

Aspiriant Trust

Aspiriant Risk-Managed Municipal Bond Fund

Supplement dated April 11, 2022
to the Statement of Additional Information dated July 1, 2021, as supplemented

This supplement updates information in the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the Aspiriant Risk-Managed Municipal Bond Fund (the “Fund”) and should be read in conjunction with the SAI.

Effective April 11, 2022, MacKay Shields LLC (“MacKay Shields”) began serving as a sub-adviser to the Fund. MacKay Shields is a professional investment firm that provides investment services to prominent group of pension funds, government and financial institutions, family offices, high net worth individuals, endowments and foundations from across the globe. For the services provided pursuant to its sub-advisory agreement, MacKay Shields is entitled to a fee at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the Fund that it manages. Such fee is paid to MacKay Shields by the Fund’s investment adviser out of the advisory fee it receives from the Fund.

Other Accounts Managed. The portfolio managers responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund are Michael Denlinger and Robert DiMella. In addition to managing assets of the Fund, Messrs. Denlinger and DiMella manage or advise other accounts on behalf of MacKay Shields. The table below provides information as of February 28, 2022, about the other accounts over which the portfolio manager has day-to-day investment responsibility.

Portfolio Manager	Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
	Number	Assets (in millions)	Number	Assets (in millions)
Michael Denlinger				
Registered Investment Companies	14	\$21,233	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	\$12,013	2	\$775
Other Accounts	78	\$27,729	2	\$711
Robert DiMella				
Registered Investment Companies	17	\$35,565	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	\$12,013	2	\$775
Other Accounts	78	\$27,729	2	\$711

Compensation. Salaries are set by reference to a range of factors, taking account of seniority and responsibilities and the market rate of pay for the relevant position. Annual salaries are set at competitive levels to attract and maintain the best professional talent. Variable or incentive compensation, both cash bonus and deferred awards, are a significant component of total compensation for portfolio managers at MacKay Shields. Incentive compensation received by portfolio managers is generally based on both quantitative and qualitative factors. The quantitative factors may include: (i) investment performance; (ii) assets under management; (iii) revenues and profitability; and (iv) industry benchmarks. The qualitative factors may include, among others, leadership, adherence to the firm’s policies and procedures, ESG contributions, and contribution to the firm’s goals and objectives. Deferred awards are provided to attract, retain, motivate and reward key personnel. As such, MacKay Shields maintains a phantom equity plan and awards vest and

pay out after several years. Thus, portfolio managers share in the results and success of the firm with the receipt of an award from the phantom equity plan. This approach instills a strong sense of commitment towards the overall success of the firm. MacKay Shields maintains an employee benefit program, including health and non-health insurance, and a 401(k) defined contribution plan for all of its employees regardless of their job title, responsibilities or seniority.

Material Conflicts of Interest. MacKay Shields' does not favor the interest of one client over another and it has adopted a Trade Allocation Policy designed so that all client accounts will be treated fairly and reasonably and no one client account will receive, over time, preferential treatment over another. MacKay Shields offers a variety of fixed income and equity strategies and solutions that clients can select depending on their investment objectives. We maintain independently managed investment strategy teams with their own distinct investment process. Certain investment teams consist of Portfolio Managers, Research Analysts, and Traders, while certain other investment teams share Research Analysts and/or Traders. Orders within an investment team will typically be aggregated or bunched to reduce the costs of the transactions. Orders are typically not aggregated across investment teams even though there may be orders by separate investment teams to execute the same instrument on the same trading day; provided, however, that orders for the same instrument are typically aggregated across investment teams that are supported by a shared trading desk. It is the investment team's responsibility to determine whether aggregation is appropriate. For the avoidance of doubt, MacKay Shields will not aggregate transactions if it believes that such aggregation is inconsistent with its duty to seek best price and execution for its clients or is inconsistent with the terms of MacKay Shields' investment advisory agreement with each client for which trades are being aggregated. Aggregated orders are typically allocated among accounts based upon an average price, with all other transactions costs, shared among the accounts on a fair and reasonable basis.

MacKay Shields' investment teams may compete with each other for the same investment opportunities and/or take positions that are counter to one another. As such, MacKay Shields may engage in transactions and investment strategies for certain clients that differ from the transactions and strategies executed on behalf of other clients. MacKay Shields' clients have held, and it is expected that in the future they will at times hold, different segments of the capital structure of the same issuer that have different priorities. These investments create conflicts of interest, particularly because MacKay Shields can take certain actions for clients that can have an adverse effect on other clients. For example, certain MacKay Shields' clients may hold instruments that are senior or subordinated rights relative to instruments of the same issuer held by other clients, and any action that the portfolio managers were to take on behalf of the issuer's senior instrument, for instance, could have an adverse effect on the issuer's junior instrument held by other clients, and vice versa, particularly in distressed or default situations. To the extent MacKay Shields or any of its employees were to serve on a formal or informal creditor or similar committee on behalf of a client, such conflicts of interest may be exacerbated. Additionally, MacKay Shields may make investments for certain clients that they conclude are inappropriate for other clients. For instance, clients within one investment strategy may take short positions in the debt or equity instruments of certain issuers, while at the same time those instruments or other instruments of that issuer are acquired or held long by clients in another investment strategy, or within the same strategy, and vice versa.

MacKay Shields offers many of its investment strategies through a variety of investment products, including, without limitation, separately managed accounts, private funds, mutual funds, and ETFs. Given the different structures of these products, certain clients are subject to terms and conditions that are materially different or more advantageous than available under different products. For example, mutual funds offer investors the ability to redeem from the fund daily, while private funds offer less frequent liquidity. As a result of these differing liquidity and other terms, MacKay Shields may acquire and/or dispose of investments for a client either prior to or subsequent to the acquisition and/or disposition of the same or similar securities held by another client. In certain circumstances, purchases or sales of securities by one client could adversely affect the value of the same securities held in another client's portfolio. In addition, MacKay Shields has caused, and expects in the future to cause, certain clients to invest in opportunities with different levels of concentration or on different terms than that to which other clients invest in the same securities. These differences in terms and concentration could lead to different investment outcomes among

clients investing in the same securities. MacKay Shields seeks to tailor its investment advisory services to meet each client's investment objective, constraints and investment guidelines, and MacKay Shields' judgments with respect to a particular client will at times differ from its judgments for other clients, even when such clients pursue similar investment strategies.

MacKay Shields permits its personnel, including portfolio managers and other investment personnel, to engage in personal securities transactions, including buying or selling securities that it has recommended to, or purchased or sold on behalf of, clients. These transactions raise potential conflicts of interests, including when they involve securities owned or considered for purchase or sale by or on behalf of a client account. MacKay Shields has adopted New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC's Code of Ethics to assist and guide the portfolio managers and other investment personnel when faced with a conflict.

MacKay Shields' services to each client are not exclusive. The nature of managing accounts for multiple clients creates a conflict of interest with regard to time available to serve clients. MacKay Shields and its portfolio managers will devote as much of their time to the activities of each client as they deem necessary and appropriate. Although MacKay Shields strives to identify and mitigate all conflicts of interest, and seeks to treat its clients in a fair and reasonable manner consistent with its fiduciary duties, there may be times when conflicts of interest are not resolved in a manner favorable to a specific client.

Additional material conflicts of interests are presented within Part 2A of MacKay Shields' Form ADV.

Ownership of Fund Shares. Messrs. Denlinger and DiMella do not own any shares of the Fund.

Proxy Voting. Subject to the supervision of the Fund's Board of Trustees, the Fund has delegated authority to vote proxies to its investment adviser, which has delegated such authority to the sub-advisers with respect to the assets of the Fund each manages.

MacKay Shields has adopted Proxy-Voting Policies and Procedures designed to make sure that where clients have delegated proxy-voting authority to MacKay Shields, proxies are voted in the best interest of such clients without regard to the interests of MacKay Shields or related parties. We currently use Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") to assist us in voting client securities. If the client appoints MacKay Shields as its proxy-voting agent, the client will be asked to specify whether its proxies should be voted in accordance with custom guidelines provided by the client or in accordance with standard guidelines adopted by MacKay Shields. Our standard guidelines follow ISS voting recommendations and standard guidelines will vary based on client type and/or investment strategy (e.g., union or non-union voting guidelines, or sustainability voting guidelines). For those clients who have given us voting authority, we instruct the client's custodian to send all ballots to ISS and we instruct ISS which guidelines to follow.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.

Aspiriant Trust

Aspiriant Risk-Managed Municipal Bond Fund

**Supplement dated November 1, 2021
to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated July 1, 2021**

This supplement updates information in the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) for the Aspiriant Risk-Managed Municipal Bond Fund (the “Fund”) and should be read in conjunction with those documents.

Wells Capital Management, Inc. (“WellsCap”) serves as a sub-adviser to the Fund. On November 1, 2021, GTCR LLC and Reverence Capital Partners, L.P. acquired all of the equity interests in Wells Fargo Asset Management Holdings, LLC (“WFAM”), the parent company of WellsCap. As a result of the transaction, WellsCap has changed its name to Allspring Global Investments, LLC (“Allspring”). All references in the Prospectus and SAI to WellsCap are hereby replaced with Allspring.

Please retain this supplement for future reference.

ASPIRIANT TRUST

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

July 1, 2021

Aspiriant Risk-Managed Equity Allocation Fund

Advisor Shares (Ticker RMEAX)
Institutional Shares (Ticker RMEIX)*

Aspiriant Risk-Managed Municipal Bond Fund

(Ticker RMMBX)

Aspiriant Defensive Allocation Fund

(Ticker RMDFX)

Aspiriant Risk-Managed Taxable Bond Fund

(Ticker RMTBX)

* As of the date of this statement of additional information, Institutional Shares are not available for purchase.

Aspiriant Risk-Managed Equity Allocation Fund (“Equity Allocation Fund”), Aspiriant Risk-Managed Municipal Bond Fund (“Municipal Bond Fund”), Aspiriant Defensive Allocation Fund (“Defensive Allocation Fund”), and Aspiriant Risk-Managed Taxable Bond Fund (“Taxable Bond Fund”) (each a “Fund”; collectively, the “Funds”) are diversified series of Aspiriant Trust (the “Trust”), an open-end management investment company organized on November 22, 2011, as a statutory trust under the laws of the State of Delaware. Aspiriant, LLC (the “Adviser”) serves as the investment adviser to the Funds. For the Equity Allocation Fund, Acadian Asset Management LLC (“Acadian”) serves as the sub-adviser for the global low volatility strategy, and Aperio Group, LLC (“Aperio”) serves as the sub-adviser for the quality strategy. Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (“Nuveen”) and Wells Capital Management, Inc. (“WellsCap”) serve as the Municipal Bond Fund’s sub-advisers.

Information about the Funds is set forth in the prospectus dated July 1, 2021 (the “Prospectus”) and provides the information you should know before investing. To obtain a copy of the Prospectus, please call 1-877-997-9971 or write to P.O. Box 2175, Milwaukee, WI 53201-2175. This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus, but contains information in addition to that set forth in the Prospectus. This SAI is intended to provide you with additional information regarding the activities and operations of the Funds and the Trust and it should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

The Funds’ financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 are included in the Trust’s Annual Report to shareholders, which has been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and is incorporated by reference into this SAI.

