular client account. Clients are urged to ask questions regarding risks applicable to a particular strategy or investment product, read all product-specific risk disclosures and consult with their own legal, tax and financial advisors to determine whether a particular investment strategy or type of security is suitable for their account in light of their specific circumstances, investment objectives and financial situation.

Risk Considerations Associated with Investing - In General. The following is a non-exhaustive description of risks associated with investments generally and/or may apply to one or more type of security or investment technique.

General Economic, Geopolitical, and Market Risks. The success of Atlanta Capital investment strategies, processes, and methods of analysis, as well as any account's activities, may be affected by general economic, geopolitical, and market conditions, such as changes in interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, global demand for particular products or resources, natural disasters, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity events, economic uncertainty, pandemics, epidemics (e.g. COVID- 19), terrorism, social and political discord, war (including regional armed conflict), debt crises and downgrades, regulatory events, governmental or quasi-governmental actions, changes in laws, and national and international political circumstances.

These factors create uncertainty, and can ultimately result in, among other things: increased volatility in the financial markets for securities, derivatives, loans, credit and currency; a decrease in the reliability of market prices and difficulty in valuing assets,

greater fluctuations in spreads on debt investments and currency exchange rates; increased risk of default (by both government and private obligors and issuers); further social, economic, and political instability; nationalization of private enterprise; greater governmental involvement in the economy or in social factors that impact the economy; changes to governmental regulation and supervision of the securities, loan, derivatives and currency markets and market participants, and decreased or revised monitoring of such markets by governments or self-regulatory organizations and reduced enforcement of regulations; limitations on the activities of investors in such markets; controls or restrictions on foreign investment, capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital; the significant loss of liquidity and the inability to purchase, sell and otherwise fund investments or settle transactions (including, but not limited to, a market freeze); unavailability of currency hedging techniques; substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation, which can last many years and have substantial negative effects on credit and securities markets as well as the economy as a whole; recessions; and difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments. These conditions can adversely affect the level and volatility of prices and liquidity of an account's investments. Unexpected volatility or lack of liquidity, such as the general market conditions that have prevailed recently, could impair an account's profitability or result in losses.

Economies and financial markets worldwide are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. The impacts of these events can be exacerbated by failures of governments and societies to respond adequately to an emerging event or threat. For example, local or regional armed conflicts have led to significant sanctions against certain countries and persons and companies connected with certain countries by the United States, Europe and other countries. Such armed conflicts and sanctions and other local or regional developments can exacerbate global supply and pricing issues, particularly those related to oil and gas, and result in other adverse developments and circumstances, as well as increased general uncertainty, for markets, economies, issuers, businesses and societies globally. Although these types of events have occurred and could also occur in the future, it is difficult to predict when similar events or conditions affecting the U.S. or global financial markets and economies may occur, the effects of such events or conditions, potential retaliations in response to sanctions or similar actions and the duration or ultimate impact of those events. Any such events or conditions could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of client portfolios and the liquidity of an account's investments, even for clients without direct exposure to the specific geographies, markets, countries or persons involved in an armed conflict or subject to sanctions.

Coronavirus and Public Health Emergencies. As of the date of this brochure, COVID-19 continues to result in illness and deaths, adversely impacting global commercial activity and contributing to significant volatility in certain equity, debt, derivatives and commodities markets. The global impact of the outbreak remains uncertain, and many

countries, cities, and other local municipalities have reacted by instituting (or strongly encouraging) quarantines, prohibitions on travel, the closure of offices, businesses, schools, retail stores, restaurants, hotels, courts and other public venues, and other restrictive measures designed to help slow the spread of COVID-19. Businesses are also implementing similar precautionary measures. While these measures have evolved as circumstances change, the general uncertainty surrounding the dangers and impact of COVID-19 continue to create, significant disruption to consumer demand, economic output and supply chains, particularly in relation to transportation, hospitality, tourism, entertainment and other industries. As new strains of COVID-19 emerge, governments and businesses could reinstate or take new measures to help combat the virus. Some variations of COVID-19 have (i) increased the rate at which the virus spreads and, in some cases, the severity of infections and (ii) impacted the efficacy of vaccines that have been developed, prolonging and in some cases increasing economic disruption. For these reasons, among others, as COVID-19 continues to evolve, the potential impacts, including a global, regional or other economic recession, are uncertain and difficult to assess. The duration and extent of COVID-19 and associated economic and market conditions and uncertainty over the long term cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 and the extent to which the associated conditions could impact a portfolio will also depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain, difficult to accurately predict and subject to change at any time.

This outbreak has resulted in, and until fully resolved is likely to continue to result in, the following among other things: (i) government imposition of various forms of “stay at home” orders and the closing of “non-essential” businesses, resulting in significant disruption to the businesses of many companies held by clients, including supply chains, demand, and practical aspects of their operations, as well as in lay-offs of employees, and, while these effects are hoped to be temporary, some effects could be persistent or even permanent; (ii) increased demand for liquidity by investors; (iii) with respect to debt issuances, increased requests by borrowers for amendments and waivers of their credit agreements to avoid default, increased defaults by such borrowers and/or increased difficulty in obtaining refinancing at the maturity dates of their loans; (iv) volatility and disruption of financial markets including greater volatility in pricing and spreads and difficulty in valuing investments during periods of increased volatility, and liquidity issues; and (v) rapidly evolving proposals and/or actions by local, state and federal governments to address problems being experienced by the markets and by businesses and the economy in general, which will not necessarily adequately address the problems facing financial markets and businesses broadly.

Any public health emergency, including any outbreak of COVID-19, SARS, H1N1/09 flu, avian flu, other coronavirus, Ebola or other existing or new epidemic diseases, or the threat thereof, could have a material and adverse impact on the value and performance of the portfolios Atlanta Capital manages, its ability to source, manage, and divest investments, and its ability to fulfill the investment objectives of the accounts Atlanta Capital manages, all of which could result in significant losses to a client.

The extent of the impact of any public health emergency on a portfolio's and its investments' operational and financial performance will depend on many factors, including the duration and scope of such public health emergency, the scope of any related travel advisories and restrictions implemented, the impact of such public health emergency on overall supply and demand, goods and services, investor liquidity, consumer confidence and spending levels, and levels of economic activity and the extent of its disruption to important global, regional and local supply chains and economic markets, all of which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. In addition, the operations of Atlanta Capital, as well as those of any investment vehicles it manages and their underlying portfolio companies, may be significantly impacted, or even temporarily or permanently halted, as a result of government quarantine measures, voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings and other factors related to a public health emergency, including its potential adverse impact on the health of the personnel of any such entity or the personnel of any such entity's key service providers.

Volatility Risks. The prices of commodities contracts and all derivatives, including futures and options, can be highly volatile. Accounts that trade in commodities contracts and derivatives are subject to the risk that trading activity in such securities may be dramatically reduced or cease at any time, whether due to general market turmoil, problems experienced by a single issuer or a market sector or other factors. If trading in particular securities or classes of securities is impaired, it may be difficult for an account to properly value any of its assets represented by such securities.

Inadequate Return Risk. No assurance can be given that the returns will be commensurate with the risk of a client's investment. A client should not commit money to an account unless the client has the resources to sustain the loss of its entire investment. Any losses are borne solely by clients and not by us or our affiliates.

Inside Information Risk. From time to time, Atlanta Capital may come into possession of material, non-public information concerning an entity in which an account has invested, or proposes to invest. Possession of that information could limit Atlanta Capital's ability to buy or sell securities of the entity on a client's behalf.

Cyber Security-Related Risks. Atlanta Capital is susceptible to cyber security risks that include, among other things, theft, unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential and highly restricted data; denial of service attacks; unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that Atlanta Capital and its service providers, if applicable, use to service Atlanta Capital client accounts; or operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support Atlanta Capital or its service providers, if applicable. Cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, Atlanta Capital or its service providers, if applicable, may adversely impact Atlanta Capital and its clients, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses; Atlanta Capital's inability to transact business on

behalf of its clients; violations of applicable privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs; and/or additional compliance costs. Atlanta Capital may incur additional costs related to cyber security risk management and remediation. In addition, cyber security risks may also impact issuers of securities in which Atlanta Capital invests on behalf of its clients, which may cause clients' investment in such issuers to lose value. There can be no assurance that Atlanta Capital or its service providers, if applicable, will not suffer losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

Business Continuity Risk. Atlanta Capital has developed a Business Continuity Program (the "BC Program") that is designed to minimize the impact of adverse events that affect Atlanta Capital or its affiliates' ability to carry on normal business operations. Such adverse events include, but are not limited to, cyber events, natural disasters, outbreaks of pandemic and epidemic diseases (such as the current COVID-19 pandemic), terrorism, acts of governments, any act of declared or undeclared war, power shortages or failures, utility or communication failure or delays, shortages, and system failures or malfunctions. While Atlanta Capital believes the BC Program should allow it to resume normal business operations in a timely manner following an adverse event, there are inherent limitations in such programs, including the possibility that the BC Program does not anticipate all contingencies or procedures do not work as intended. Vendors and service providers to Atlanta Capital and its affiliates may also be affected by adverse events and are subject to the same risks that their respective business continuity plans do not cover all contingencies. In the event the BC Program at Atlanta Capital or similar programs at vendors and service providers do not adequately address all contingencies, client portfolios may be negatively affected as there may be an inability to process transactions, calculate net asset values, value client investments, or disruptions to trading in client accounts. A client's ability to recover any losses or expenses it incurs as a result of a disruption of business operations may be limited by the liability, standard of care, and related provisions in its contractual agreements with Atlanta Capital and other service providers.

Data Source Risk. Atlanta Capital subscribes to a variety of third party data sources that are used to evaluate, analyze and formulate investment decisions. If a third party provides inaccurate data, client accounts may be negatively affected. While Atlanta Capital believes the third party data sources are reliable, there are no guarantees that data will be accurate.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

U.S. and non-U.S. governmental agencies and other regulators regularly implement additional regulations and legislators pass new laws that affect the investments held by Atlanta Capital's clients, the strategies used by Atlanta Capital, or the level of regulation or taxation applying to a portfolio or client (such as regulations related to investments in

derivatives and other transactions). These regulations and laws impact the investment strategies, performance costs, operations or taxation of Atlanta Capital and its clients.

The regulation of the U.S. and non-U.S. securities and futures markets has undergone substantial change over the past decade and such change may continue. In particular, in light of market turmoil there have been numerous proposals, including bills that have been introduced in the U.S. Congress, for substantial revisions to the regulation of financial institutions generally. In addition, regulatory change in the past few years has significantly altered the regulation of commodity interests and comprehensively regulated the OTC derivatives markets for the first time in the United States. Further, the practice of short selling has been the subject of numerous temporary restrictions, and similar restrictions may be promulgated at any time. Such restrictions could adversely affect the returns of client accounts and strategies that utilize short selling. The effect of such regulatory change on client accounts, while impossible to predict, could be substantial and adverse.

The Volcker Rule. Section 619 of the Dodd-Frank Act (commonly referred to as the “Volcker Rule”), along with regulations issued by the Federal Reserve and other U.S. federal financial regulators (“Implementing Regulations”) generally prohibit “banking entities” (which term includes bank holding companies and their affiliates) from investing in, sponsoring, or having certain types of relationships with, private equity funds or hedge funds (referred to in the Implementing Regulations as “covered funds”). Banking entities (including Morgan Stanley and its affiliates) were required to bring their activities and investments into conformance with the Volcker Rule by July 21, 2015, subject to certain extensions granted by the U.S. Federal Reserve that allow Morgan Stanley and its affiliates until July 21, 2022 at the latest to bring certain of their covered fund activities and investments into compliance with certain aspects of the Volcker Rule.

The Volcker Rule and the Implementing Regulations impose a number of restrictions on Morgan Stanley and its affiliates that affects Atlanta Capital, a covered fund offered by Atlanta Capital, the general partner of those funds, and the limited partners of such funds. For example, to sponsor and invest in certain covered funds, Morgan Stanley must comply with the Implementing Regulations’ “asset management” exemption to the Volcker Rule’s prohibition on sponsoring and investing in covered funds. Under this exemption, the investments made by Morgan Stanley (aggregated with certain affiliates) and employee investments in a covered fund must not exceed 3% of the covered fund’s outstanding ownership interests and Morgan Stanley’s aggregate investment in covered funds does not exceed 3% of Morgan Stanley’s Tier I capital. In addition, the Volcker Rule and the Implementing Regulations prohibit Morgan Stanley and its affiliates from entering in certain other transactions (including “covered transactions” as defined in Section 23A of the U.S. Federal Reserve Act, as amended) with or for the benefit of, covered funds that it sponsors or advises. For example, Morgan Stanley may not provide loans, hedging transactions with extensions of credit or other credit support to covered funds it advises. While Atlanta Capital endeavors to minimize the impact on our covered funds and the

assets held by them, Morgan Stanley's interests in determining what actions to take in complying with the Volcker Rule and the Implementing Regulations may conflict with Atlanta Capital's interests and the interests of the private funds, the general partner and the limited partners of the private funds, all of which may be adversely affected by such actions. The foregoing is not an exhaustive discussion of the potential risks the Volcker Rule poses for Atlanta Capital.

Withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU). In an advisory referendum held in June 2016, the United Kingdom ("UK") electorate voted to leave the EU, an event widely referred to as "Brexit". On January 31, 2020, the UK officially withdrew from the EU and the UK entered a transition period which ended on December 31, 2020. On December 30, 2020, the EU and UK signed the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement ("TCA"), an agreement on the terms governing certain aspects of the EU's and the UK's relationship following the end of the transition period. Notwithstanding the TCA, following the transition period, there is likely to be considerable uncertainties in the financial and other markets as to the UK's decision to leave the EU, and such uncertainties could continue.

EU laws have been onshored into UK law and these onshored transposed laws will fully apply from April 1, 2022. These onshored laws may be repealed, replaced or amended over time under the future regulatory framework. There can be no assurance that the onshored laws will not be subject to substantial amendments in the future. UK law could diverge from the corresponding provisions of EU law. It is impossible at this time to predict the consequences of this divergence on the operations, financial condition or investment returns of Atlanta Capital clients and/or Atlanta Capital in general. These events, subsequent developments and future consequences of Brexit lie outside of the control of Atlanta Capital and their impact cannot be reliably predicted.

Accounts and pooled investment vehicles advised by Atlanta Capital may make investments in the UK, other EU member states and in non-EU countries that are directly or indirectly affected by the exit of the UK from the EU and the end of the transition period. Adverse legal, regulatory or economic conditions affecting the economies of the countries in which an Atlanta Capital client conducts its business (including making investments) and any corresponding deterioration in global macro-economic conditions could have a material adverse effect on the Atlanta Capital client's prospects and/or returns. Potential consequences to which an Atlanta Capital client may be exposed, directly or indirectly, as a result of the UK leaving the EU include, but are not limited to, reduced access to EU markets, market dislocations, economic and financial instability in the UK and EU member states, increased volatility and reduced liquidity in financial markets, reduced availability of capital, an adverse effect on investor and market sentiment, Sterling and Euro destabilization, reduced deal flow in the Atlanta Capital client's target markets, increased counterparty risk and regulatory, legal and compliance uncertainties. Any of the foregoing or similar risks could have a material adverse effect on the operations, financial condition, returns, or prospects of the Atlanta Capital client,

Atlanta Capital and/or sub-advisers, if any, in general. The effects on the UK, European and global economies of the exit of the UK (and/or other EU member states during the term of the Atlanta Capital client) from the EU, or the exit of other EU member states from the European monetary area and/or the redenomination of financial instruments from the Euro to a different currency, are impossible to predict and to protect fully against.

Negative Rates. Certain countries and regulatory bodies use negative interest rates as a monetary policy tool to encourage economic growth during periods of deflation. In a negative interest rate environment, debt instruments may trade at negative yields, which means the purchaser of the instrument may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. In addition, in a negative interest rate environment, if a bank charges negative interest rates, instead of receiving interest on deposits, a depositor must pay the bank fees to keep money with the bank. To the extent a client holds a debt instrument or has a bank deposit with a negative interest rate, the client would generate a negative return on that investment.

In light of current and/or recent market conditions, interest rates and bond yields in the United States and many other countries are at or near historic lows, and in some cases, such rates and yields are negative. During periods of very low or negative interest rates, a client's susceptibility to interest rate risk (i.e., the risks associated with changes in interest rates) may be magnified, its yield and income may be diminished and its performance may be adversely affected (e.g., during periods of very low or negative interest rates, a client may be unable to maintain positive returns). These levels of interest rates (or negative interest rates) may magnify the risks associated with rising interest rates. Changing interest rates, including rates that fall below zero, may have unpredictable effects on markets, including market volatility and reduced liquidity, and may adversely affect a portfolio's yield, income and performance.

Additional Risks

Active Management Risk. The success of a client's account that is actively managed depends upon the investment skills and analytical abilities of Atlanta Capital to develop and effectively implement strategies that achieve the client's investment objective. Subjective decisions made by Atlanta Capital may cause a client portfolio to incur losses or to miss profit opportunities on which it may otherwise have capitalized.

Allocation and Position Limits Risk. A client account's performance depends upon how its assets are allocated and reallocated, and an investor could lose money as a result of these allocation decisions and related constraints. As described in *Item 12 – Brokerage Practices*, Atlanta Capital may be subject, by applicable regulation or issuer limitations, to restrictions on the percentage of an issuer which may be held. For purposes of calculating positions, Atlanta Capital may have to aggregate its positions with those of

its affiliates. In such situations, Atlanta Capital may be limited in its ability to purchase further securities for its clients, even if the applicable position limits is not exceeded by positions Atlanta Capital has purchased on behalf of its clients.

Call Risk: Fixed income securities will be subject to the risk that an issuer may exercise its right to redeem a fixed income security earlier than expected (a call). Issuers may call outstanding securities prior to their maturity for a number of reasons (e.g., declining interest rates, changes in credit spreads and improvements in the issuer's credit quality). If an issuer calls a security that a client holds, the client may not recoup the full amount of its initial investment or may not realize the full anticipated earnings from the investment and may be forced to reinvest in lower-yielding securities, securities with greater credit risks or securities with other, less favorable features.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk: Commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") are subject to credit, interest rate, prepayment and extension risk. CMBS may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and are subject to risk of default on the underlying mortgage. CMBS issued by non-government entities may offer higher yields than those issued by government entities, but also may be subject to greater volatility than government issues. CMBS react differently to changes in interest rates than other bonds and the prices of CMBS may reflect adverse economic and market conditions. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of CMBS.

Concentration Risk: A strategy that concentrates its investments in a particular sector of the market (such as the utilities or financial services sector) or a specific geographic area (such as a country or state) may be affected by events that adversely affect that sector or area and the value of a portfolio using such a strategy may fluctuate more than that of a less concentrated portfolio.

Corporate Debt Risk: Corporate debt securities are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. When interest rates rise, the value of corporate debt securities can be expected to decline. Debt securities with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rate movements than those with shorter maturities. Company defaults can impact the level of returns generated by corporate debt securities. An unexpected default can reduce income and the capital value of a corporate debt security. Furthermore, market expectations regarding economic conditions and the likely number of corporate defaults may impact the value of corporate debt securities.

Counterparty Risk: A financial institution or other counterparty with whom an investor does business (such as trading or securities lending), or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees any investments or contracts that an investor owns or is otherwise exposed

to, may decline in financial condition and become unable to honor its commitments. This could cause the value of an investor's portfolio to decline or could delay the return or delivery of collateral or other assets to the investor.

Credit Risk: Debt obligations are subject to the risk of non-payment of scheduled principal and interest. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may reduce the capacity of the party obligated to make principal and interest payments on such instruments and may lead to defaults. Such non-payments and defaults may reduce the value of, or income distributions from, a client portfolio. The value of a fixed income security also may decline because of concerns about the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. In addition, the credit ratings of debt obligations may be lowered if the financial condition of the party obligated to make payments with respect to such instruments changes. Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are based on a number of factors and do not necessarily reflect the issuer's current financial condition or the volatility or liquidity of the security. In the event of bankruptcy of the issuer of debt obligations, a client portfolio could experience delays or limitations with respect to its ability to realize the benefits of any collateral securing the instrument. In order to enforce its rights in the event of a default, bankruptcy or similar situation, a client may be required to retain legal or similar counsel at their own expense.

Derivatives Risk: The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the asset, index, rate or instrument underlying a derivative, due to failure of counterparty or due to tax or regulatory constraints. Derivatives may create economic leverage in a client portfolio, which magnifies the portfolio's exposure to the underlying investment. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a position or security, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position or security held by a client portfolio. Derivatives for hedging purposes may not reduce risk if they are not sufficiently correlated to the position being hedged. A decision as to whether, when and how to use derivatives involves the exercise of specialized skill and judgment, and a transaction may be unsuccessful in whole or in part because of market behavior or unexpected events. Derivative instruments may be difficult to value, may be illiquid, and may be subject to wide swings in valuation caused by changes in the value of the underlying instrument. If a derivative counterparty is unable to honor its commitments, the value of a client portfolio may decline and/or the portfolio could experience delays in the return of collateral or other assets held by the counterparty. The loss on derivative transactions may substantially exceed the initial investment.

Duration Risk: Duration measures the expected life of a fixed-income security, which can determine its sensitivity to changes in the general level of interest rates. Securities with longer durations tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than securities with shorter durations. A portfolio with a longer dollar-weighted average duration can be expected to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than a portfolio with a shorter dollar-weighted average duration. Duration differs from maturity in that it considers a

security's coupon payments in addition to the amount of time until the security matures. As the value of a security changes over time, so will its duration.