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INVESTMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The information below supplements the principal investment strategies and associated risks of the Funds as described in the Prospectus and provides information about other investment strategies that may be used by the Funds. As used in this section, the term “Fund” includes the underlying funds in which a Fund invests.

American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”)

The Equity Allocation Fund and Defensive Allocation Fund may invest in ADRs, which are receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs, in registered form, are designed for use in U.S. securities markets. In a “sponsored” ADR, the foreign issuer typically bears certain expenses of maintaining the ADR facility. “Unsponsored” ADRs may be created without the participation of the foreign issuer. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of the ADR facility. The bank or trust company depository of an unsponsored ADR may be under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the foreign issuer or to pass through voting rights.

Asset-Backed Securities

The Defensive Allocation Fund and Taxable Bond Fund may invest in asset-backed securities, which represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, pools of underlying assets such as debt securities, bank loans, motor vehicle installment sales contracts, installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property, receivables from revolving credit (i.e., credit card) agreements, and other categories of receivables. These underlying assets are securitized through the use of trusts and special purpose entities. Payment of interest and repayment of principal on asset-backed securities may be largely dependent upon the cash flows generated by the underlying assets backing the securities and, in certain cases, may be supported by letters of credit, surety bonds, or other credit enhancements. The rate of principal payments on asset-backed securities is related to the rate of principal payments, including prepayments, on the underlying assets. The credit quality of asset-backed securities depends primarily on the quality of the underlying assets, the level of credit support, if any, provided for the securities, and the credit quality of the credit-support provider, if any. The value of asset-backed securities may be affected by the various factors described above and other factors, such as changes in interest rates, the availability of information concerning the pool and its structure, the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool, the originator of the underlying assets, or the entities providing the credit enhancement.

Asset-backed securities are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate, as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying assets. Prepayments of principal by borrowers or foreclosure or other enforcement action by creditors shortens the term of the underlying assets. The occurrence of prepayments is a function of several factors, such as the level of interest rates, the general economic conditions, the location and age of the underlying obligations, and other social and demographic conditions. The Fund’s ability to maintain positions in asset-backed securities is affected by the reductions in the principal amount of the underlying assets because of prepayments. The Fund’s ability to reinvest prepayments of principal (as well as interest and other distributions and sale proceeds) at a comparable yield is subject to generally prevailing interest rates at that time. The value of asset-backed securities varies with changes in market interest rates generally and the differentials in yields among various kinds of U.S. government securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. In periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the average life of the underlying securities. Conversely, in periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to increase, thereby shortening the average life of such assets. Because prepayments of principal generally occur when interest rates are declining, an investor, such as the Fund,

generally has to reinvest the proceeds of such prepayments at lower interest rates than those at which the assets were previously invested. Therefore, asset-backed securities have less potential for capital appreciation in periods of falling interest rates than other income-bearing securities of comparable maturity.

Because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in the underlying assets that is comparable to a mortgage, asset-backed securities present certain additional risks that are not present with mortgage-backed securities. For example, revolving credit receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors on such receivables are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed, thereby reducing the balance due. Automobile receivables generally are secured, but by automobiles rather than by real property. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit loan servicers to retain possession of the underlying assets. If the servicer of a pool of underlying assets sells them to another party, there is the risk that the purchaser could acquire an interest superior to that of holders of the asset-backed securities. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issue of asset-backed securities and technical requirements under state law, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have a proper security interest in the automobiles. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not be available to support payments on these securities. Asset-backed securities have been, and may continue to be, subject to greater liquidity risks because of the deterioration of worldwide economic and liquidity conditions that became acute in 2008. In addition, government actions and proposals that affect the terms of underlying home and consumer loans, thereby changing demand for products financed by those loans, as well as the inability of borrowers to refinance existing loans, have had and may continue to have a negative effect on the valuation and liquidity of asset-backed securities.

Asset Coverage Requirements

To the extent required by SEC guidelines, each Fund will only engage in transactions that expose it to an obligation to another party if it owns either (a) an offsetting position for the same type of financial asset, or (b) cash or liquid securities, designated on the Fund's books or held in a segregated account, with a value sufficient at all times to cover its potential obligations not covered as provided in (a). Examples of transactions governed by these asset coverage requirements include, for example, options written by the Fund, futures contracts and options on futures contracts, swaps and when issued and delayed delivery transactions. Assets used as offsetting positions, designated on the Fund's books, or held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the positions requiring cover are open unless replaced with other appropriate assets. As a result, the commitment of a large portion of assets to be used as offsetting positions or to be designated or segregated in such a manner could impede portfolio management or the ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

In the case of futures contracts that are not contractually required to cash settle, the Fund must set aside liquid assets equal to such contracts' full notional value (generally, the total numerical value of the asset underlying a future or forward contract at the time of valuation) while the positions are open. With respect to futures contracts that are contractually required to cash settle, however, the Fund is permitted to set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to the Fund's daily mark-to-market net obligation (*i.e.*, the Fund's daily net liability) under the contracts, if any, rather than such contracts' full notional value. By setting aside assets equal to only its net obligations under cash-settled futures, the Fund may employ leverage to a greater extent than if the Fund were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such contracts.

Convertible Securities

The Equity Allocation Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund and Taxable Bond Fund may purchase convertible securities. These securities include convertible debt obligations and convertible preferred stock.

A convertible security entitles the holder to exchange it for a fixed number of shares of common stock (or other equity security), usually at a fixed price within a specified period of time. Until conversion, the holder receives the interest paid on a convertible bond or the dividend preference of a preferred stock.

Convertible securities have an “investment value,” which is the theoretical value determined by the yield it provides in comparison with similar securities without the conversion feature. The investment value changes are based on prevailing interest rates and other factors. They also have a “conversion value,” which is the worth in market value if the security were exchanged for the underlying equity security. Conversion value fluctuates directly with the price of the underlying security. If conversion value is substantially below investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. If the conversion value is near or above investment value, the price of the convertible security generally will rise above investment value and may represent a premium over conversion value because of the combination of the convertible security’s right to interest (or dividend preference) and the possibility of capital appreciation from the conversion feature. A convertible security’s price, when price is influenced primarily by its conversion value, will generally yield less than a senior non-convertible security of comparable investment value. Convertible securities may be purchased at varying price levels above their investment values or conversion values. However, there is no assurance that any premium above investment value or conversion value will be recovered, because prices change, and, as a result, the ability to achieve capital appreciation through conversion may never occur.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

Collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”) are a type of asset-backed security and include, among other things, collateralized bond obligations (“CBOs”), collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) and other similarly structured securities. A CBO is a trust which may be backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The cash flows from the CDO trust are generally split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. Senior tranches are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or “first loss” tranches. Losses are first borne by the equity tranches, next by the junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. Senior tranches pay the lowest interest rates but are generally safer investments than more junior tranches because, should there be any default, senior tranches are typically paid first. The most junior tranches, such as equity tranches, would attract the highest interest rates but suffer the highest risk of loss should the holder of an underlying loan default. If some loans default and the cash collected by the CDO is insufficient to pay all of its investors, those in the lowest, most junior tranches suffer losses first. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CDO trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than the underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, more senior CDO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to CDO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invest. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by the Fund as illiquid securities; however, an active dealer market, or other relevant measures of liquidity, may exist for CDOs allowing a CDO potentially to be deemed liquid by the Adviser under the Trust’s liquidity risk management program. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the

Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Corporate Debt and Other Obligations

The Funds may invest in corporate debt securities, variable and floating rate debt securities and corporate commercial paper in the rating categories described above. Floating rate securities normally have a rate of interest that is set as a specific percentage of a designated base rate, such as the rate on Treasury bonds or bills or the prime rate at a major commercial bank. The interest rate on floating rate securities changes periodically when there is a change in the designated base rate. Variable rate securities provide for a specified periodic adjustment in the interest rate based on prevailing market rates.

The Funds may invest in corporate debt securities with contractual call provisions that permit the seller of the security to repurchase the security at a pre-determined price. The market price typically reflects the presence of a call provision.

The Funds may invest in structured debentures and structured notes. These are hybrid instruments with characteristics of both bonds and swap agreements. Like a bond, these securities make regular coupon payments and generally have fixed principal amounts. However, the coupon payments are typically tied to a swap agreement that can be affected by changes in a variety of factors such as exchange rates, the shape of the yield curve and foreign interest rates. Because of these factors, structured debentures and structured notes can display price behavior that is more volatile than and often not correlated to other fixed-income securities.

The Funds may also invest in inverse floaters and tiered index bonds. An inverse floater is a type of derivative that bears a floating or variable interest rate that moves in the opposite direction to the interest rate on another security or index level. Changes in the interest rate of the other security or index inversely affect the residual interest rate paid on the inverse floater, with the result that the inverse floater's price will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed-rate bond. Tiered index bonds are also a type of derivative instrument. The interest rate on a tiered index bond is tied to a specified index or market rate. So long as this index or market rate is below a predetermined "strike" rate, the interest rate on the tiered index bond remains fixed. If, however, the specified index or market rate rises above the "strike" rate, the interest rate on the tiered index bond will decrease. In general, the interest rates on tiered index bonds and inverse floaters move in the opposite direction of prevailing interest rates. The market for inverse floaters and tiered index bonds is relatively new. These corporate debt obligations may have characteristics similar to those of mortgage-related securities, but corporate debt obligations, unlike mortgage-related securities, are not subject to prepayment risk other than through contractual call provisions that generally impose a penalty for prepayment.

The Funds' investments in U.S. dollar or foreign currency-denominated corporate debt securities of domestic or foreign issuers are limited to corporate debt securities (corporate bonds, debentures, notes or other similar corporate debt instruments) which meet the minimum ratings criteria set forth for the Funds, or, if unrated, which are in the Adviser's opinion comparable in quality to corporate debt securities in which the Funds may invest. These criteria are described in the Prospectus. The rate of return or return of principal on some debt obligations may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies.

Cyber Security

Investment companies, such as the Funds, and their service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber attacks. Cyber attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information, or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber attacks affecting the Funds or the Adviser, sub-advisers, custodian, transfer agent, intermediaries, and other third-party service providers may adversely impact the Funds. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Funds' ability to calculate their net asset value, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential company information, impede trading, subject the Funds to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. The Funds may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Funds' investments in such portfolio companies to lose value.

Derivatives

Subject to the limitations set forth below under "Limitations on the Use of CFTC-Regulated Futures, Options on Futures and Swaps," the Funds may use derivative instruments as described below. Generally, a derivative is a financial contract, the value of which depends upon, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Derivatives generally take the form of contracts under which the parties agree to payments between them based upon the performance of a wide variety of underlying references, such as stocks, bonds, loans, commodities, interest rates, currency exchange rates, and various domestic and foreign indices.

A Fund may use derivatives for a variety of reasons, including as a substitute for investing directly in securities, as part of a hedging strategy (that is, for the purpose of reducing risk to the Fund), to manage the effective duration of the Fund's portfolio, or for other purposes related to the management of the Fund. Derivatives permit the Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which its portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the Fund can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities. However, derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest. As a result, a small investment in derivatives could have a large impact on the Fund's performance.