General ESG Risk. Strategies that seek to integrate financially material ESG factors may lose value or otherwise underperform for a variety of reasons. ESG considerations tend to prioritize the longer-term prospects of issuers, which are not necessarily predictive of short-term fluctuations in security prices or overall market dynamics in the shorter term. Integration of ESG factors into the investment process can cause an investment strategy to underweight or exclude certain sectors, industries or geographies relative to benchmarks or competitors, which can result in underperformance during periods when those sectors, industries or geographies are being more broadly favored by the overall market. Assessment of ESG factors is subjective by nature, and there is no assurance that an investment team will correctly or consistently identify the financially material ESG attributes of individual investments. Furthermore, Atlanta Capital is dependent on the quality and completeness of ESG-related information and data obtained through voluntary reporting by issuers, as well as on analysis and "scores" provided by third parties, including from Atlanta Capital affiliates, in seeking to incorporate financially material ESG factors into the selection process for investments. The risk associated with this dependency is especially pronounced for markets, geographies and asset classes where the quality and extent of available information and reporting are lower. All of the risks described above are present both where Atlanta Capital integrates ESG factors into its research process for individual security selection and where it applies formal exclusionary screens as part of its investment process.

Equity Risk: Portfolios may be sensitive to stock market volatility and some stocks within a client's portfolio may be more volatile than the market as a whole. The value of stocks and related instruments may decline in response to conditions affecting the general economy; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; and currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations, as well as issuer or sector specific events. Market conditions may affect certain types of stocks (such as large-cap or growth stocks) to a greater extent than other types of stocks. If the stock market declines, the value of a portfolio will also likely decline and, although stock values can rebound, there is no assurance that values will return to previous levels.

ETF Risk: Investing in an ETF exposes a client portfolio to all of the risks of that ETF's investments and subjects it to a pro rata portion of the ETF's fees and expenses. As a result, the costs of investing in ETF shares may exceed the costs of investing directly in the underlying investments. ETF shares trade on an exchange at a market price which may vary from the ETF's net asset value. ETF's may be purchased at prices that exceed the new asset value of their underlying investments and may be sold at prices below such net asset value. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, and a client account may

not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact its performance.

Growth Risk: Strategies which invest primarily in stocks of growth companies are subject to the risk of underperforming the overall stock market during periods in which stocks of growth companies are out of favor and generate lower returns than the market as a whole.

Income Risk: A portfolio's ability to generate income will depend on the yield available on the securities held by the portfolio. In the case of equity securities, changes in the dividend policies of companies held by a client portfolio could make it difficult for the portfolio to generate a predictable level of income.

Inflation-Linked Security Risk: Inflation-linked debt securities are subject to the effects of changes in market interest rates caused by factors other than inflation (real interest rates). In general, the price of an inflation-linked security tends to decrease when real interest rates increase and can increase when real interest rates decrease. Interest payments on inflation linked securities may vary widely and will fluctuate as the principal and interest are adjusted for inflation. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked debt security will be taxable ordinary income, even though the portfolio will not receive the principal until maturity.

There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. A portfolio's investments in inflation-linked securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different than the rate of the inflation index.

Interest Rate Risk: As interest rates rise, the value of a client portfolio invested primarily in fixed-income securities or similar instruments is likely to decline. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the value of such a client portfolio is likely to rise. Securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates than securities with shorter maturities, making them more volatile. A rising interest rate environment may extend the average life of mortgages or other asset-backed receivables underlying mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities. This extension increases the risk of depreciation due to future increases in market interest rates. In a declining interest rate environment, prepayment of certain types of securities may increase. In such circumstances, the portfolio manager may have to reinvest the prepayment proceeds at lower yields. A strategy that is managed toward an income objective may hold securities with longer maturities and therefore be more exposed to interest rate risk than a strategy focused on total return.

Issuer Diversification Risk: Strategies that focus their investments in a small number of issuers are generally more susceptible to risks affecting such issuers than a more diversified strategy might be.

Liquidity Risk: A client portfolio is exposed to liquidity risk when trading volume, lack of a market maker or trading partner, large position size, market conditions, or legal restrictions impair its ability to sell particular investments or to sell them at advantageous market prices. Consequently, the client portfolio may have to accept a lower price to sell an investment or continue to hold it or keep the position open, sell other investments to raise cash or give up an investment opportunity, any of which could have a negative effect on the portfolio's performance. These effects may be exacerbated during times of financial or political stress.

LIBOR Risk: London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks can obtain short-term borrowings from each other in the London interbank market. The regulatory authority that oversees financial services firms and financial markets in the U.K. has announced that, after the end of 2021, it would no longer persuade or compel contributing banks to make rate submissions for purposes of determining the LIBOR rate. However, subsequent announcements by the Financial Conduct Authority, the LIBOR administrator and other regulators indicate that it is possible that the most widely used tenors of U.S. Dollar LIBOR might continue to be provided on a representative basis until mid-2023. However, in connection with supervisory guidance from regulators, some regulated entities will cease to enter into most new LIBOR-based contracts after January 1, 2022. As a result, it is possible that commencing in 2022 (or a later date, if a particular reference rate is expected to continue beyond 2021), LIBOR might no longer be available or no longer deemed an appropriate reference rate upon which to determine the interest rate on or impacting certain derivatives and other instruments or investments comprising some or all of an account's portfolio. In light of this eventuality, public and private sector industry initiatives are currently underway to establish new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability, which may affect the value or liquidity or return on certain investments and result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades.

Neither the effect of the LIBOR transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for, and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against, instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR. While some existing LIBOR-based instruments contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology, there could be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate LIBOR. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments will necessarily have alternative rate-setting provisions and there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to add alternative rate-setting provisions in certain existing instruments. In addition, a liquid market for newly-issued instruments that use a reference rate other than LIBOR

still could be developing. There could also be challenges for a client to enter into hedging transactions against such newly-issued instruments until a market for such hedging transactions develops. All of the aforementioned might adversely affect an account's performance or net asset value.

Maturity Risk: Interest rate risk will generally affect the price of a fixed income security more if the security has a longer maturity. Fixed income securities with longer maturities will therefore be more volatile than other fixed income securities with shorter maturities. Conversely, fixed income securities with shorter maturities will be less volatile but generally provide lower returns than fixed income securities with longer maturities. The average maturity of a client portfolio's investments will affect the volatility of the portfolio's rate of return.

Pooled Investment Vehicles Risk: Pooled investment vehicles include open- and closed-end investment companies, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and private funds. Pooled investment vehicles are subject to the risks of investing in the underlying securities or other investments. Shares of closed-end investment companies and ETFs may trade at a premium or discount to net asset value and are subject to secondary market trading risks. In addition, except as otherwise noted in this Form ADV Part 2A, the client portfolio will bear a pro rata portion of the operating expenses of a pooled investment vehicle in which it invests.

Securities Lending Risk: Securities lending involves possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. As a result, the value of a client portfolio may fall and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. The value of a client portfolio could also fall if a loan is called and the portfolio is required to liquidate reinvested collateral at a loss or is unable to reinvest cash collateral at rates that exceed the costs involved.

Smaller Company Risk: Smaller companies are generally subject to greater price fluctuations, limited liquidity, higher transaction costs and higher investment risk. Such companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, and they may be dependent on a limited management group, or lack substantial capital reserves or an established performance record. There is generally less publicly available information about such companies than for larger, more established companies. Securities of these companies frequently have lower trading volumes, making them more volatile and potentially more difficult to value.

Tax Risk: The tax treatment of investments held in a client portfolio may be adversely affected by future tax legislation, Treasury Regulations and/or guidance issued by the Internal Revenue Service that could affect the character, timing, and/or amount of taxable income or gains attributable to an account. Income from tax-exempt municipal obligations could be declared taxable because of unfavorable changes in tax laws,

adverse interpretations by the Internal Revenue Service or non-compliant conduct of a bond issuer.

U.S. Government Securities Risk: Although certain U.S. Government-sponsored agencies (such as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and the Federal National Mortgage Association) may be chartered or sponsored by acts of Congress, their securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. U.S. Treasury securities generally have a lower return than other obligations because of their higher credit quality and market liquidity.

Item 9 - Disciplinary Information

During the past ten years, Atlanta Capital has not been subject to any material disciplinary or legal events requiring disclosure under this Item 9.

Item 10 - Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Atlanta Capital is a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, a corporation whose shares are publicly held and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “MS”. Morgan Stanley is a financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and has numerous domestic and international subsidiaries. Atlanta Capital is part of a large global financial services and banking group and as such has many affiliates. As a result, Atlanta Capital’s clients may have existing relationships with Atlanta Capital’s affiliates, in addition to relationships directly with Atlanta Capital. In addition, Atlanta Capital participates in a wrap program sponsored by an affiliate. These relationships can cause conflicts of interest. Relationships with affiliates that are material to Atlanta Capital and the services provided to its clients are discussed below.

Broker-Dealer Affiliates

Atlanta Capital is affiliated with Eaton Vance Distributors, Inc. (EVD), a broker-dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (34 Act) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). EVD is the principal underwriter and distributor of certain funds sponsored by Atlanta Capital affiliates for which Atlanta Capital serves as sub-adviser. Atlanta Capital is also affiliated with Morgan Stanley Distribution, Inc. (MSDI) a FINRA registered broker dealer. Registered representatives of EVD and MSDI are compensated for selling activity of funds and in certain instances, separately managed accounts managed by Atlanta Capital. Atlanta Capital will, in certain circumstances, pay EVD and MSDI for services provide, including sales activities. Atlanta Capital currently does not conduct any brokerage business with EVD or MSDI.

As of March 1, 2021, Atlanta Capital became affiliated with Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (MS&Co.), Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC (MSSB), and Prime Dealer Services Corp., each a registered broker-dealer under the 34 Act and with FINRA. MSSB is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. Atlanta Capital participates in a wrap program sponsored by MSSB. Atlanta Capital is also affiliated with foreign broker-dealers and financial services companies, including Morgan Stanley & Co. International PLC, Morgan Stanley MUFG Securities Co., Ltd., Morgan Stanley India Company Private Ltd., and Block Interest Discovery System (BIDS) (hereinafter, together with affiliated broker-dealers registered under the 34 Act, collectively referred to as “Affiliated Broker- Dealers”).

When permitted by applicable law and subject to the considerations set forth in *Item 12 – Brokerage Practices*, Atlanta Capital utilizes Affiliated Broker-Dealers to effect portfolio securities, currency exchange, futures, and other transactions for Atlanta Capital client accounts. The Participation or Interest in Client Transactions subsection in *Item 11 - Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading*, describes in greater detail the manner in which Atlanta Capital utilizes Affiliated Broker-Dealers to effect client transactions and the conflicts of interest that can arise.

Material Arrangements or Relationships with Affiliates

Atlanta Capital is part of a group of investment advisers within the Morgan Stanley Investment Management business, including: (1) Boston Management and Research (BMR); (2) Parametric Portfolio Associates LLC (Parametric) (3) Calvert Research and Management (Calvert); (4) Eaton Vance Management (EVM) (5) Eaton Vance Advisers International Ltd. (EVAIL); (6) Morgan Stanley Investment Management, Inc.; (7) Eaton Vance WaterOak Advisers (WaterOak) (8) Mesa West Capital, LLC; (9) Morgan Stanley Investment Management Company; (10) Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited; (11) Morgan Stanley AIP GP LP; Morgan Stanley Infrastructure, Inc.; (12) Morgan Stanley Private Equity Asia, Inc.; (13) MS Capital Partners Adviser, Inc.; (14) Morgan Stanley Real Estate Advisor, Inc.; (15) MSREF Real Estate Advisor, Inc.; (16) MSREF V, LLC; and (17) MSRESS III Manager, LLC (collectively, Affiliated Advisers).

Atlanta Capital provides services to its affiliates for which Atlanta Capital is compensated by such affiliates. These services include: sub-advisory services to registered funds sponsored by affiliates including EVM, BMR and CRM and the provisions of model portfolios to affiliates, including Parametric and WaterOak. Atlanta Capital has entered into arrangements with affiliates to receive certain services such as accounting, finance, human resources, information technology and legal.

Investment strategies and products of Atlanta Capital and its affiliates are cross-marketed and jointly marketed. Atlanta Capital works closely with its affiliates to jointly market advisory services and strategic investment strategies to institutional investors and high-net-worth individuals, and refers clients to its affiliates when appropriate. These shared marketing efforts and sales referrals will in certain cases result in intercompany transfers and cost-sharing payments between Atlanta Capital and its affiliates.

Electronic Communication Networks and Alternative Trading Systems

Atlanta Capital's affiliates have ownership interests in and/or board seats on electronic communication networks (ECNs) or other alternative trading systems (ATSS). In certain instances Atlanta Capital's affiliates could be deemed to control one or more of such ECNs or ATSS based on the level of such ownership interests and whether such affiliates are represented on the board of such ECNs or ATSS. Consistent with its fiduciary obligation to seek best execution, Atlanta Capital will, from time to time, directly or indirectly, effect client trades through ECNs or other ATSS in which the firm's affiliates have or could acquire an interest or board seat. These affiliates might receive an indirect economic benefit based upon their ownership in the ECNs or other ATSS. Atlanta Capital will, directly or indirectly, execute through an ECN or other ATSS in which an affiliate has an interest only in situations where the firm or the broker dealer through whom it is accessing the ECN or ATS reasonably believes such transaction will be in the best interest of its clients and the requirements of applicable law have been satisfied. Atlanta Capital's affiliates could own over 5% of the outstanding voting securities and/or have a member on the board of certain trading systems (or their parent

companies), including (i) Copeland Markets LLC, (ii) Turquoise Global Holdings Ltd., (iii) MEMX Holdings LLC, (iv) OTC Deriv Limited, (v) Creditderiv Limited, (vi) Equilend, (vii) FXGLOBALCLEAR, and (viii) EOS Precious Metals Limited.

Atlanta Capital's affiliates may acquire interests in and/or take board seats on other ECNs or other ATSS (or increase ownership in the ATSS listed above) in the future.

Atlanta Capital's affiliates receive cash credits from certain ECNs and ATSS for certain orders that provide liquidity to their books. In certain circumstances, such ECNs and ATSS also charge explicit fees for orders that extract liquidity from their books. From time to time, the amount of credits that the firm's affiliates receive from one or more ECN or ATS exceed the amount that is charged. Under these limited circumstances, such payments would constitute payment for order flow.

Item 11 - Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions & Personal Trading

Code of Ethics

Atlanta Capital has adopted the MSIM Code of Ethics and Personal Trading Policy (the “Code”) pursuant to Rule 204A-1 under the Advisers Act. Each of Atlanta Capital’s employees is required to acknowledge the Code at the inception of his/her employment and annually thereafter. The Code is designed to make certain that all acts, practices and courses of business engaged in by Atlanta Capital’s employees are conducted in accordance with the highest possible standards and to prevent abuse, or even the appearance of abuse, by employees with respect to their personal trading and other business activities.

Additionally, all Atlanta Capital employees are subject to firm-wide policies and procedures found in the Morgan Stanley Code of Conduct (the “Code of Conduct”) that sets forth, among other things, restrictions regarding confidential and proprietary information, information barriers, information security, privacy and data protection, private investments, outside business interests and personal trading. All Morgan Stanley employees, including Atlanta Capital employees, are required to acknowledge that they have read, understand, are in compliance with and agree to abide by the Code of Conduct’s terms as a condition of continued employment.

The Code requires all employees to pre-clear trades for covered securities, as defined under the Code, in a personal account. A pre-clearance request generally will be denied if there is an open order for a client in the same security. The Code also imposes holding periods and reporting requirements for covered securities, which includes affiliated and sub-advised U.S. mutual funds. Atlanta Capital employees are prohibited from acquiring any security in an initial public offering or any other public underwriting. Investments in private placements or an employee’s participation in an outside business activity must be pre-approved by Compliance and the employee’s manager. Certain of Atlanta Capital’s employees who, in connection with job functions, make or participate in making recommendations regarding the purchase or sale of securities or who have real-time knowledge of such recommendations, are held to more stringent standards when placing trades in personal accounts. Violations of the Code are subject to sanction, including reprimand, restricting trading privileges, reducing employees’ discretionary bonus, if any, potential reversal of a trade made in violation of the Code or other applicable policies, suspension or termination of employment.

Atlanta Capital will provide you with a copy of the Code upon request.

Additional Conflicts of Interest

In special circumstances and consistent with the client’s investment objectives, Atlanta Capital may invest a portion of the assets of an Institutional Account client’s discretionary account in

shares of a fund sponsored by an affiliated (or other fund sub-advised by at Atlanta Capital) or may recommend such an investment to an Institutional Account client having a non-discretionary account. Since Atlanta Capital or an affiliate receives management and/or administrative fees for serving as investment adviser to such funds, with respect to that portion of an Institutional Account client's account invested in such a fund, the client is not charged an advisory fee by Atlanta Capital (i.e., when calculating the advisory fee payable to Atlanta Capital, the value of the Institutional Account client's account is reduced by the value of the shares of any affiliated funds owned by the client in that account). The management and administrative fee rate payable by the affiliated fund may be more or less than that otherwise payable by the Institutional Account client in connection with its investment advisory account. Such investments will generally not be made by Atlanta Capital without the consent of the client.

Atlanta Capital may combine transaction orders placed on behalf of clients, including accounts in which affiliated persons of Atlanta Capital have an investment interest (such as sub-advised Funds). Available investment opportunities will be allocated among clients in a manner deemed equitable by Atlanta Capital. See *Item 12 - Brokerage Practices* below for more information.

Atlanta Capital may from time to time purchase special project consulting services from, or send employees and principals to educational conferences sponsored by pension consultants and fiduciaries who also may advise Atlanta Capital clients and prospects. Atlanta Capital employees and principals incur meal and entertainment expenses involving or related to consultants and fiduciaries of Atlanta Capital clients and prospects that are reimbursed by the firm. These arrangements may create a conflict of interest in connection with the consultant's or fiduciary's recommendation of Atlanta Capital to a client or prospect. It is Atlanta Capital's policy to limit these activities to generally accepted business practices consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities. In no instance, however, are Atlanta Capital employees and principles permitted to improperly influence these consultants and fiduciaries as a result of these expenditures, or attempt to interfere with the consultants' and fiduciaries' independent decision making.

Investment Restrictions Arising from Possession of Material Non-Public Information

Atlanta Capital is not permitted to use material non-public information ("MNPI") in effecting purchase and sales in public securities transactions. In the ordinary course of its operations, Atlanta Capital and its affiliates will periodically obtain access to MNPI. At times, the acquisition of MNPI prohibits Atlanta Capital from rendering investment advice to clients regarding the securities of an issuer for which Atlanta Capital or its affiliates has MNPI, and thereby limits the universe of securities Atlanta Capital can purchase or sell. Similarly, where Atlanta Capital declines access to or otherwise does not receive or share MNPI regarding an issuer, Atlanta Capital will base its investment decisions with respect to securities of such issuer solely on public information, thereby limiting the amount of information available to Atlanta Capital in connection with such investment decision.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The following section addresses our trading activities, the various conflicts of interest that can arise, and how such conflicts have been addressed.

Morgan Stanley Securities

Atlanta Capital will generally prohibit transactions in securities, including equity and debt, issued by Morgan Stanley and certain of its affiliates.

Broker-Dealer Affiliations

Atlanta Capital does not act as principal or broker in connection with client transactions. However, when exercising its discretion under an investment management agreement with a client, Atlanta Capital will, in certain instances, effect transactions in securities or other instruments for a client through Affiliated Broker-Dealers which perform all of the activities set forth below.

Atlanta Capital rarely seeks to enter into securities transactions on behalf of a client in which an Affiliated Broker-Dealer will act as principal. In the event this occurs, Atlanta Capital will disclose to the client that the trade will be conducted on a principal basis and obtain the client's consent in accordance with the provisions of and rules under the Advisers Act or other applicable law and as additionally agreed by contract. Atlanta Capital will recommend that a client engage in such a transaction only when it believe that the net price for the security is at least as favorable as could have been obtained from another established dealer in such security.

Atlanta Capital's recommendations to clients may involve securities in which its Affiliated Broker-Dealers, or their officers, employees or other affiliates, have a financial interest. Affiliated Broker-Dealers and their officers, employees and other affiliates, can purchase or sell for their own accounts securities that Atlanta Capital recommends to its clients.

If permitted by a client's investment objectives and guidelines, applicable law, and our policies and procedures concerning conflicts of interest, Atlanta Capital will, from time to time, recommend that the client purchase, or use its discretion to effect a purchase of, securities during the existence of an underwriting or other public or private offering of such securities involving an Affiliated Broker-Dealer as a manager, underwriter, initial purchaser, or placement agent. Among other things, Atlanta Capital must disclose to the client that the transaction involves an affiliate and obtain client consent to execute transactions with an affiliate on behalf of the client's account. Purchases can be from underwriters or placement agents other than an Affiliated Broker-Dealer in distributions in which an Affiliated Broker-Dealer is a manager and/or member of a syndicate or selling group, as a result of which an Affiliated Broker-Dealer will likely benefit from the purchase through receipt of a fee or otherwise. In situations in which a client has not permitted, or where it is prohibited by law, rule or regulation, Atlanta

Capital may be unable to purchase securities for the client account in an initial or other public or private offering of securities involving an Affiliated Broker-Dealer.