A Fund will not make any hedging investment (whether an initial premium or deposit or a subsequent deposit) other than as necessary to close a prior investment if, immediately after such investment, the sum of the amount of its premiums and deposits, with respect to all currently effective hedging investments, would exceed 5% of its net assets. The Fund will invest in these instruments only in markets believed by the Adviser or sub-adviser to be active and sufficiently liquid.

While transactions in some derivatives may be effected on established exchanges, many other derivatives are privately negotiated and entered into in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market with a single counterparty. When exchange-traded derivatives are purchased and sold, a clearing agency associated with the exchange stands between each buyer and seller and effectively guarantees performance of each contract, either on a limited basis through a guaranty fund or to the full extent of the clearing agency's balance sheet. Transactions in OTC derivatives not subject to a clearing requirement have no such protection. Each party to an uncleared OTC derivative bears the risk that its direct counterparty will default. In addition, OTC derivatives are generally less liquid than exchange traded derivatives because they often can only be closed out with the other party to the transaction.

The use of derivative instruments is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), various state regulatory authorities and, with respect to exchange-traded derivatives, the several exchanges upon which they are traded. As discussed above under “Asset Coverage Requirements,” in order to engage in certain transactions in derivatives, the Fund may be required to hold offsetting positions or to hold cash or liquid securities in a segregated account or designated on the Fund’s books. In addition, the Fund’s ability to use derivative instruments may be limited by tax considerations.

The particular derivative instruments the Fund can use are described below. There is no assurance that any derivatives strategy used by the Fund will succeed. The Fund may employ new derivative instruments and strategies when they are developed, if those investment methods are consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and are permissible under applicable regulations governing the Fund.

Options Transactions

Options on Interest Rates and Indices. A Fund may purchase put and call options on interest rates and on bond or equity indices. An option on interest rates or on an index gives the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing value of the underlying interest rate or index is greater than, in the case of a call, or less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option. This amount of cash is equal to the difference between the exercise-settlement value of the interest rate option or the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple (the “multiplier”). The writer of the option is obligated, for the premium received, to make delivery of this amount. Settlements for interest rate and index options are always in cash.

Expiration or Exercise of Options. If an option purchased by a Fund expires unexercised, the Fund realizes a capital loss equal to the premium paid. Prior to the earlier of exercise or expiration, an exchange traded option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series (type, exchange, underlying security, or index, exercise price, and expiration). There can be no assurance, however, that a closing purchase or sale transaction can be effected when the Fund desires.

The Fund may sell put or call options it has previously purchased, which could result in a net gain or loss depending on whether the amount realized on the sale is more or less than the premium and other transaction costs paid on the put or call option which is sold. Prior to exercise or expiration, an option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of an option of the same series. The Fund will realize a capital gain from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the closing option is less than the premium received from writing the option, or, if it is more, the Fund will realize a capital loss. If the premium received from a closing sale transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, the Fund will realize a capital gain or, if it is less, the Fund will realize a capital loss. The principal factors affecting the market value of a put or a call option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market price of the underlying security or index in relation to the exercise price of the option, the volatility of the underlying security or index, and the time remaining until the expiration date.

Futures

A Fund may engage in futures transactions. The Fund may buy and sell futures contracts that relate to (1) interest rates, (2) debt securities, and (3) bond or equity indices. The Fund may only enter into futures contracts which are standardized and traded on a U.S. or foreign exchange, board of trade or similar entity, or quoted on an automated quotation system.

A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a security, index or interest rate (each a “financial instrument”) for a set price on a future date. Certain futures contracts, such as futures

contracts relating to individual securities, call for making or taking delivery of the underlying financial instrument. However, these contracts generally are closed out before delivery by entering into an offsetting purchase or sale of a matching futures contract. Other futures contracts, such as futures contracts on indices, do not call for making or taking delivery of the underlying financial instrument, but rather are agreements pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the financial instrument at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the contract was originally written. These contracts also may be settled by entering into an offsetting futures contract.

Unlike when the Fund purchases or sells a security, no price is paid or received by the Fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. Initially, the Fund will be required to deposit with its futures broker (also known as a futures commission merchant (“FCM”)) an amount of cash or securities equal to a specified percentage of the contract amount. This amount is known as initial margin. The margin deposit is intended to ensure completion of the contract. Minimum initial margin requirements are established by the futures exchanges and may be revised. In addition, FCMs may establish margin deposit requirements that are higher than the exchange minimums. Cash held as margin is generally invested by the FCM in high-quality instruments permitted under CFTC regulations, with returns retained by the FCM and interest paid to the Fund on the cash at an agreed-upon rate. The Fund will also receive any interest paid from coupon-bearing securities, such as Treasury securities, held in margin accounts. Subsequent payments to and from the FCM, called variation margin, will be made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying financial instrument fluctuates, making the futures contract more or less valuable, a process known as marking the contract to market. Changes in variation margin are recorded by the Fund as unrealized gains or losses. At any time prior to expiration of the futures contract, the Fund may elect to close the position by taking an opposite position that will operate to terminate its position in the futures contract. A final determination of variation margin is then made, additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the Fund, and the Fund realizes a gain or loss. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of an FCM that holds margin on behalf of the Fund, the Fund may be entitled to the return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the FCM’s other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the Fund. Futures transactions also involve brokerage costs.

Most U.S. futures exchanges limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. The daily limit establishes the maximum amount that the price of a futures contract may vary either up or down from the previous day’s settlement price at the end of a trading session. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular type of futures contract, no trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movement during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses, because the limit may prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. Futures contract prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and subjecting some futures traders to substantial losses.

Options on Futures

A Fund may also purchase or write put and call options on the futures contracts in which it invests and may write straddles, which consist of a call and put option on the same futures contract. A futures option gives the holder the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a long position (call) or short position (put) in a futures contract at a specified exercise price prior to the expiration of the option. Upon exercise of a call option, the holder acquires a long position in the futures contract and the writer is assigned the opposite short position. In the case of a put option, the opposite is true. Prior to exercise or expiration, a futures option may be closed out by an offsetting purchase or sale of a futures option of the same series.

A Fund may use options on futures contracts in connection with hedging strategies. The writing of a call option or the purchasing of a put option on a futures contract constitutes a partial hedge against declining prices of the securities which are deliverable upon exercise of the futures contract. If the futures price at expiration of a written call option is below the exercise price, the Fund will retain the full amount of the option premium which provides a partial hedge against any decline that may have occurred in the Fund's holdings of securities. If the futures price when the option is exercised is above the exercise price, however, the Fund will incur a loss, which may be offset, in whole or in part, by the increase in the value of the securities held by the Fund that were being hedged. Writing a put option or purchasing a call option on a futures contract serves as a partial hedge against an increase in the value of the securities the Fund intends to acquire.

When writing a call option, the Fund must either segregate liquid assets with a value equal to the fluctuating market value of the optioned futures contract, or the Fund must own an option to purchase the same futures contract having an exercise price that is (i) equal to or less than the exercise price of the call written, or (ii) greater than the exercise price of the call written, provided the difference is maintained by the Fund in segregated liquid assets.

When writing a put option, the Fund must segregate liquid assets in an amount not less than the exercise price, or own a put option on the same futures contract where the exercise price of the put held is (i) equal to or greater than the exercise price of the put written, or (ii) less than the exercise price of the put written, provided the difference is maintained by the Fund in segregated liquid assets.

When the Fund writes a straddle, sufficient assets will be segregated to meet the Fund's immediate obligations. The Fund may segregate the same liquid assets for both the call and put options in a straddle where the exercise price of the call and put are the same, or the exercise price of the call is higher than that of the put. In such cases, the Fund will also segregate liquid assets equivalent to the amount, if any, by which the put is "in the money."

As with investments in futures contracts, the Fund is required to deposit and maintain margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it.

Swap Transactions

A Fund may enter into interest rate, total return, and credit default swap agreements and interest rate caps, floors and collars. The Fund may also enter into options on the foregoing types of swap agreements ("swap options").

The Fund may enter into swap transactions for any purpose consistent with its investment objectives and strategies, such as for the purpose of attempting to obtain or preserve a particular return or spread at a lower cost than obtaining a return or spread through purchases and/or sales of instruments in other markets, to protect against currency fluctuations, as a duration management technique, to protect against an increase in the price of securities the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date, to reduce risk arising from the ownership of a particular instrument, or to gain exposure to certain securities, reference rates, sectors or markets.

Swap agreements are two party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for a specified period of time. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular predetermined asset, reference rate or index. The gross returns to be exchanged or swapped between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a notional amount (*e.g.*, the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate or in a basket of securities representing a particular index). The notional amount of

the swap agreement generally is only used as a basis upon which to calculate the obligations that the parties to the swap agreement have agreed to exchange. The Fund's current obligations under a net swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Fund) and the Fund will segregate assets determined to be liquid by the Adviser or sub-advisers for any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty. See "Asset Coverage Requirements" above.

Interest Rate Swaps. Interest rate swaps are financial instruments that involve the exchange of one type of interest rate for another type of interest rate cash flow on specified dates in the future. Some of the different types of interest rate swaps are "fixed-for floating rate swaps," "termed basis swaps" and "index amortizing swaps." Fixed-for floating rate swaps involve the exchange of fixed interest rate cash flows for floating rate cash flows. Termed basis swaps entail cash flows to both parties based on floating interest rates, where the interest rate indices are different. Index amortizing swaps are typically fixed-for floating swaps where the notional amount changes if certain conditions are met. Like a traditional investment in a debt security, the Fund could lose money by investing in an interest rate swap if interest rates change adversely.

Total Return Swaps. In a total return swap, one party agrees to pay the other the "total return" of a defined underlying asset during a specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. A total return swap may be applied to any underlying asset but is most commonly used with equity indices, single stocks, bonds and defined baskets of loans and mortgages. The Fund might enter into a total return swap involving an underlying index or basket of securities to create exposure to a potentially widely-diversified range of securities in a single trade. An index total return swap can be used by the portfolio managers to assume risk, without the complications of buying the component securities from what may not always be the most liquid of markets.

Credit Default Swaps. A credit default swap is a bilateral contract that enables an investor to buy or sell protection against a defined-issuer credit event. The Fund may enter into credit default swap agreements either as a buyer or a seller. The Fund may buy protection to attempt to mitigate the risk of default or credit quality deterioration in one or more of its individual holdings or in a segment of the fixed income securities market to which it has exposure, or to take a "short" position in individual bonds or market segments which it does not own. The Fund may sell protection in an attempt to gain exposure to the credit quality characteristics of particular bonds or market segments without investing directly in those bonds or market segments.

As the buyer of protection in a credit default swap, the Fund will pay a premium (by means of an upfront payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the agreement) in return for the right to deliver a referenced bond or group of bonds to the protection seller and receive the full notional or par value (or other agreed upon value) upon a default (or similar event) by the issuer(s) of the underlying referenced obligation(s). If no default occurs, the protection seller would keep the stream of payments and would have no further obligation to the Fund. Thus, the cost to the Fund would be the premium paid with respect to the agreement. If a credit event occurs, however, the Fund may elect to receive the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. The Fund bears the risk that the protection seller may fail to satisfy its payment obligations.