With client consent, and subject to the restrictions imposed on such transactions by applicable law, Atlanta Capital will effect portfolio transactions through an Affiliated Broker-Dealer on an agency basis, including transactions in over-the-counter (OTC) securities, where the Affiliated Broker-Dealer will act as agent in connection with the purchase and sale of OTC securities from market participants and will charge our clients a commission on the transactions, provided that such commission is fair and reasonable. Since these are agency transactions, there is no mark-up or mark-down on the price of the security.

Atlanta Capital will effect securities transactions through an Affiliated Broker-Dealer when, in its judgment, the client will obtain the best execution of the transaction. Subject to its duty to seek best execution, Atlanta Capital will, from time to time, effect such transactions through an Affiliated Broker-Dealer even though the total brokerage commission for the transaction is higher than that which might have been charged by another broker for the same transaction.

Agency Cross Transactions

From time to time, and where permitted by applicable law and the relevant client agreements, Atlanta Capital will effect “agency cross transactions” in which an Affiliated Broker-Dealer acts as agent for both the buyer and seller in the transaction. Atlanta Capital will only trade with an Affiliated Broker-Dealer on behalf of a client on an agency cross basis when the client has consented to Atlanta Capital effecting such transactions. Any agency cross transaction will be effected in compliance with applicable law, as well as policies and procedures Atlanta Capital has designed to prevent and disclose potential conflicts of interest. The Affiliated Broker-Dealer can receive a commission from the seller and the buyer when it executes transactions on an agency cross basis under certain conditions. In effecting an agency cross transaction, Atlanta Capital has potentially conflicting divisions of loyalties and responsibilities regarding the parties to the transaction.

Atlanta Capital, along with related persons of Atlanta Capital, will effect portfolio transactions through an Affiliated Broker-Dealer on behalf of clients in respect of which Atlanta Capital is a “fiduciary” as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA) only on an agency basis and with prior written approval from an independent fiduciary in accordance with the terms of exemptions available from the Department of Labor, as well as in accordance with the restrictions imposed on such transactions by applicable law.

Fixed income instruments typically trade at a bid/ask spread and without an explicit brokerage charge. While there is not a formal trading expense or commission, clients (including wrap fee program clients) will bear the implicit trading costs reflected in these spreads.

Atlanta Capital is generally permitted to purchase securities on behalf of its ERISA clients from an underwriting or selling syndicate where an Affiliated Broker-Dealer participates as manager,

or syndicate members with prior written approval from an independent fiduciary in accordance with the terms of exemptions available from the Department of Labor.

Atlanta Capital and Affiliated Advisers, from time to time, execute client transactions with broker-dealers that do not have their own clearing facilities and who clear such transactions through an Affiliated Broker-Dealer. In such instances, the Affiliated Broker-Dealer will receive a clearing fee for these transactions.

Services to Issuers Activities

Along with its affiliates, Atlanta Capital provides a variety of services for, and render advice to, various clients, including issuers of securities that it also recommends for purchase or sale by clients. In the course of providing these services, Atlanta Capital and its affiliates may come into possession of material, nonpublic information which might affect its ability to buy, sell, or hold a security for a client account. Investment research materials disclose that related persons may own, and may effect transactions in, securities of companies mentioned in such materials and also may perform or seek to perform investment banking services for those companies. In addition, directors, officers and employees of affiliates may have board seats and/or have board observer rights with private and/or publicly traded companies in which Atlanta Capital invests in on behalf of client accounts. Along with its affiliates, Atlanta Capital has adopted policies and procedures and created information barriers that are reasonably designed to prevent the flow of any material, nonpublic information regarding these companies between the firm and its affiliates.

Investment Banking Activities

Morgan Stanley advises its clients on a variety of mergers, acquisitions and financing transactions. Morgan Stanley may act as an advisor to clients that may compete with Atlanta Capital clients and with respect to clients' investments. In certain instances, Morgan Stanley gives advice and takes action with respect to its clients or proprietary accounts that may differ from the advice Atlanta Capital provides, or involves an action of a different timing or nature than the action taken advised by Atlanta Capital. At times, Morgan Stanley will give advice and provide recommendations to persons competing with Atlanta Capital clients and/or any of their investments, contrary to the client's best interests and/or the best interests of any of its investments.

Morgan Stanley could be engaged in financial advising, whether on the buy-side or sell-side, or in financing or lending assignments that could result in Morgan Stanley's determining in its discretion or being required to act exclusively on behalf of one or more third parties, which could limit Atlanta Capital clients' ability to transact with respect to one or more existing or potential investments. Morgan Stanley may have relationships with third-party funds, companies or investors who may have invested in or may look to invest in portfolio companies, and there could be conflicts between Atlanta Capital's clients' best interests, on the one hand, and the interests of a Morgan Stanley client or counterparty, on the other hand. To the extent

that Morgan Stanley advises creditor or debtor companies in the financial restructuring of companies either prior to or after filing for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code or similar laws in other jurisdictions, Atlanta Capital's flexibility in making investments in such restructurings on a client's behalf may be limited.

From time to time, different areas of Morgan Stanley will come into possession of MNPI as a result of providing investment banking services to issuers of securities. In an effort to prevent the mishandling of MNPI, Morgan Stanley will, at times, restrict trading of these issuers' securities by Atlanta Capital and its clients during the period such MNPI is held by Morgan Stanley, which period may be substantial. In instances where trading of an investment is restricted, clients may not be able to purchase or sell such investment, in whole or in part, resulting in Atlanta Capital clients' inability to participate in certain desirable transactions and/or a lack of liquidity concerning clients' existing portfolio investments. This inability to buy or sell an investment could have an adverse effect on a client's portfolio due to, among other things, changes in an investment's value during the period its trading is restricted. Atlanta Capital has implemented information barriers with its affiliates in order to minimize the impact of such restrictions on client portfolios.

Morgan Stanley could provide investment banking services to competitors of Atlanta Capital clients' portfolio companies, as well as to private equity and/or private credit funds, and such activities could present Morgan Stanley with a conflict of interest vis-a-vis a client's investment and also result in a conflict in respect of the allocation of investment banking resources to portfolio companies. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Morgan Stanley can provide a broad range of financial services to companies in which a client invests, including strategic and financial advisory services, interim acquisition financing and other lending and underwriting or placement of securities, and Morgan Stanley generally will be paid fees (that may include warrants or other securities) for such services. Morgan Stanley will not share any of the foregoing interest, fees and other compensation received by it (including, for the avoidance of doubt, amounts received by Atlanta Capital) with the client, and any advisory fees payable will not be reduced thereby.

Morgan Stanley could be engaged to act as a financial advisor to a company in connection with the sale of such company, or subsidiaries or divisions thereof, may represent potential buyers of businesses through its mergers and acquisition activities and could provide lending and other related financing services in connection with such transactions. Morgan Stanley's compensation for such activities is usually based upon realized consideration and is usually contingent, in substantial part, upon the closing of the transaction. Atlanta Capital's clients may be precluded from participating in a transaction with or relating to the company being sold under these circumstances.

Atlanta Capital believes that the nature and range of clients to whom Affiliated Broker-Dealers render investment banking and other services is such that it would be inadvisable to exclude these companies from a client's portfolio. Accordingly, unless a client advises us to the contrary, it is likely that a client's holdings will include the securities of corporations for whom

an Affiliated Broker Dealers performs investment banking and other services. Moreover, client portfolios may include the securities of companies in which Affiliated Broker-Dealers make a market or in which Atlanta Capital, its officers and employees and Affiliated Broker-Dealers or other related persons and their officers or employees have positions.

To meet applicable regulatory requirements, there are periods when Atlanta Capital will not initiate or recommend certain types of transaction in the securities of companies for which an Affiliated Broker-Dealer is performing investment banking service. Atlanta Capital clients will not be advised of that fact. In particular, when an Affiliated Broker-Dealer is engaged in an underwriting or other distribution of securities of a company, Atlanta Capital may be prohibited from purchasing or recommending the purchase of certain securities of that company for its clients. Atlanta Capital has implemented information barriers in order to minimize the impact of such restrictions on client portfolios. Notwithstanding the circumstances described above, clients, of their own initiative, may direct Atlanta Capital to place orders for specific securities transactions in their accounts. In addition, Atlanta Capital generally will not initiate or recommend transaction in the securities of companies with respect to which Atlanta Capital affiliates may have controlling interests or are affiliated.

Investment Limits

Various federal, state or foreign laws, rules and regulations, as well as certain corporate charters adopted by issuers in which Atlanta Capital may invest, limit the percentage of an issuer's securities that may be owned by Atlanta Capital and its affiliates. Atlanta Capital is more likely to run into these limitations than investment advisers with fewer assets under management and/or that are not affiliated with a large financial institution or financial holding company. In certain instances, for purposes of these ownership limitations, Atlanta Capital holdings on behalf of its client accounts will be aggregated with the holdings of its affiliates. These ownership limitations may be in the form of, among others: (i) a strict prohibition against owning more than a certain percentage of an issuer's securities (a "threshold"); (ii) a "poison pill" that would have a material dilutive impact on our holdings in that issuer should Atlanta Capital and its affiliates exceed the threshold; (iii) provisions that would cause Atlanta Capital and its affiliates to be considered "interested stockholders" of an issuer if Atlanta Capital and its affiliates exceed the threshold; and (iv) provisions that may cause Atlanta Capital and its affiliates to be considered an "affiliate" or "control person" of the issuer. Atlanta Capital will generally avoid exceeding the threshold in these situations. With respect to situations in which Atlanta Capital and its affiliates may be considered "interested stockholders" (or a similar term), the firm will generally avoid exceeding the threshold because if it were considered an interested stockholder, Atlanta Capital and its affiliates would be prohibited (in some cases absent board and/or shareholder approval) from entering into certain transactions or performing certain services (including investment banking, financial advisory and securities lending) with or for the issuer. The firm will also generally avoid exceeding a threshold in situations in which Atlanta Capital may be considered an affiliate of the issuer for the reasons set forth above, as well as the fact that should Atlanta Capital be considered an affiliate of an issuer, the firm's ability to trade in the issuer's securities would become limited. For additional

information on certain regulatory risks, including the Volcker Rule, please see the “Legal and Regulatory Risks” sub-section in *Item 8, Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss*.

Investments in Affiliated Investment Funds

When permitted by applicable law and the investment guidelines applicable to individual client accounts, and considered by Atlanta Capital to be in the best interests of a client, the firm may recommend to clients, and invest the assets of a client’s account in various closed-end and open-end investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles for which Atlanta Capital and its affiliates receive compensation for advisory, administrative, or other services.

In certain circumstances, when required by applicable law or by agreement with the client Atlanta Capital will waive its investment management fee with respect to assets invested in pooled investment vehicles to the extent some or all of the compensation received by Atlanta Capital and its affiliates for services rendered with respect to such pooled investment vehicles. Atlanta Capital does not, in all instances, waive such investment management fees.