If the Fund is a seller of protection in a credit default swap and no credit event occurs, the Fund would generally receive an up-front payment or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the swap. If a credit event occurs, however, generally the Fund would have to pay the buyer the full notional value of the swap in exchange for an equal face amount of deliverable obligations of the reference entity that may have little or no value. As the protection seller, the Fund effectively adds economic leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to being subject to investment exposure on its total net assets, the Fund is subject to

investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. Thus, the Fund bears the same risk as it would by buying the reference obligations directly, plus the additional risks related to obtaining investment exposure through a derivative instrument discussed below under “Risks Associated with Swap Transactions.”

Caps, Collars and Floors. Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options. In a typical cap or floor agreement, one party agrees to make payments only under specified circumstances, usually in return for payment of a fee by the other party. For example, the buyer of an interest rate cap obtains the right to receive payments to the extent that a specified interest rate exceeds an agreed-upon level. The seller of an interest rate floor is obligated to make payments to the extent that a specified interest rate falls below an agreed-upon level. An interest rate collar involves selling a cap and purchasing a floor or vice versa to protect the Fund against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels.

Swap Options. A swap option is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation), in return for payment of a premium, to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel, or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement at some designated future time on specified terms. A cash-settled option on a swap gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to receive an amount of cash equal to the value of the underlying swap as of the exercise date. The Fund may write (sell) and purchase put and call swap options. Depending on the terms of the particular option agreement, the Fund generally will incur a greater degree of risk when it writes a swap option than when it purchases a swap option. When the Fund purchases a swap option, it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid should it decide to let the option expire unexercised. However, when the Fund writes a swap option, upon exercise of the option the Fund will become obligated according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

Risks Associated with Swap Transactions. The use of swap transactions is a highly specialized activity which involves strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio security transactions. If the Adviser or sub-advisers are incorrect in their forecasts of default risks, market spreads or other applicable factors the investment performance of the Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these techniques were not used. As the protection seller in a credit default swap, the Fund effectively adds economic leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to being subject to investment exposure on its total net assets, the Fund is subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. The Fund may only close out a swap, cap, floor, collar or other two-party contract with its particular counterparty, and may only transfer a position with the consent of that counterparty. In addition, the price at which the Fund may close out such a two party contract may not correlate with the price change in the underlying reference asset. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will have contractual remedies, but there can be no assurance that the counterparty will be able to meet its contractual obligations or that the Fund will succeed in enforcing its rights. It also is possible that developments in the derivatives market, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to terminate existing swap or other agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

Limitations on the Use of CFTC-Regulated Futures, Options on Futures, and Swaps

A Fund will limit its direct investments in CFTC-regulated futures, options on futures and swaps (“CFTC Derivatives”) to the extent necessary for the Adviser to claim the exclusion from regulation as a commodity pool operator with respect to the Fund under CFTC Rule 4.5, as such rule may be amended from time to time. Under Rule 4.5 as currently in effect, the Fund will limit its trading activity in CFTC Derivatives (excluding activity for “bona fide hedging purposes,” as defined by the CFTC) such that it meets one of the following tests:

- Aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish its positions in CFTC Derivatives do not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and losses on such positions; or
- Aggregate net notional value of its positions in CFTC Derivatives does not exceed 100% of the liquidation value of the Fund's portfolio, after taking into account unrealized profits and losses on such positions.

With respect to each Fund, the Adviser has filed a notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator thereunder.

The requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company may also limit the extent to which a Fund may invest in CFTC Derivatives.

Risks and Special Considerations Concerning Derivatives

The use of derivative instruments involves certain general risks and considerations, as well as specific risks pertaining to certain types of derivative instruments, as described below.

- (1) *Market Risk.* Market risk is the risk that the value of the underlying assets may go up or down. Adverse movements in the value of an underlying asset can expose the Fund to losses. The successful use of derivative instruments depends upon a variety of factors, particularly the portfolio managers' ability to predict movements in the relevant markets, which may require different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular strategy adopted will succeed.
- (2) *Counterparty Risk.* Counterparty risk is the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of a counterparty to comply with the terms of a derivative instrument. The counterparty risk for exchange-traded derivatives is generally less than for OTC derivatives, since generally a clearing agency, which is the issuer or counterparty to each exchange-traded instrument, provides a guarantee of performance. For many OTC instruments, there is no similar clearing agency guarantee. In all transactions, the Fund will bear the risk that the counterparty will default, and this could result in a loss of the expected benefit of the derivative transactions and possibly other losses to the Fund. The Fund will enter into derivatives transactions only with counterparties that its portfolio manager reasonably believes are capable of performing under the contract.
- (3) *Correlation Risk.* Correlation risk is the risk that there might be an imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a derivative instrument and price movements of investments being hedged. When a derivative transaction is used to completely hedge another position, changes in the market value of the combined position (the derivative instrument plus the position being hedged) result from an imperfect correlation between the price movements of the two instruments. With a perfect hedge, the value of the combined position remains unchanged with any change in the price of the underlying asset. With an imperfect hedge, the value of the derivative instrument and its hedge are not perfectly correlated. For example, if the value of a derivative instrument used in a short hedge (such as writing a call option, buying a put option or selling a futures contract) increased by less than the decline in value of the hedged investments, the hedge would not be perfectly correlated. This might occur due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. The

effectiveness of hedges using instruments on indices will depend, in part, on the degree of correlation between price movements in the index and the price movements in the investments being hedged.

- (4) *Liquidity Risk.* Liquidity risk is the risk that a derivative instrument cannot be sold, closed out, or replaced quickly at or very close to its fundamental value. Generally, exchange contracts are very liquid because the exchange clearinghouse is the counterparty of every contract. OTC transactions are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since they often can only be closed out with the other party to the transaction. The Fund might be required by applicable regulatory requirements to maintain assets as “cover,” maintain segregated accounts, and/or make margin payments when it takes positions in derivative instruments involving obligations to third parties (*i.e.*, instruments other than purchase options). If the Fund is unable to close out its positions in such instruments, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expires, matures or is closed out. These requirements might impair the Fund’s ability to sell a security or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require that the Fund sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. The Fund’s ability to sell or close out a position in an instrument prior to expiration or maturity depends upon the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the counterparty to enter into a transaction closing out the position. There is no assurance that any derivatives position can be sold or closed out at a time and price that is favorable to the Fund.
- (5) *Legal Risk.* Legal risk is the risk of loss caused by the unenforceability of a party’s obligations under the derivative. While a party seeking price certainty agrees to surrender the potential upside in exchange for downside protection, the party taking the risk is looking for a positive payoff. Despite this voluntary assumption of risk, a counterparty that has lost money in a derivative transaction may try to avoid payment by exploiting various legal uncertainties about certain derivative products.
- (6) *Systemic or “Interconnection” Risk.* Systemic or interconnection risk is the risk that a disruption in the financial markets will cause difficulties for all market participants. In other words, a disruption in one market will spill over into other markets, perhaps creating a chain reaction. Much of the OTC derivatives market takes place among the OTC dealers themselves, thus creating a large interconnected web of financial obligations. This interconnectedness raises the possibility that a default by one large dealer could create losses for other dealers and destabilize the entire market for OTC derivative instruments.
- (7) *Leverage Risk.* Leverage risk is the risk that the Fund may be more volatile than if it had not been leveraged due to leverage’s tendency to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of the Fund’s portfolio securities. The use of leverage may also cause the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.
- (8) *Regulatory Risk.* The Dodd-Frank Act Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) has initiated a dramatic revision of the U.S. financial regulatory framework and covers a broad range of topics, including (among many others) a reorganization of federal financial regulators; a process intended to improve financial systemic stability and the resolution of potentially insolvent financial firms; and new rules for derivatives trading. Instruments in which the Fund may invest, or the issuers of such instruments, may be affected by the new legislation and regulation in ways that are unforeseeable. Many of the implementing

regulations have not yet been finalized. Accordingly, the ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, including on the derivative instruments in which the Fund may invest, is not yet certain.

Equity Securities

Equity securities include common and preferred stock, convertible securities, and warrants. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in a company. Although this interest often gives a Fund the right to vote on measures affecting the company's organization and operations, neither Fund intends to exercise control over the management of companies in which it invests. Common stocks have a history of long-term growth in value, but their prices tend to fluctuate in the shorter term. Preferred stock generally does not exhibit as great a potential for appreciation or depreciation as common stock, although it ranks above common stock in its claim on income for dividend payments. The market value of all securities, including equity securities, is based upon the market's perception of value and not necessarily the book value of an issuer or other objective measure of a company's worth.

Fixed-Income Securities

The Funds may invest in fixed-income securities. Fixed-income securities include a broad array of short-, medium-, and long-term obligations issued by the U.S. or foreign governments, government or international agencies and instrumentalities, and corporate and private issuers of various types. The maturity date is the date on which a fixed-income security matures. This is the date on which the borrower must pay back the borrowed amount, which is known as the principal. Some fixed-income securities represent uncollateralized obligations of their issuers; in other cases, the securities may be backed by specific assets (such as mortgages or other receivables) that have been set aside as collateral for the issuer's obligation. Fixed-income securities generally involve an obligation of the issuer to pay interest or dividends on either a current basis or at the maturity of the security, as well as the obligation to repay the principal amount of the security at maturity. The rate of interest on fixed-income securities may be fixed, floating, or variable. Some securities pay a higher interest rate than the current market rate. An investor may have to pay more than the security's principal to compensate the seller for the value of the higher interest rate. This additional payment is a premium.

Fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk, market risk, and interest rate risk. Except to the extent values are affected by other factors such as developments relating to a specific issuer, generally the value of a fixed-income security can be expected to rise when interest rates decline and, conversely, the value of such a security can be expected to fall when interest rates rise. Some fixed-income securities may be subject to extension risk. This is the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Some fixed-income securities also involve prepayment or call risk. This is the risk that the issuer will repay the Fund the principal on the security before it is due, thus depriving the Fund of a favorable stream of future interest or dividend payments. The Fund could buy another security, but that other security might pay a lower interest rate. In addition, many fixed-income securities contain call or buy-back features that permit their issuers to call or repurchase the securities from their holders. Such securities may present risks based on payment expectations. Although the Fund would typically receive a premium if an issuer were to redeem a security, if an issuer were to exercise a call option and redeem the security during times of declining interest rates, the Fund may realize a capital loss on its investment if the security was purchased at a premium and the Fund may be forced to replace the called security with a lower yielding security.

Changes by nationally recognized securities rating organizations ("NRSROs") in their ratings of any fixed-income security or the issuer of a fixed-income security and changes in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal may also affect the value of these investments. Changes in the

value of portfolio securities generally will not affect income derived from these securities, but will affect the Fund's NAV.

Because interest rates vary, it is impossible to predict the income, if any, for any particular period for the Fund that invests in fixed-income securities. Fluctuations in the value of the Fund's investments in fixed-income securities will cause the NAV of each class of the Fund to fluctuate also.

Duration is an estimate of how much a bond Fund's share price will fluctuate in response to a change in interest rates. In general, the value of a fixed-income security with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase, whereas the value of a security with negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. If interest rates rise by one percentage point, the share price of the Fund representing a portfolio of debt securities with an average duration of five years would be expected to decline by approximately 5%. If rates decrease by a percentage point, the share price of the Fund representing a portfolio of debt securities with an average duration of five years would be expected to rise by approximately 5%. The greater the duration of a bond (whether positive or negative), the greater its percentage price volatility. Only a pure discount bond – that is, one with no coupon or sinking-fund payments – has a duration equal to the remaining maturity of the bond, because only in this case does the present value of the final redemption payment represent the entirety of the present value of the bond. For all other bonds, duration is less than maturity.

Foreign Securities

The Equity Allocation Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund invest in securities (which may be denominated in U.S. dollars or non-U.S. currencies) issued or guaranteed by foreign corporations, certain supranational entities (described below) and foreign governments or their agencies or instrumentalities, and in securities issued by U.S. corporations denominated in non-U.S. currencies. All such securities are referred to as “foreign securities.”

Investing in foreign securities offers potential benefits not available from investing solely in securities of domestic issuers, including the opportunity to invest in foreign issuers that appear to offer growth potential, or in foreign countries with economic policies or business cycles different from those of the U.S., or to reduce fluctuations in portfolio value by taking advantage of foreign stock markets that do not move in a manner parallel to U.S. markets. If a Fund's portfolio securities are held abroad, the countries in which they may be held and the sub-custodians or depositories holding them must be approved by the Board to the extent that approval is required under applicable rules of the SEC.

Investments in foreign securities present special additional risks and considerations not typically associated with investments in domestic securities: reduction of income by foreign taxes; fluctuation in value of foreign portfolio investments due to changes in currency rates and control regulations (e.g., currency blockage); transaction charges for currency exchange; lack of public information about foreign issuers; lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers; less trading volume on foreign exchanges than on U.S. exchanges; greater volatility and less liquidity on foreign markets than in the U.S.; less regulation of foreign issuers, stock exchanges and brokers than in the U.S.; greater difficulties in commencing lawsuits and obtaining judgments in foreign courts; higher brokerage commission rates than in the U.S.; increased risks of delays in settlement of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities; possibilities in some countries of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political, financial or social instability or adverse diplomatic developments; and unfavorable differences between the U.S. economy and foreign economies. In the past, U.S. Government policies have discouraged certain investments abroad by U.S. investors, through taxation or other restrictions, and it is possible that such restrictions could be re-imposed.

Inflation-Indexed Securities

Inflation-indexed securities are debt securities, the principal value of which is periodically adjusted to reflect the rate of inflation as indicated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Inflation-indexed securities may be issued by the U.S. government, by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government, and by corporations. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the CPI accruals as part of a semiannual coupon payment.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed securities is tied to the CPI, which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation, and energy. Inflation-indexed securities issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index, calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will correlate to the rate of inflation in the United States.

Inflation—a general rise in prices of goods and services—erodes the purchasing power of an investor’s portfolio. For example, if an investment provides a “nominal” total return of 5% in a given year and inflation is 2% during that period, the inflation-adjusted, or real, return is 3%. Inflation, as measured by the CPI, has generally occurred during the past 50 years, so investors should be conscious of both the nominal and real returns of their investments. Investors in inflation-indexed securities funds who do not reinvest the portion of the income distribution that is attributable to inflation adjustments will not maintain the purchasing power of the investment over the long term. This is because interest earned depends on the amount of principal invested, and that principal will not grow with inflation if the investor fails to reinvest the principal adjustment paid out as part of the Fund’s income distributions. Although inflation-indexed securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise because of reasons other than inflation (e.g., changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond’s inflation measure.

If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation (i.e., the CPI) falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed securities will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed securities, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the inflation-indexed securities is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Other inflation-indexed securities include inflation-related bonds, which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-indexed securities should change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates, in turn, are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates were to increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed securities.

Coupon payments that the Fund receives from inflation-indexed securities are included in the fund’s gross income for the period during which they accrue. Any increase in principal for an inflation-indexed security resulting from inflation adjustments is considered by Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regulations to be taxable income in the year it occurs. For direct holders of an inflation-indexed security,

this means that taxes must be paid on principal adjustments, even though these amounts are not received until the bond matures. By contrast, if the Fund holds these securities, it distributes both interest income and the income attributable to principal adjustments each quarter in the form of cash or reinvested shares (which, like principal adjustments, are taxable to shareholders). It may be necessary for the Fund to liquidate portfolio positions, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to make required distributions.

Investment Companies and Other Pooled Investment Vehicles

The Funds invest in other investment companies, such as mutual funds, closed-end funds, and exchange-traded funds, and in other pooled investment vehicles such as private funds. Unless an exemption applies, Section 12(d)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“1940 Act”) generally limits investment in other investment companies to 3% of the total voting stock of any one investment company; 5% of a fund’s total assets with respect to any one investment company; and 10% of a fund’s total assets in the aggregate. The Funds are permitted to invest in other investment companies beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that the Trust, on behalf of a Fund, enters into an agreement with such investment companies prior to exceeding the limits imposed by Section 12(d)(1). A Fund will only invest in other pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in Fund-eligible investments. The Fund’s investments in other investment companies may include money market mutual funds. Investments in money market funds are not subject to the percentage limitations set forth above.

When a Fund invests in other pooled investment vehicles, its shareholders will bear not only their proportionate share of the Fund’s expenses, but also, indirectly, the similar expenses of the underlying investment vehicles. Shareholders would also be exposed to the risks associated not only to the Fund, but also to the portfolio investments of the underlying investment vehicles. Shares of certain closed-end funds may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values. Shares acquired at a premium to their net asset value may be more likely to subsequently decline in price, resulting in a loss to the Fund and its shareholders. The underlying securities in an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”) may not follow the price movements of the industry or sector the ETF is designed to track. Trading in an ETF may be halted if the trading in one or more of the ETF’s underlying securities is halted, which could result in the ETF being more volatile.

Lending Portfolio Securities

Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, and financial institutions in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund’s total assets. These loans will be secured by collateral (consisting of cash, U.S. government securities, or irrevocable letters of credit) maintained in an amount equal to at least 100% of the market value, determined daily, of the loaned securities. The Fund may, subject to certain notice requirements, at any time call the loan and obtain the return of the securities loaned. The Fund will be entitled to payments equal to the interest and dividends on the loaned securities and may receive a premium for lending the securities. The advantage of such loans is that the Fund continues to receive the income on the loaned securities while earning interest on the cash amounts deposited as collateral, which will be invested in short-term investments.

A loan may be terminated by the borrower on one business day’s notice or by the Trust on two business days’ notice. If the borrower fails to deliver the loaned securities within four days after receipt of notice, the Trust may use the collateral to replace the securities while holding the borrower liable for any excess of replacement cost exceeding the collateral. As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery and, in some cases, even loss of rights in the collateral, should the borrower of the securities fail financially. In addition, securities lending involves a form of leverage, and the Fund may incur a loss if securities purchased with the collateral from securities loans decline in value or if the income

earned does not cover the Fund's transaction costs. However, loans of securities will be made only to companies the Board deems to be creditworthy (such creditworthiness will be monitored on an ongoing basis) and when the income that can be earned from such loans justifies the attendant risks. Upon termination of the loan, the borrower is required to return the securities. Any gain or loss in the market price during the loan period would inure to the Fund. Securities lending also may have certain potential adverse tax consequences.

When voting or consent rights that accompany loaned securities pass to the borrower, the Trust will follow the policy of calling the loaned securities, to be delivered within one day after notice, to permit the exercise of such rights if the Adviser or sub-adviser believes the matters involved would have a material effect on the investment in such loaned securities. The Fund will pay reasonable finder's, administrative, and custodial fees in connection with loans of securities. The Fund may lend foreign securities consistent with the foregoing requirements.

Loans to Issuers of Bonds in Portfolio

The Funds may make a loan to (as opposed to investing in a bond issued by) an entity whose bonds that Fund already owns in its portfolio in instances where the Adviser or sub-advisers believe that doing so will enhance the value of the Fund's total investments (both bonds and loans) in obligations of that entity. Typically, such loans will be made to entities suffering severe economic distress, oftentimes in or near bankruptcy. Making a loan to such an entity may enable the entity to remain a "going concern" and enable the entity to both repay the loan as well as be better able to pay interest and principal on the pre-existing bonds, instead of forcing the Fund to liquidate the entity's assets, which can reduce recovery value. It is generally much more time-consuming and expensive for a troubled entity to issue additional bonds, instead of borrowing, as a means of obtaining liquidity in times of severe financial need.

Master Limited Partnerships

The Equity Allocation Fund and Defensive Allocation Fund may invest in master limited partnerships ("MLPs"), which are publicly traded companies organized as limited partnerships or limited liability companies and treated as partnerships for U.S. federal tax purposes. MLPs combine the tax advantages of a partnership with the liquidity of a publicly traded stock. MLP income is generally not subject to entity-level tax. Instead, an MLP's income, gain, loss, deductions, and other tax items pass through to common unitholders. If tax were to be required to be paid by an MLP at the entity level, the value of the MLP interests held by a Fund would be expected to decrease.

MLPs are typically structured such that common units and general partner interests have first priority to receive quarterly cash distributions up to an established minimum amount ("MQD"). Common units and general partner interests also accrue arrearages in distributions to the extent that the MQD is not paid. Once common units and general partner interests have been paid, subordinated units receive distributions of up to the MQD. However, subordinated units do not accrue arrearages. Distributable cash in excess of the MQD paid to both common and subordinated units is distributed to both common and subordinated units generally on a pro rata basis. The general partner is also eligible to receive incentive distributions if the general partner operates the business in a manner that causes distributions paid per common unit surpassing specified target levels. As the general partner increases cash distributions to the limited partners, the general partner receives an increasingly higher percentage of the incremental cash distributions. A common arrangement provides that the general partner can reach a tier at which it receives 50% of every incremental dollar paid to common and subordinated unitholders. These incentive distributions encourage the general partner to streamline costs, increase capital expenditures, and acquire assets in order to increase the partnership's cash flow and raise the quarterly cash distribution in order to reach higher tiers. Such results benefit all security holders of the MLP.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Defensive Allocation Fund and Taxable Bond Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities, which represent direct or indirect participation in, or are collateralized by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property or instruments derived from such loans and may be based on different types of mortgages, including those on residential properties or commercial real estate. Mortgage-backed securities include various types of securities, such as government stripped mortgage-backed securities, adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations.

Generally, mortgage-backed securities represent partial interests in pools of mortgage loans assembled for sale to investors by various governmental agencies, such as the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA); by government-related organizations, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC); and by private issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, and mortgage bankers. The average maturity of pass-through pools of mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest varies with the maturities of the underlying mortgage instruments. In addition, a pool's average maturity may be shortened by unscheduled payments on the underlying mortgages. Factors affecting mortgage prepayments include the level of interest rates, the general economic and social conditions, the location of the mortgaged property, and the age of the mortgage. Because prepayment rates of individual mortgage pools vary widely, the average life of a particular pool cannot be predicted accurately.