Investment Management Activities

It is possible that Atlanta Capital’s officers or employees will buy or sell securities or other instruments that Atlanta Capital has purchased on behalf of or recommended to clients. Moreover, from time to time Atlanta Capital will purchase and sell on behalf of or recommend to clients the purchase or sale of securities in which the firm or its officers, employees or related persons have a financial interest. These transactions are subject to firm policies and procedures regarding personal securities trading, as well as to the requirements of the Advisers Act, the 1940 Act and other applicable laws. Firm policies and procedures, the Advisers Act and the 1940 Act require that Atlanta Capital place the interests of its clients before its own.

From time to time, various potential and actual conflicts of interest arise from the overall advisory, investment and other activities of Atlanta Capital and its affiliates, and personnel (each, an “Advisory Affiliate” and, collectively, the “Advisory Affiliates”).

The Advisory Affiliates manage long and short portfolios. The simultaneous management of long and short portfolios creates conflicts of interest in portfolio management and trading in that opposite directional positions may be taken in client accounts managed by the same investment team, and creates risks such as: (i) the risk that short sale activity could adversely affect the market value of long positions in one or more portfolios (and vice versa) and (ii) the risks associated with the trading desk receiving opposing orders in the same security simultaneously. In certain circumstances, Advisory Affiliates invest on behalf of themselves in securities and other instruments that would be appropriate for, held by, or may fall within the investment guidelines of the funds and/or client accounts managed by them (collectively, the Advisory Clients). At times, the Advisory Affiliates will give advice or take action for their own

accounts that differs from, conflicts with, or is adverse to advice given or action taken for any of the Advisory Clients.

From time to time, conflicts also arise due to the fact that certain securities or instruments may be held in some Advisory Clients but not in others, or the Advisory Clients may have different levels of holdings in certain securities or instruments, and because the Advisory Clients pay different levels of fees to us. In addition, at times an Advisory Affiliate will give advice or take action with respect to the investments of one or more Advisory Clients that is not given or taken with respect to other Advisory Clients with similar investment programs, objectives, and strategies. Accordingly, Advisory Clients with similar strategies will not always hold the same securities or instruments or achieve the same performance. Advisory Affiliates also advise Advisory Clients with conflicting programs, objectives or strategies.

Any of the foregoing activities may adversely affect the prices and availability of other securities or instruments held by or potentially considered for one or more Advisory Clients. Finally, the Advisory Affiliates may have conflicts in allocating their time and services among their Advisory Clients. Atlanta Capital will devote as much time to each of its Advisory Clients as it deems appropriate to perform its duties in accordance with its respective management agreements.

Different clients of Atlanta Capital and its affiliates, including funds advised by Atlanta Capital or an affiliate, may invest in different classes of securities of the same issuer, depending on their respective client's investment objectives and policies. As a result, at times, Atlanta Capital will seek to satisfy its fiduciary obligations to certain clients owning one class of securities of a particular issuer by pursuing or enforcing rights on behalf of those clients with respect to such class of securities, and those activities may have an adverse effect on another client, which owns a different class of securities of such issuer. For example, if one client holds debt securities of an issuer and another client holds equity securities of the same issuer, if the issuer experiences financial or operational challenges, Atlanta Capital may seek a liquidation of the issuer on behalf of the client that holds the debt securities, whereas the client holding the equity securities may benefit from a reorganization of the issuer. Thus, in such situations, the actions taken on behalf of one client can negatively impact securities held by another client. The firm has adopted procedures pursuant to which conflicts of interest, including those resulting from the receipt of material, nonpublic information about an issuer, are managed by our employees through information barriers and other practices.

Atlanta Capital and its affiliates, from time to time, will pursue acquisitions of assets and businesses and identify an investment opportunity in connection with its existing businesses or a new line of business without first offering the opportunity to clients. Such an opportunity could include a business that competes with a client or an investment fund or a co-investment in which a client has invested or proposes to invest.

From time to time, Atlanta Capital may be retained to manage assets on behalf of a client that is a public or private company in which it has invested or may invest on behalf of sub-advised mutual funds and other client accounts.

General Process with Potential Conflicts

All of the transactions described above involve the potential for conflicts of interest between Atlanta Capital, its related persons, and its clients. The Advisers Act, the 1940 Act and ERISA impose certain requirements designed to decrease the possibility of conflicts of interest between an investment adviser and its clients. In some cases, transactions may be permitted subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. Certain other transactions may be prohibited. In addition, the firm has implemented policies and procedures designed to prevent conflicts of interest from arising and, when they do arise, to ensure that it effects transactions for clients in a manner that is consistent with its fiduciary duty to its clients and in accordance with applicable law. Atlanta Capital seeks to ensure that potential or actual conflicts of interest are appropriately resolved taking into consideration the overriding best interest of the client.

Atlanta Capital has adopted policies and procedures and established controls designed to require review of transactions in which conflicts of interest may exist, including those described above, to ensure that applicable policies and legal and regulatory requirements are followed.

Item 12 - Brokerage Practices

Atlanta Capital determines which securities are bought or sold for an account, the amount of such securities and the timing of the purchases and sales, the broker through which transactions are effected and the commission rates or spreads paid, except as specifically directed by the client. Our discretion in those matters, however, is limited by our responsibility to act in the best interest of our clients in fulfilling their investment objectives.

Selection of Broker-Dealers

Atlanta Capital seeks to obtain the best overall execution when selecting broker-dealers for client portfolio transactions. In seeking the best overall execution, Atlanta Capital will use its best judgment in evaluating the terms of a transaction and will give consideration to relevant factors including but not limited to:

- responsiveness of the broker-dealer to Atlanta Capital
- the size and type of the transaction;
- the general execution and operational capabilities of the broker-dealer firm;
- the nature and character of the market for the security;
- the confidentiality, speed and certainty of effective execution required for the transaction;
- the reputation, reliability, experience and financial condition of the firm;
- the value and quality of the services rendered by the firm in other transactions; and
- the amount of the commission or spread, if any.

The determining factor in seeking best execution is not the lowest possible commission cost, but whether the transaction represents the best overall execution for the client. Further, in the case where a firm bundles research services with its execution services, Atlanta Capital may consider the receipt of Research Services provided it does not compromise the selection of best overall execution. See Soft Dollar Practices below for additional information about brokerage and research services received by Atlanta Capital.

After consideration of the foregoing factors, Atlanta Capital will place client portfolio transactions for execution by that firm. Atlanta Capital continuously monitors and evaluates the overall performance of the firms that execute transactions for clients. Atlanta Capital's trading personnel conduct this evaluation working in conjunction with portfolio managers and senior investment officers of the firm. Atlanta Capital's trading personnel maintain a current list of qualified firms available to execute client transactions. This list is reviewed periodically by the Trade Management Oversight Committee ("TMOC") a multi-function committee comprised of Executive Management, Trading, Portfolio Management, and Compliance personnel of Atlanta Capital. Atlanta maintains a separate TMOC for both our Equity and Fixed Income groups.

Alternative trading platforms (ECN's, etc.) that meet the guidelines are also eligible for consideration. Occasionally, non-approved brokers may be used in circumstances where they provide improved liquidity. The rationale and circumstances surrounding the use of a non-approved broker will be documented and reported to the TMOC.

A brokerage target allocation plan is established at least annually by the Equity TMOC based upon an evaluation by the investment and trading staff of the value of the research, research sales, and trading/settlement capabilities for each broker. The targets, actual quantity of trades executed, and significant variances are reviewed periodically by the TMOC. The TMOC periodically reviews information from trade evaluation services, analyzes brokerage commission trends, and reviews variations between commission forecasts and actual. The review includes an analysis of the trade information across various time periods to assist in the evaluation of execution costs and efficiency. The TMOC also reviews and evaluate broker performance consistent with the broker selection process.

Brokerage Commissions

Transactions on stock exchanges and other agency transactions involve the payment by the client of negotiated brokerage commissions. Such commissions vary among different broker-dealer firms, and a particular broker-dealer often charges different commissions according to such factors as the difficulty and size of the transaction and the volume transacted by the client with the broker-dealer. In certain instances, securities traded in the over-the-counter markets have no stated commission, and the price paid or received by the client includes an undisclosed dealer markup or markdown. In an underwritten offering, the price paid by the client includes a disclosed fixed commission or discount retained by the underwriter or dealer.

Fixed Income Securities purchased and sold for clients are traded in the over-the-counter market through broker-dealers. Such firms attempt to profit from these transactions by buying at the bid and selling at the higher asked price of the market for such obligations, and the difference between the bid and the asked price is customarily referred to as the spread. Atlanta Capital uses its best efforts to obtain execution at prices which are advantageous to the client. Fixed Income Securities may also be purchased from underwriters and dealers in fixed-price offerings, the cost of which may include undisclosed fees and concessions received by the underwriters. In recent years, an increased volume of fixed income trading has moved to alternative trading systems (ATS) and other electronic trading platforms. When Atlanta Capital trades on such platforms, Atlanta Capital bids or offers are matched against unknown counterparties which may be broker-dealers or other buy-side firms. The ATS or electronic platform is most commonly compensated based on a specified percentage of the trade amount.

For certain corporate bond and U.S. Treasury trades, particularly those that trade on spread or yield, Atlanta Capital may employ the auto-execution feature on certain electronic trading platforms with the goal of achieving faster execution. Auto-execution allows traders to create rules, parameters and conditions (e.g., trade size, tenors, number of liquidity providers to put in

competition) which are then used by the platform's software to systematically send, receive, execute and process trades.

Commission rates are determined by Atlanta Capital through our brokerage selection process to be reasonable in relation to the value of the services provided. However, our Clients may not realize the lowest possible commission rates as our determination process considers the additional factors outlined above.

Soft Dollars Practices

Soft dollar practices or arrangements refer to the practice of an investment manager paying broker-dealers for investment research and other brokerage services, either provided directly by the executing broker-dealer (proprietary research) or by others (third party research), using commission dollars generated by client transactions. Under Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Section 28(e)"), as interpreted by the SEC, investment managers are allowed to allocate brokerage transactions and to pay for brokerage and research services through higher commission costs. This allows for a bundled transaction fee which includes both execution and research costs, so long as the overall cost is commensurate with the value of research or services received and such services provide lawful and appropriate assistance in the performance of the investment decision-making responsibilities.

Subject to meeting the primary objective of best execution, we select brokers which furnish both proprietary and third party research and other services to us. To the extent permitted by Section 28(e) we may pay a commission on transactions in excess of the amount of commission another broker might have charged if we determine that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of brokerage or research services provided by such broker, viewed in terms of either the particular account transaction or our overall responsibilities with respect to the client.

We obtain research, as permitted under Section 28(e), which may benefit all of our clients and not just those clients that are paying for such research. We do not seek to allocate soft dollar benefits to client accounts proportionately to the soft dollar credit the accounts generate. To the extent permitted by Section 28(e), we do receive some economic benefit as a result of soft dollar arrangements in that we do not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services.