Mortgage-backed securities may be classified as private, government, or government-related, depending on the issuer or guarantor. Private mortgage-backed securities represent interest in pass-through pools consisting principally of conventional residential or commercial mortgage loans created by nongovernment issuers, such as commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and private mortgage insurance companies. Private mortgage-backed securities may not be readily marketable. In addition, mortgage-backed securities have been subject to greater liquidity risk because of the deterioration of worldwide economic and liquidity conditions that became especially severe in 2008. U.S. government mortgage-backed securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. GNMA, the principal U.S. guarantor of these securities, is a wholly owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Government-related mortgage-backed securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Issuers include FNMA and FHLMC, which are congressionally chartered corporations. In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury placed FNMA and FHLMC under conservatorship and appointed the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) to manage their daily operations. In addition, the U.S. Treasury entered into purchase agreements with FNMA and FHLMC to provide them with capital in exchange for senior preferred stock. Pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA. Participation certificates representing interests in mortgages from FHLMC's national portfolio are guaranteed as to the timely payment of interest and principal by FHLMC. Private, government, or government-related entities may create mortgage loan pools offering pass-through investments in addition to those described above. The mortgages underlying these securities may be alternative mortgage instruments (i.e., mortgage instruments whose principal or interest payments may vary or whose terms to maturity may be shorter than customary).

Mortgage-backed securities are often subject to more rapid repayment than their stated maturity date would indicate as a result of the pass-through of prepayments of principal on the underlying loans. Prepayments of principal by mortgagors or mortgage foreclosures shorten the term of the mortgage pool underlying the mortgage-backed security. The Fund's ability to maintain positions in mortgage-backed securities is affected by the reductions in the principal amount of such securities resulting from prepayments. The Fund's ability to reinvest prepayments of principal at comparable yield is subject to generally prevailing interest rates at that time. The values of mortgage-backed securities vary with changes in market interest rates generally and the differentials in yields among various kinds of government

securities, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities. In periods of rising interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to decrease, thereby lengthening the average life of a pool of mortgages supporting a mortgage-backed security. Conversely, in periods of falling interest rates, the rate of prepayment tends to increase, thereby shortening the average life of such a pool. Because prepayments of principal generally occur when interest rates are declining, an investor, such as the Fund, generally has to reinvest the proceeds of such prepayments at lower interest rates than those at which its assets were previously invested. Therefore, mortgage-backed securities have less potential for capital appreciation in periods of falling interest rates than other income-bearing securities of comparable maturity.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities

Adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities (ARMBSs) have interest rates that reset at periodic intervals. Acquiring ARMBSs permits the Fund to participate in increases in prevailing current interest rates through periodic adjustments in the coupons of mortgages underlying the pool on which ARMBSs are based. Such ARMBSs generally have higher current yield and lower price fluctuations than is the case with more traditional fixed income debt securities of comparable rating and maturity. However, because the interest rates on ARMBSs are reset only periodically, changes in market interest rates or in the issuer's creditworthiness may affect their value. In addition, when prepayments of principal are made on the underlying mortgages during periods of rising interest rates, the Fund can reinvest the proceeds of such prepayments at rates higher than those at which they were previously invested. Mortgages underlying most ARMBSs, however, have limits on the allowable annual or lifetime increases that can be made in the interest rate that the mortgagor pays. Therefore, if current interest rates rise above such limits over the period of the limitation, the Fund would not benefit from further increases in interest rates. Moreover, when interest rates are in excess of coupon rates (i.e., the rates being paid by mortgagors) of the mortgages, ARMBSs behave more like fixed income securities and less like adjustable rate securities and are thus subject to the risks associated with fixed income securities. In addition, during periods of rising interest rates, increases in the coupon rate of adjustable rate mortgages generally lag current market interest rates slightly, thereby creating the potential for capital depreciation on such securities.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations

Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) are mortgage-backed securities that are collateralized by whole loan mortgages or mortgage pass-through securities. The bonds issued in a CMO transaction are divided into groups, and each group of bonds is referred to as a "tranche." Under the traditional CMO structure, the cash flows generated by the mortgages or mortgage pass-through securities in the collateral pool are used to first pay interest and then pay principal to the CMO bondholders. The bonds issued under a traditional CMO structure are retired sequentially as opposed to the pro-rata return of principal found in traditional pass-through obligations. Subject to the various provisions of individual CMO issues, the cash flow generated by the underlying collateral (to the extent it exceeds the amount required to pay the stated interest) is used to retire the bonds. Under a CMO structure, the repayment of principal among the different tranches is prioritized in accordance with the terms of the particular CMO issuance. The "fastest-pay" tranches of bonds, as specified in the prospectus for the issuance, would initially receive all principal payments. When those tranches of bonds are retired, the next tranche (or tranches) in the sequence, as specified in the prospectus, receives all of the principal payments until that tranche is retired. The sequential retirement of bond groups continues until the last tranche is retired. Accordingly, the CMO structure allows the issuer to use cash flows of long-maturity, monthly pay collateral to formulate securities with short, intermediate, and long final maturities and expected average lives and risk characteristics.

In recent years, new types of CMO tranches have evolved. These include floating rate CMOs, planned amortization classes, accrual bonds, and CMO residuals. These newer structures affect the amount and timing of principal and interest received by each tranche from the underlying collateral. Under certain

of these new structures, given classes of CMOs have priority over others with respect to the receipt of prepayments on the mortgages. Therefore, depending on the type of CMOs in which the Fund invests, the investment may be subject to a greater or lesser risk of prepayment than other types of mortgage-backed securities.

CMOs may include real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs). REMICs, which were authorized under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, are private entities formed for the purpose of holding a fixed pool of mortgages secured by an interest in real property. A REMIC is a CMO that qualifies for special tax treatment under the IRC and invests in certain mortgages principally secured by interests in real property. Investors may purchase beneficial interests in REMICs, which are known as “regular” interests, or “residual” interests. Guaranteed REMIC pass-through certificates (REMIC Certificates) issued by FNMA or FHLMC represent beneficial ownership interests in a REMIC trust consisting principally of mortgage loans or FNMA, FHLMC, or GNMA-guaranteed mortgage pass-through certificates. For FHLMC REMIC Certificates, FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and also guarantees the payment of principal, as payments are required to be made on the underlying mortgage participation certificates. FNMA REMIC Certificates are issued and guaranteed as to timely distribution of principal and interest by FNMA.

The primary risk of CMOs is the uncertainty of the timing of cash flows that results from the rate of prepayments on the underlying mortgages serving as collateral and from the structure of the particular CMO transaction (i.e., the priority of the individual tranches). An increase or decrease in prepayment rates (resulting from a decrease or increase in mortgage interest rates) will affect the yield, the average life, and the price of CMOs. The prices of certain CMOs, depending on their structure and the rate of prepayments, can be volatile. Some CMOs may also not be as liquid as other securities.

Hybrid ARMs

A hybrid adjustable rate mortgage (hybrid ARM) is a type of mortgage in which the interest rate is fixed for a specified period and then resets periodically, or floats, for the remaining mortgage term. Hybrid ARMs are usually referred to by their fixed and floating periods. For example, a 5/1 ARM refers to a mortgage with a 5-year fixed interest rate period, followed by a 1-year interest rate adjustment period. During the initial interest period (i.e., the initial five years for a 5/1 hybrid ARM), hybrid ARMs behave more like fixed income securities and are thus subject to the risks associated with fixed income securities. All hybrid ARMs have reset dates. A reset date is the date when a hybrid ARM changes from a fixed interest rate to a floating interest rate. At the reset date, a hybrid ARM can adjust by a maximum specified amount based on a margin over an identified index. Like ARMBSs, hybrid ARMs have periodic and lifetime limitations on the increases that can be made to the interest rates that mortgagors pay. Therefore, if during a floating rate period interest rates rise above the interest rate limits of the hybrid ARM, a fund holding the hybrid ARM does not benefit from further increases in interest rates.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls

A mortgage dollar roll is a transaction in which the Fund sells a mortgage-backed security to a dealer and simultaneously agrees to purchase a similar security (but not the same security) in the future at a predetermined price. A mortgage-dollar-roll program may be structured to simulate an investment in mortgage-backed securities at a potentially lower cost, or with potentially reduced administrative burdens, than directly holding mortgage-backed securities. For accounting purposes, each transaction in a mortgage dollar roll is viewed as a separate purchase and sale of a mortgage-backed security. These transactions may increase the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate. The Fund receives cash for a mortgage-backed security in the initial transaction and enters into an agreement that requires the fund to purchase a similar mortgage-backed security in the future.

The counterparty with which the Fund enters into a mortgage-dollar-roll transaction is obligated to provide the fund with similar securities to purchase as those originally sold by the fund. These securities generally must (1) be issued by the same agency and be part of the same program; (2) have similar original stated maturities; (3) have identical net coupon rates; and (4) satisfy “good delivery” requirements, meaning that the aggregate principal amounts of the securities delivered and received back must be within a certain percentage of the initial amount delivered. Mortgage dollar rolls will be used only if consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and strategies and will not be used to change the Fund’s risk profile.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities

Stripped mortgage-backed securities (SMBSs) are derivative multiclass mortgage-backed securities. SMBSs may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks, and special purpose entities formed or sponsored by any of the foregoing.

SMBSs are usually structured with two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of SMBS will have one class receiving some of the interest and most of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remainder of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (the “IO” class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only or “PO” class). The price and yield to maturity on an IO class are extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the Fund’s yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may fail to recoup some or all of its initial investment in these securities, even if the security is in one of the highest rating categories.

Although SMBSs are purchased and sold by institutional investors through several investment banking firms acting as brokers or dealers, these securities were only recently developed. As a result, established trading markets have not yet developed, and accordingly, these securities may be deemed “illiquid” and thus subject to the Fund’s limitations on investment in illiquid securities.

To Be Announced (TBA) Securities

A TBA securities transaction, which is a type of forward-commitment transaction, represents an agreement to buy or sell mortgage-backed securities with agreed-upon characteristics for a fixed unit price, with settlement on a scheduled future date, typically within 30 calendar days of the trade date. With TBA transactions, the particular securities (i.e., specified mortgage pools) to be delivered or received are not identified at the trade date; however, securities delivered to a purchaser must meet specified criteria, including face value, coupon rate, and maturity, and be within industry-accepted “good delivery” standards. The fund may sell TBA securities to hedge its portfolio positions or to dispose of mortgage-backed securities it owns under delayed-delivery arrangements. Proceeds of TBA securities sold are not received until the contractual settlement date. For TBA purchases, the fund will maintain sufficient liquid assets (e.g., cash or marketable securities) until settlement date in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. Unsettled TBA securities are valued by an independent pricing service based on the characteristics of the securities to be delivered or received.

Municipal Bonds and Other Municipal Obligations

The Municipal Bond Fund invests principally in municipal bonds and other municipal obligations. The Equity Allocation Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund and Taxable Bond Fund may invest in such securities. These bonds and other obligations are issued by the states and by their local and special-purpose political subdivisions. The term “municipal bond” includes short-term municipal notes issued by the states and their political subdivisions, including, but not limited to, tax anticipation notes (“TANs”), bond anticipation notes (“BANs”), revenue anticipation notes (“RANs”), construction loan notes, tax free commercial paper, and tax free participation certificates. In general, municipal obligations include debt obligations issued by states, cities, and local authorities to obtain funds for various public purposes, including construction of a wide range of public facilities such as airports, bridges, highways, hospitals, housing, mass transportation, schools, streets, and water and sewer works. Industrial development bonds and pollution control bonds that are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to finance various privately-rated facilities are included within the term municipal obligations if the interest paid thereon is exempt from regular federal income tax.

Obligations of issuers of municipal obligations are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. In addition, the obligations of such issuers may become subject to the laws enacted in the future by Congress, state legislatures or referenda extending the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations or upon municipalities to levy taxes. There is also the possibility that, as a result of legislation or other conditions, the power or ability of any issuer to pay, when due, the principal of and interest on its municipal obligations may be materially affected.

Municipal Bonds

The two general classifications of municipal bonds are general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the governmental issuer’s pledge of its faith, credit, and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest upon a default by the issuer of its principal and interest payment obligations. They are usually paid from general revenues of the issuing governmental entity. Revenue bonds, on the other hand, are usually payable only out of a specific revenue source rather than from general revenues. Revenue bonds ordinarily are not backed by the faith, credit, or general taxing power of the issuing governmental entity. The principal and interest on revenue bonds for private facilities are typically paid out of rents or other specified payments made to the issuing governmental entity by a private company which uses or operates the facilities. Examples of these types of obligations are industrial revenue bond and pollution control revenue bonds. Industrial revenue bonds are issued by governmental entities to provide financing aid to community facilities such as hospitals, hotels, business or residential complexes, convention halls and sport complexes. Pollution control revenue bonds are issued to finance air, water and solids pollution control systems for privately operated industrial or commercial facilities.

Revenue bonds for private facilities usually do not represent a pledge of the credit, general revenues, or taxing powers of issuing governmental entity. Instead, the private company operating the facility is the sole source of payment of the obligation. Sometimes the funds for payment of revenue bonds come solely from revenue generated by operation of the facility. Federal income tax laws place substantial limitations on industrial revenue bonds, and particularly certain specified private activity bonds issued after August 7, 1986. In the future, legislation could be introduced in Congress that could further restrict or eliminate the regular federal income tax exemption for interest on debt obligations in which the Fund may invest.

Refunded Bonds

The Fund may invest in refunded bonds. Refunded bonds may have originally been issued as general obligation or revenue bonds, but become refunded when they are secured by an escrow fund, usually consisting entirely of direct U.S. government obligations and/or U.S. government agency obligations sufficient for paying the bondholders. There are two types of refunded bonds -- pre-refunded bonds and escrowed-to-maturity ("ETM") bonds. The escrow fund for a pre-refunded municipal bond may be structured so that the refunded bonds are to be called at the first possible date or a subsequent call date established in the original bond debenture. The call price usually includes a premium from 1% to 3% above par. This type of structure usually is used for those refundings that either reduce the issuer's interest payment expenses or change the debt maturity schedule. In escrow funds for ETM refunded municipal bonds, the maturity schedules of the securities in the escrow funds match the regular debt-service requirements on the bonds as originally stated in the bond indentures.

Municipal Leases and Certificates of Participation

The Fund also may purchase municipal lease obligations, primarily through certificates of participation. Certificates of participation in municipal leases are undivided interests in a lease, installment purchase contract or conditional sale contract entered into by a state or local governmental unit to acquire equipment or facilities. Municipal leases frequently have special risks which generally are not associated with general obligation bonds or revenue bonds.

Municipal leases and installment purchase or conditional sales contracts (which usually provide for title to the leased asset to pass to the governmental issuer upon payment of all amounts due under the contract) have evolved as a means for governmental issuers to acquire property and equipment without meeting the constitutional and statutory requirements for the issuance of municipal debt. The debt issuance limitations are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusion in many leases and contracts of "non-appropriation" clauses that provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for this purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. Although these kinds of obligations are secured by the leased equipment or facilities, the disposition of the pledged property in the event of non-appropriation or foreclosure might, in some cases, prove difficult and time-consuming. In addition, disposition upon non-appropriation or foreclosure might not result in recovery by the Fund of the full principal amount represented by an obligation.

In light of these concerns, the Adviser or sub-advisers determine whether any municipal lease obligations purchased by the Fund are liquid and monitors the liquidity of municipal lease securities held in the Fund's portfolio. A number of factors be used in evaluating the liquidity of a municipal lease security, including the frequency of trades and quotes for the security, the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential purchasers, the willingness of dealers to undertake to make a market in security, the nature of the marketplace in which the security trades, and other factors that may be deemed relevant.

Derivative Municipal Securities

The Fund may acquire derivative municipal securities, which are custodial receipts of certificates underwritten by securities dealers or banks that evidence ownership of future interest payments, principal payments, or both on certain municipal securities. The underwriter of these certificates or receipts typically purchases municipal securities and deposits them in an irrevocable trust or custodial account with a custodian bank, which then issues receipts or certificates that evidence ownership of the periodic unmatured coupon payments and the final principal payment on the obligation.

The principal and interest payments on the municipal securities underlying custodial receipts may be allocated in a number of ways. For example, payments may be allocated such that certain custodial receipts may have variable or floating interest rates and others may be stripped securities which pay only the principal or interest due on the underlying municipal securities. The Fund may invest in custodial receipts which have inverse floating interest rates and other inverse floating rate municipal obligations, as described below under “Inverse Floating Rate Municipal Obligations.”

Inverse Floating Rate Municipal Securities

The Fund may invest in inverse floating rate municipal securities or “inverse floaters,” whose rates vary inversely to interest rates on a specified short-term municipal bond index or on another instrument. Such securities involve special risks as compared to conventional fixed-rate bonds. Should short-term interest rates rise, the Fund’s investment in inverse floaters likely would adversely affect the Fund’s earnings and distributions to shareholders. Also, because changes in the interest rate on the other index or other instrument inversely affect the rate of interest received on an inverse floater, and because inverse floaters essentially represent a leveraged investment in a long-term bond, the value of an inverse floater is generally more volatile than that of a conventional fixed-rate bond having similar credit quality, redemption provisions and maturity. Although volatile in value, inverse floaters typically offer the potential for yields substantially exceeding the yields available on conventional fixed-rate bonds with comparable credit quality, coupon, call provisions and maturity. The markets for inverse floating rate securities may be less developed and have less liquidity than the markets for conventional securities. The Fund will only invest in inverse floating rate securities whose underlying bonds are rated A or higher.

Non-Investment Grade Debt Securities (Junk Bonds)

The Municipal Bond Fund and Taxable Bond Fund will generally invest in non-investment grade debt securities, which include medium- to low-quality obligations. The Equity Allocation Fund and Defensive Allocation Fund may invest in such securities. Debt securities rated below investment grade (BB/Ba or lower) are commonly known as “high-yield,” “high risk” or “junk” bonds. Junk bonds, while generally offering higher yields than investment grade securities with similar maturities, involve greater risks, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy. They are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The special risk considerations in connection with investments in these securities are discussed below. Refer to Appendix A for a discussion of securities ratings.

- (1) *Effect of Interest Rates and Economic Changes.* All interest-bearing securities typically experience appreciation when interest rates decline and depreciation when interest rates rise. In addition, the market values of junk bond securities tend to reflect individual issuer developments to a greater extent than do the market values of higher rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Junk bond securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher rated securities. As a result, they generally involve more credit risk than securities in the higher rated categories. During an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of junk bond securities may experience financial stress and may not have sufficient revenues to meet their payment obligations. The risk of loss due to default by an issuer of these securities is significantly greater than by an issuer of higher rated securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors. Further, if the issuer of a junk bond security defaults, the Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. Periods of economic uncertainty and changes would also generally result in increased volatility in the market prices of these and thus in the Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”).

The value of a junk bond security will generally decrease in a rising interest rate market and, accordingly, so will the Fund’s NAV. If the Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions in

such a market, it may be forced to liquidate a portion of its portfolio securities without regard to their investment merits. Due to the limited liquidity of junk bond securities, the Fund may be forced to liquidate these securities at a substantial discount. Any such liquidation would reduce the Fund's asset base over which expenses could be allocated and could result in a reduced rate of return for the Fund.

- (2) *Payment Expectations.* Junk bond securities typically contain redemption, call, or prepayment provisions that permit the issuer of securities containing such provisions to redeem the securities at its discretion. During periods of falling interest rates, issuers of these securities are likely to redeem or prepay the securities and refinance them with debt securities with a lower interest rate. To the extent an issuer is able to refinance the securities, or otherwise redeem them, the Fund may have to replace the securities with lower yielding securities, which could result in a lower return for the Fund.
- (3) *Credit Ratings.* Credit ratings are issued by credit rating agencies and are indicative of the rated securities' safety of principal and interest payments. They do not, however, evaluate the market value risk of junk bond securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of such an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the condition of the issuer that affect the value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings are used only as a preliminary indicator of investment quality. Investments in junk bonds will depend more upon credit analysis by the sub-advisers than investments in investment grade debt securities. The sub-advisers employ their own credit research and analysis, which includes a study of the issuer's existing debt, capital structure, ability to service debts and pay dividends, sensitivity to economic conditions, operating history, and current earnings trend. The sub-advisers continually monitor the Fund's investments and carefully evaluate whether to dispose of or to retain junk bond securities whose credit ratings or credit quality may have changed.
- (4) *Liquidity and Valuation.* The Fund may have difficulty disposing of certain junk bond securities because there may be a thin trading market for such securities. Not all dealers maintain markets in all junk bond securities. As a result, there is no established retail secondary market for many of these securities. To the extent a secondary trading market does exist, it is generally not as liquid as the secondary market for higher rated securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the market price of the security. The lack of a liquid secondary market for certain securities may also make it more difficult for the Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing its securities. Market quotations are generally available on many junk bond issues only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids of such dealers or prices for actual sales. During periods of thin trading, the spread between bid and asked prices is likely to increase significantly. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and liquidity of junk bond securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

The Municipal Bond Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in defaulted municipal obligations. Municipal obligations in the lowest rating categories may be in default and are generally regarded as having poor prospects of attaining any real investment standing. A default or expected default in a municipal obligation owned by the Fund could result in a significant decline in the value of that municipal obligation.

Payment-In-Kind Debentures and Delayed Interest Securities

The Funds may invest in debentures the interest on which may be paid in other securities rather than cash ("PIKs") or may be delayed ("delayed interest securities"). Typically, during a specified term prior to the debenture's maturity, the issuer of a PIK may provide for the option or the obligation to make interest payments in debentures, common stock or other instruments (*i.e.*, in kind rather than in cash). The type of instrument in which interest may or will be paid would be known by the Fund at the time of investment. While PIKs generate income for purposes of generally accepted accounting standards, they do

not generate cash flow and thus could cause the Fund to be forced to liquidate securities at an inopportune time in order to distribute cash, as required by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”).

Unlike PIKs, delayed interest securities do not pay interest for a specified period. Because values of securities of this type are subject to greater fluctuations than are the values of securities that distribute income regularly, they may be more speculative than such securities.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

The Equity Allocation Fund and Defensive Allocation Fund may invest in real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and REIT-like entities, which are pooled investment vehicles that manage a portfolio of real estate or real estate-related loans to earn profits for their shareholders. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, or a combination of equity and mortgage REITs. Investing in REITs and REIT-like entities involves certain unique risks in addition to the risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs, and mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of the borrower on any credit extended. REITs and REIT-like entities are dependent on management skills, may not be diversified geographically or by property type, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, default by borrowers, and self-liquidation. U.S. REITs must also meet certain requirements under the Code, to avoid entity-level tax and be eligible to pass through certain tax attributes of their income to shareholders. U.S. REITs are consequently subject to the risk of failing to meet these requirements for favorable tax treatment and of failing to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act. REITs are also subject to the risks of changes in the Code that could affect their tax status.