Research Services utilized by Atlanta Capital include:

- publications or writings that address the value of securities, or the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, as well as analyses, publications and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors, and trends;
- technical analysis of various aspects of the securities markets
- computer software used to assist in the investment decision-making process, including on-line research services (e.g., *Bloomberg*, *FactSet*);

- Advice from broker-dealers on order execution, including advice on execution strategies, market color, and availability of buyers and sellers (and software that provides these types of market research)
- payment of fees for research conferences and seminars (but not travel and lodging expenses related thereto);
- performance ranking services used to assist in investment decision-making (but not marketing);
- credit rating services;
- consulting services from third parties to the extent that they are used in the investment decision-making process; and
- corporate reference books

The use of research arrangements and services as described above may provide Atlanta Capital an incentive to select broker-dealers based on our own interest in receiving the research or services rather than the interests of our clients. As such, the TMOC in consultation with equity portfolio management and research, evaluates, consistent with our policy to obtain best execution, the nature and quality of the various Research Services obtained through broker-dealer firms. Atlanta Capital trading personnel then attempt to allocate sufficient portfolio transactions to such firms to ensure the continued receipt of Research Services Atlanta Capital believes are useful, or of value to it in rendering investment advisory services to its clients, consistent with Atlanta Capital's obligation to seek the best overall execution for our clients.

Client Commission Arrangements

Atlanta Capital considers Research Services under so called "client commission arrangements" or "commission sharing arrangements" (both referred to as "CCA's") as a factor in selecting broker dealers to execute Client transactions, provided they do not comprise our obligation to seek best overall execution. Under a CCA, Atlanta Capital may execute client transactions through a broker-dealer and request that the broker-dealer allocate a portion of the commissions paid on those transactions to a pool of commissions credits that are paid to other firms that provide Research Services to Atlanta Capital. Under a CCA, the broker-dealer that provides the Research Services need not execute the trade.

Participating in CCAs may enable Atlanta Capital to consolidate payments for research using accumulated client commission credits from transactions executing through a participating broker-dealer firm to pay for Research Services obtained from and provided by other firms, including broker-dealers that supply Research Services. Atlanta Capital believes that CCA's allow us to optimize the execution of trades and the acquisition of a variety of highly quality Research Services that Atlanta Capital might not be provided without access to CCAs. Atlanta Capital will only enter into and utilize CCAs to the extent permitted by Section 28(e). As such and as required by SEC interpretive guidance, any CCA's entered into by Atlanta Capital will provide that:

- the broker-dealer pay the research preparer directly

- the broker-dealer take steps to assure itself that the client commissions that Atlanta Capital directs it to use to pay for Research Services are only for eligible research under Section 28(e).

Client Referrals

In selecting broker-dealers for client portfolio transactions, Atlanta Capital does not consider whether it or an affiliate receives client referrals from potential broker-dealers. Nevertheless, Atlanta Capital may engage in portfolio brokerage transactions with a broker-dealer firm that sells shares of Funds, provided that such transactions are not directed to that firm as compensation for the promotion or sale of such shares. Client portfolio transactions may also be effected through broker-dealer firms that have introduced prospective clients to Atlanta Capital or its affiliates. Such brokerage transactions are subject to Atlanta Capital's obligation to seek best execution and may not be directed to broker-dealers as compensation for the introduction of prospective clients.

Client Directed Brokerage

Upon written request from clients, a portion of the security transactions from an account may be directed to specific brokerage firms. Client direction may be to a broker-dealer that provides commission recapture benefits. A commission recapture program generally permits a client to receive benefits (including cash rebates, products, services, and expense payments and reimbursements) from broker-dealers in connection with the client's transactions. In the event that a client directs us to use a particular broker-dealer, the client (or sponsor in the case of Separately Managed Account programs) will be responsible for negotiating the commission rates with such firm or firms and such negotiation may result in higher commissions than would have been paid if Atlanta Capital had full discretion in the selection of broker-dealer firms. In addition, these direction requests may prevent the directed account from participating in the allocation of a larger simultaneous order. Atlanta Capital believes such directed accounts may lose the possible advantage which non-directed clients derive from aggregation of orders for multiple clients. Specifically, directing Atlanta Capital trades through a specific firm or firms may affect the timeliness of executions for the directed accounts and may also result in a less advantageous price being realized by the account.

Atlanta Capital's policy is to seek execution of portfolio transactions at prices which are advantageous to our clients as a whole and at commission rates that are competitive, taking into account the full range and quality of an executing broker-dealer firm's services. This process of weighing the interests of each Atlanta Capital client may result in the trade orders for directed accounts (including separately managed account/wrap fee programs discussed in more detail below) being placed after completion of non-directed orders so as to avoid conflicts in the trading marketplace. In addition, client directed brokerage on behalf of employee benefit plan clients might be subject to special requirements under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA").

Trade Order Aggregation

Investment decisions to buy or sell securities for any account are the product of many factors, including, but not limited to, the particular client's investment objectives, available cash resources, the relative size of the client's portfolio holdings of the same or similar securities, the size of investment commitments generally held by the client and the opinions of the persons responsible for making investments for such account. Thus, a particular security may be bought or sold for certain clients and not for others even though it could have been bought or sold for the other clients at the same time. At other times, two or more clients may participate in an aggregated order, where they are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security. In such cases, Atlanta Capital will allocate the transactions among the participating clients pursuant to its trading policies and procedures as follows:

- (1) Aggregation is allowed only where consistent with a client's advisory agreement, client instructions to direct brokerage executions to specific broker dealers, with this Form ADV and applicable registration statements, as well as with the duty to execute securities transactions at advantageous prices and at competitive commission rates;
- (2) Aggregated orders will be executed only after order tickets have been received by the trading desk specifying the participating accounts and the number or percentage of shares to be allocated among the various accounts ("allocation statement");
- (3) Each client portfolio that participates in an aggregated order will generally participate at the average share price for the securities in the same aggregate transaction on a given business day, with all transaction costs shared pro rata based on each client's participation in the transaction;
- (4) If an aggregated order cannot be filled completely, allocation among orders will be made pro rata based on the allocation statement;
- (5) Atlanta Capital will receive no additional compensation or remuneration of any kind as a result of aggregating orders.

Atlanta Capital's trading desk may depart from the above procedures if, in the exercise of its reasonable judgment, it determines that such a departure is in the client's interests taken as a whole. Atlanta Capital has adopted policies and procedures to provide for non-pro rata allocations. Factors considered include: the fact that a client has specialized investment policies, objective and restrictions that coincide with the particulars of a specific offering; the relative size of a client's portfolio holdings of the same or similar investments; the relative size of a client's assets under management by the department relative to the assets under management of other clients participating in the aggregated order; the percentage of un-invested cash of certain clients compared to other clients; and the allocation is to be so de minimis that such an investment would provide no material benefit to the client and/or present difficulty in effecting an advantageous disposition. All non-pro rata allocations are reviewed by the Equity TMOC on a quarterly basis. As a result of such allocations, there may be instances when a client's account does not participate in a transaction that is allocated among other clients. In some instances, in order to satisfy client directed brokerage requests, part of an

aggregated transaction may be “stepped out” to a client directed broker by the executing broker at the same execution price.

Cross Trades

In certain circumstances, and separate from agency cross transactions described above, Atlanta Capital may deem it advisable and appropriate to sell securities held in one client account managed by Atlanta Capital or its affiliates to another client account managed by Atlanta Capital or its affiliates (a “Cross Trade”). These circumstances may include Cross Trades among separately managed accounts to facilitate tax loss harvesting.

Cross Trades present an inherent conflict of interest because Atlanta Capital acts on behalf of both the selling account and the buying account in the same transaction. As a result, the use of Cross Trades could result in more favorable treatment of one client over the other. Additionally, there is a risk that the price at which a cross trade is executed may not be as favorable as the price available in the open market. To address these risks, Atlanta Capital’s policy is to engage in a Cross Trade only if it believes that the Cross Trade is appropriate based on each client’s investment objectives and guidelines, is in the best interest of each client, and is consistent with its fiduciary duty to each client (including the duty to seek best execution). Atlanta Capital has established policies and procedures designed to ensure that: the price used in a Cross Trade is fair and appropriate, relying on independent dealer bids or quotes, or information obtained from recognized pricing services, depending on the type of security and other circumstances of the Cross Trade; Atlanta Capital has any required client permission before executing the Cross Trade; and, such Cross trade is permissible under applicable law or regulation, among other factors. Where a Cross Trade involves a Fund or third party registered investment company, Atlanta Capital will follow the relevant fund’s procedures adopted pursuant to Rule 17a-7 under the Investment Company Act. Cross Trades have historically been done between Funds, but Atlanta Capital may deem a Cross Trade between a Fund and a non-Fund client account, or between non-Fund client accounts to be appropriate in the future. For regulatory, legal or other reasons, Atlanta Capital may not execute Cross Trades for certain clients, such as ERISA clients, which could disadvantage those clients as compared to clients for whom Atlanta Capital is eligible to execute Cross Trades.

Trade Errors

On occasion, Atlanta Capital may make an error in executing securities transactions for a client account. For example, a security may be erroneously purchased for the account instead of sold, or a trade may be entered for an incorrect number of shares. In these situations, Atlanta Capital generally seeks to rectify the error by placing the fund or account in a similar position as it would have been if there had been no error. Depending on the circumstances, and subject to applicable legal and contractual requirements, various corrective steps may be taken, including canceling the trade, correcting an allocation, or taking the trade into an Atlanta Capital trade error account and reimbursing the client account.

Wrap Fee and Model Delivery Programs

Atlanta Capital acts as an investment manager in certain wrap fee programs. While Atlanta Capital may have discretion to select broker-dealers other than the wrap fee program sponsor to execute trades for program clients, trades will generally be executed through the financial institution sponsoring the program or a broker-dealer specified by the client. Atlanta Capital endeavors to treat all wrap fee accounts fairly and equitably over time in the execution of client orders. Depending on such factors as the size of the order, and the type and availability of a security, orders for such programs may be executed throughout the day. When orders are placed with broker/dealers, such trades may experience sequencing delays and market impact costs, which the firm will attempt to minimize. When appropriate, trade rotation among wrap fee programs accounts will be determined in accordance with Atlanta Capital's policy to treat all wrap fee program client accounts fairly and equitably over time.

In addition, when acting as an investment adviser or sub-adviser in certain model delivery programs, Atlanta Capital acts as a non-discretionary investment adviser presenting a model portfolio to the model program's adviser that is responsible for execution, client reporting and other aspects of model program client services. Certain model program relationships may receive Atlanta Capital model changes only after the completion of trading across all discretionary account relationships as determined and disclosed in the model program contract. Other model programs may be included in the trade rotation with institutional and wrap fee programs, coordinated and monitored by the Atlanta Capital's institutional trading desk.

Trading in wrap fee programs and certain model programs is coordinated by Atlanta Capital's institutional trading desk, however, as a result of the potential trading restrictions inherent in directed trading arrangements (as discussed in more detail above under the limitation on trading authority section), wrap fee program and model fee program accounts may pay more or receive less for a security than non-wrap, non-model, or non-directed accounts. The inclusion of wrap fee program and model program accounts in the Atlanta Capital trade rotation may result in Atlanta Capital competing against the trading desk of a sponsoring broker-dealer when implementing buy and sell transactions. The Atlanta Capital institutional trading desk (working in conjunction with the portfolio management teams) will attempt to minimize the impact of such simultaneous trading based on its prior experience and expertise in trading particular issues and prior assessment of the trading capabilities of the various wrap fee program or model program sponsor trading desks.

Item 13 - Review of Accounts

The frequency and nature of the review of client accounts, and the factors that may trigger reviews can vary widely, depending upon the client's investment objectives and circumstances and upon the complexity, portfolio structure and size of an account. The portfolio management team for each investment product or strategy managed by Atlanta Capital is responsible for monitoring and managing all accounts within that style. At least quarterly, portfolios are reviewed by the portfolio managers and client service professionals assigned to each client for conformity to Atlanta Capital investment policies and adherence to clients' investment guidelines and restrictions. However, interim reviews of varying degrees may be triggered by numerous factors, such as significant equity price or interest rate changes; new economic forecasts; investment policy changes by Atlanta Capital; asset additions to the portfolio by the client; and/or changes in a client's objectives, instructions or circumstances.

The members of the portfolio management teams have additional responsibilities in fundamental research, client service, or management of the firm. Client service professionals also have responsibilities in new business development. The number of accounts reviewed by each portfolio management team vary depending upon the number of clients invested in each style. The number of accounts assigned to client service professionals vary depending upon an individual's other responsibilities within Atlanta Capital or upon the complexity, size, discretion level or other circumstances of the particular client accounts involved.

For wrap fee program accounts, the program sponsors representative generally will review the account with the client, although the client may be able to communicate directly with Atlanta Capital personnel. The portfolio assistants ("PA's") assigned to the account or wrap fee program sponsor review each account at least monthly for conformity with our investment policy and adherence to clients' investment guidelines and restrictions. The number of accounts assigned to each PA varies upon the complexity, size, discretion level or other circumstances of the particular account or wrap fee program involved.

Item 14 - Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Atlanta Capital is not provided an economic benefit for providing investment advice or other advisory services to clients by anyone who is not a client or affiliate of Atlanta Capital.

Atlanta Capital compensates certain marketing and client service employees through bonus payments which may be calculated as a percentage of any management fees generated by such accounts. These percentages are determined in advance per agreement with each employee.

Atlanta Capital and its affiliates have entered into various agreements regarding client referrals and may enter into additional agreements in the future. Such arrangements include registered representatives of EVD and MSDI referring clients to Atlanta Capital. See Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations above for additional details.

In addition, Atlanta Capital compensates certain outside consultants to assist Atlanta Capital in providing client service related activities to specifically identified clients. Such consultants are compensated based on a fixed daily fee for service and are not compensated for client referrals and are prohibited from participation in client solicitation activities. Atlanta Capital does not directly or indirectly compensate any person for client referrals who is not a supervised person of Atlanta Capital or of an affiliated company.

Atlanta Capital policy prohibits the payment of client commissions or directing trades to compensate broker-dealers for the amount of actual or prospective new sales or referrals including the direction of brokerage as compensation for the sale or promotion of mutual funds for which Atlanta Capital serves as a sub-advisor.

Item 15 - Custody

Atlanta Capital is deemed to have custody of client assets under Rule 206(4)-1 of the Advisers Act (the “Custody Rule”) in situations where it can deduct advisory fees from custodian accounts. Atlanta Capital has a reasonable basis to believe such accounts receive a custodian statement on at least a quarterly basis, as required under the Custody Rule.

Client assets are currently maintained by qualified custodians. In the event a client of Atlanta Capital custodies their assets at MSSB, Atlanta Capital will generally be deemed to have “custody” of the funds and securities held in such accounts as well, and will comply with the custody requirements under the Custody Rule.

Certain separate account client’s custody agreement with third party custodians, of which Atlanta Capital is not a party to, may grant Atlanta Capital powers which may be interpreted as granting Atlanta Capital custody over the client assets. Atlanta Capital expressly disclaims and rejects such authority in order to avoid being deemed to have custody over such assets.

Clients generally receive at least quarterly statements from the broker dealer, bank or other qualified custodian that holds and maintains custody of client assets. Clients are encouraged to carefully review such statements and to compare such official custodial records to the account statements that Atlanta Capital may provide to clients or their advisers. Atlanta Capital statements may vary occasionally from custodial statements based on accounting procedures, reporting dates, or valuation methodologies of certain securities.

Item 16 - Investment Discretion

Atlanta Capital ordinarily manages client accounts on a discretionary basis and receives discretionary authority from the client at the outset of an advisory relationship. In all cases, such discretion is to be exercised in a manner consistent with the stated investment objectives, policies, limitations and restrictions for the particular client account. A client may, with Atlanta Capital's consent, impose limited restrictions on investments in certain securities or types of securities in its account. These limitations or restrictions are negotiated individually with each client at the time the investment advisory agreement is signed, and may be modified by the client by notifying Atlanta Capital in writing. Atlanta Capital may be unable to accommodate certain investment limitations or restrictions sought by a client.

For registered investment companies, Atlanta Capital is subject to any applicable investment restrictions adopted by the funds, as well as the ongoing oversight of each fund's Board of Trustees or other governing body as applicable.

Certain relationships are classified as non-discretionary. Examples of this include model delivery, accounts for which Atlanta Capital must obtain client consent before executing a transaction, situations where a client requests Atlanta Capital cease trading for a period of time, or situations where a client instructs Atlanta Capital on what transaction to enter into.

Item 17 - Voting Client Securities

Atlanta Capital has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (the “Policies”) with respect to the voting of proxies on behalf of all clients for which Atlanta Capital has voting responsibility. Atlanta manages its clients’ assets with the overriding goal of seeking to provide the greatest possible return to clients consistent with governing laws and the investment policies of each client. When charged with the responsibility to vote proxies on behalf of its clients, Atlanta Capital seeks to exercise its clients’ rights as shareholders of voting securities to support sound corporate governance of the companies issuing those securities with the principal aim of maintaining or enhancing the companies’ economic value. Upon client authorization, Atlanta Capital may vote proxies in accordance with individual client proxy-voting policies; such direction may be limited to specific corporate governance issues or may include a broad proxy-voting policy. Atlanta Capital may agree to vote client proxies in accordance with a third-party’s voting guidelines where such information is available to Atlanta Capital.

Proxy Voting Administrator

Atlanta Capital has appointed a Proxy Administrator within the firm to assist in the coordination of the voting of each client’s proxy in accordance with the Guidelines and the Policies. Atlanta Capital also has assigned a senior portfolio manager to assist in the review of the Proxy Voting Service’s recommendations when a proxy voting issue has been referred back to Atlanta Capital’s Proxy Administrator. These individuals in consultation with the CCO and our investment team develops Atlanta Capital’s positions on all major corporate issues, creates the Guidelines and oversees the proxy voting process.

The Proxy Administrator will maintain a record of all proxy questions that have been referred by the Proxy Voting Service, all applicable recommendations, analysis and research received and any resolution of the matter. In situations where the Proxy Voting Service refers a proxy question to the Proxy Administrator and the Proxy Administrator recommends that the client vote contrary to the Guidelines, the Proxy Administrator will consult with the Atlanta Capital Chief Compliance Officer.

Voting and Use of Proxy Voting Service

The Policies are designed to promote accountability of a company’s management to its shareholders and to align the interests of management with those shareholders. When charged with the responsibility to vote proxies on behalf of its clients, Atlanta will generally vote such proxies through an independent, unaffiliated third-party voting service (“Proxy Voting Service”) in accordance with customized policies (“Guidelines”), and with respect to proxies referred back to Atlanta Capital by the Proxy Voting Service pursuant to the Policies, in a manner that is reasonably designed to eliminate any potential conflicts of interest. The Proxy Voting Service currently is Institutional Shareholder Services; The Proxy Voting Service is responsible for coordinating with the clients’ custodians to ensure that all proxy materials received by the

custodians relating to the clients' portfolio securities are processed in a timely fashion. In addition, the Proxy Voting Service is responsible for maintaining copies of all proxy statements received by issuers and to promptly provide such materials to Atlanta Capital upon request.

The Proxy Voting Service is required to establish and maintain adequate internal controls and policies in connection with the provision of proxy voting services to Atlanta Capital, including methods to reasonably ensure that its analysis and recommendations are not influenced by a conflict of interest. The Guidelines include voting guidelines for matters relating to, among other things, the election of directors, approval of independent auditors, executive compensation, corporate structure and anti-takeover defenses. Atlanta Capital may abstain from voting from time to time where it determines that the costs associated with voting a proxy outweigh the benefits derived from exercising the right to vote. The Proxy Voting Service will refer proxies to the Proxy Administrator for instructions under circumstances where:

- (1) the application of the Guidelines is unclear
- (2) a particular proxy question is not covered by the Guidelines
- (3) the Guidelines require input from Atlanta Capital.

The Proxy Administrator solicits feedback from Atlanta Capital investment professionals and/or the Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") as required.

Related, but supplemental, to Atlanta Capital's formal proxy voting policy, Atlanta Capital investment teams – in particular those teams acting for client strategies that are responsive to ESG considerations – have the ability to employ the shareholder rights and stakeholder influence that the Adviser exercises on behalf of its clients to encourage, where relevant, strong ESG practices with issuers. The Adviser seeks to engage in these types of stewardship and engagement practices in a manner that is consistent with its role as a responsible long-term investor, its fiduciary obligations, and any specific client directions.

Conflicts of Interest

Atlanta Capital will monitor situations that may result in a conflict of interest between any of its clients and Atlanta Capital or any of its affiliates by maintaining a list of significant existing and prospective corporate clients. The Proxy Administrator will report any proxy received or expected to be received from a company included on that list to the CCO and members of senior management of Atlanta Capital identified in the Policies. Such members of senior management will determine if a conflict exists. If a conflict does exist, the proxy will either be voted strictly in accordance with the Policy or Atlanta Capital will seek instruction on how to vote from the client (or its agent).

Clients may obtain a complete copy of the Policy by contacting Proxy Support at (404) 876-9411. Information on how Atlanta Capital voted on proxies related to securities held in client accounts may be obtained by contacting Proxy Support at (404) 876-9411.

Item 18 - Financial Information

Registered investment advisers are required in this Item to provide certain financial information or disclosures about their financial condition. Atlanta Capital has no financial commitments that impair its ability to meet its contractual and fiduciary commitments to clients and has not been the subject of any bankruptcy proceedings.