REITs and REIT-like entities (especially mortgage REITs) are also subject to interest rate risks. When interest rates decline, the value of a REIT’s investment in fixed-rate obligations can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a REIT’s investment in fixed-rate obligations can be expected to decline. In contrast, as interest rates on adjustable-rate mortgage loans are reset periodically, yields on a REIT’s investments in such loans will gradually align themselves to reflect changes in market interest rates, and as a result, the value of such investments will fluctuate less dramatically in response to interest rate fluctuations than would investments in fixed-rate obligations.

The management of a REIT and REIT-like entities may be subject to conflicts of interest with respect to the operation of the business of the REIT and may be involved in real estate activities competitive with the REIT. REITs may own properties through joint ventures or in other circumstances in which a REIT may not have control over its investments. REITs may use significant amounts of leverage.

REITs often do not provide complete tax information until after the end of the calendar year. Consequently, because of the delay, it may be necessary for the Fund, if invested in REITs, to request permission to extend the deadline for issuance of Forms 1099-DIV beyond January 31. Alternatively, amended Forms 1099-DIV may be sent.

Recent Market Events

Changes in market conditions will not have the same impact on all types of securities. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the United States and abroad. Because there is little precedent for this situation, it is difficult to predict the impact of a significant rate increase on various markets. For example, because investors may buy securities or other investments with borrowed money, a significant increase in interest rates may cause a decline in the markets for those investments. Because of the sharp decline in the worldwide price of oil, there is a concern that oil producing nations may withdraw significant assets now held in U.S. Treasuries, which could force a substantial increase in interest rates. Regulators

have expressed concern that rate increases may cause investors to sell fixed income securities faster than the market can absorb them, contributing to price volatility. In addition, there is a risk that the prices of goods and services in the U.S. and many foreign economies may decline over time, known as deflation (the opposite of inflation). Deflation may have an adverse effect on stock prices and creditworthiness and may make defaults on debt more likely. If a country's economy slips into a deflationary pattern, it could last for a prolonged period and may be difficult to reverse.

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom ("UK") held a referendum on whether to remain a member state of the European Union ("EU"), in which voters favored the UK's withdrawal from the EU, an event widely referred to as "Brexit" and which triggered a two-year period of negotiations on the terms of withdrawal. The formal notification to the European Council required under Article 50 of the Treaty on EU was made on March 29, 2017, following which the terms of exit were negotiated. On January 31, 2020, the UK formally withdrew from the EU. The longer term economic, legal, political and social framework to be put in place between the UK and the EU are unclear at this stage, remain subject to negotiation and are likely to lead to ongoing political and economic uncertainty and periods of exacerbated volatility in both the UK and in wider European markets for some time. The outcomes may cause increased volatility and have a significant adverse impact on world financial markets, other international trade agreements, and the United Kingdom and European economies, as well as the broader global economy for some time. Additionally, a number of countries in Europe have suffered terror attacks, and additional attacks may occur in the future. Ukraine has experienced ongoing military conflict; this conflict may expand and military attacks could occur elsewhere in Europe. Europe has also been struggling with mass migration from the Middle East and Africa. The ultimate effects of these events and other socio-political or geographical issues are not known but could profoundly affect global economies and markets.

The current political climate has intensified concerns about a potential trade war between China and the United States, as each country has recently imposed tariffs on the other country's products. These actions may trigger a significant reduction in international trade, the oversupply of certain manufactured goods, substantial price reductions of goods and possible failure of individual companies and/or large segments of China's export industry, which could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance. U.S. companies that source material and goods from China and those that make large amounts of sales in China would be particularly vulnerable to an escalation of trade tensions. Uncertainty regarding the outcome of the trade tensions and the potential for a trade war could cause the U.S. dollar to decline against safe haven currencies, such as the Japanese yen and the euro. Events such as these and their consequences are difficult to predict and it is unclear whether further tariffs may be imposed or other escalating actions may be taken in the future.

Periods of market volatility may continue to occur in response to pandemics or other events outside of our control. These types of events could adversely affect a Fund's performance. For example, since December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus has spread globally, which has resulted in the temporary closure of many corporate offices, retail stores, manufacturing facilities and factories, and other businesses across the world. As the extent of the impact on global markets from the coronavirus is difficult to predict, the extent to which the coronavirus may negatively affect the Fund's performance or the duration of any potential business disruption is uncertain. Any potential impact on performance will depend to a large extent on future developments and new information that may emerge regarding the duration and severity of the coronavirus and the actions taken by authorities and other entities to contain the coronavirus or treat its impact.

Repurchase Agreements

The Funds may enter into repurchase agreements involving the types of securities eligible for purchase by the Funds. However, there is no limitation on the maturity of the securities underlying the

repurchase agreements. The Funds may use repurchase agreements in lieu of purchasing money market instruments.

Repurchase agreements, which may be viewed as a type of secured lending by the Fund, typically involve the acquisition by the Fund of U.S. government securities or other securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank, savings and loan association, or broker-dealer. The agreement provides that the Fund will sell back to the institution, and that the institution will repurchase, the underlying security (“collateral”) at a specified price and at a fixed time in the future, usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase. The Fund will receive interest from the institution until the time the repurchase is to occur. Although such date is deemed to be the maturity date of a repurchase agreement, the maturities of securities subject to repurchase agreements are not subject to any limits and may exceed one year.

Repurchase agreements involve certain risks not associated with direct investments in debt securities. If the seller under a repurchase agreement becomes insolvent, the Fund’s right to dispose of the securities may be restricted, or the value of the securities may decline before the Fund is able to dispose of them. In the event of the commencement of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings with respect to the seller of the securities before the repurchase of the securities under a repurchase agreement is accomplished, the Fund may encounter delay and incur costs, including a decline in the value of the securities, before being able to sell the securities. If the seller defaults, the value of such securities may decline before the Fund is able to dispose of them. If the Fund enters into a repurchase agreement that is subject to foreign law and the other party defaults, the Fund may not enjoy protections comparable to those provided to certain repurchase agreements under U.S. bankruptcy law and may suffer delays and losses in disposing of the collateral as a result.

The Fund has adopted procedures designed to minimize the risks of loss from repurchase agreement transactions. These procedures include a requirement that the Adviser effect repurchase transactions only with large, well-capitalized U.S. financial institutions that the Adviser and/or sub-advisers approve as creditworthy based on periodic review under guidelines established and monitored by the Board. In addition, the value of the collateral underlying the repurchase agreement, which the Trust’s custodian will hold on behalf of the Fund, will always be at least equal to the repurchase price, including any accrued interest earned on the repurchase agreement. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, the Fund will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercise of the Fund’s right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

In a reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund sells a security to another party, such as a bank or broker-dealer, in return for cash and agrees to repurchase that security at an agreed-upon price and time. Under a reverse repurchase agreement, the fund continues to receive any principal and interest payments on the underlying security during the term of the agreement. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities retained by the fund may decline below the repurchase price of the securities sold by the fund that it is obligated to repurchase. In addition to the risk of such a loss, fees charged to the fund may exceed the return the fund earns from investing the proceeds received from the reverse repurchase agreement transaction. A reverse repurchase agreement may be considered a borrowing transaction for purposes of the 1940 Act. A reverse repurchase agreement transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance, by the Fund, of a “senior security,” as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by the Fund, if the fund covers the transaction in accordance with the requirements described under the heading “Borrowing.” The Fund will enter into reverse repurchase

agreements only with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the Adviser. If the buyer in a reverse repurchase agreement becomes insolvent or files for bankruptcy, the Fund's use of proceeds from the sale may be restricted while the other party or its trustee or receiver determines if it will honor the fund's right to repurchase the securities. If the Fund is unable to recover the securities it sold in a reverse repurchase agreement, it would realize a loss equal to the difference between the value of the securities and the payment it received for them.

Restricted Securities and Illiquid Investments

A Fund may not acquire an illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments. The liquidity of an investment will be determined based on relevant market, trading and investment specific considerations as set out in the Trust's liquidity risk management program ("Liquidity Program"). Illiquid investments are investments that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. If illiquid investments exceed 15% of a Fund's net assets, the Liquidity Program requires that certain remedial actions be taken.

Illiquid investments may trade at a discount to comparable, more liquid investments and a Fund may not be able to dispose of illiquid investments in a timely fashion or at their expected prices. A Fund may experience difficulty valuing and selling illiquid investments and, in some cases, may be unable to value or sell certain illiquid investments for an indefinite period of time. Illiquid investments may include a wide variety of investments, such as (1) repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days (unless the agreements have demand/redemption features), (2) OTC options contracts and certain other derivatives (including certain swap agreements), (3) fixed time deposits that are not subject to prepayment or do not provide for withdrawal penalties upon prepayment (other than overnight deposits), (4) certain loan interests and other direct debt instruments, (5) certain municipal lease obligations, (6) private equity investments, (7) commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act, and (8) securities whose disposition is restricted under the federal securities laws. Illiquid investments include restricted, privately placed securities that, under the federal securities laws, generally may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers. If a substantial market develops for a restricted security held by the Fund, it may be treated as a liquid security in accordance with the Liquidity Program. This generally includes securities that are unregistered, that can be sold to qualified institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, or that are exempt from registration under the 1933 Act, such as commercial paper. Several factors are considered when making and monitoring liquidity determinations including the valuation of a security; the availability of qualified institutional buyers, brokers, and dealers that trade in the security; and the availability of information about the security's issuer.

Short-Term Investments

The Funds will invest only in taxable short-term investments that are either (i) U.S. government securities, (ii) rated within the highest grade by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch and mature within one year from the date of purchase or carry a variable or floating rate of interest, or (iii) taxable money market funds. See Appendix A for more information about ratings by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch.

The Funds may invest in the following short-term investments, the income derived from which is generally exempt from regular federal income tax:

Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs) -- BANs are usually general obligations of state and local governmental issuers, which are sold to obtain interim financing for projects that will eventually be funded

through the sale of long-term debt obligations or bonds. The ability of an issuer to meet its obligations on its BANs is primarily dependent on the issuer's access to the long-term municipal bond market and the likelihood that the proceeds of such bond sales will be used to pay the principal and interest on the BANs.

Tax Anticipation Notes (TANs) -- TANs are issued by state and local governments to finance the current operations of such governments. Repayment is generally to be derived from specific future tax revenues. TANs are usually general obligations of the issuer. A weakness in an issuer's capacity to raise taxes due to, among other things, a decline in its tax base or a rise in delinquencies, could adversely affect the issuer's ability to meet its obligations on outstanding TANs.

Revenue Anticipation Notes (RANs) -- RANs are issued by governments or governmental bodies with the expectation that future revenues from a designated source will be used to repay the notes. In general, they also constitute general obligations of the issuer. A decline in the receipt of projected revenues, such as anticipated revenues from another level of government, could adversely affect an issuer's ability to meet its obligations on outstanding RANs. In addition, the possibility that the revenues would, when received, be used to meet other obligations could affect the ability of the issuer to pay the principal and interest on RANs.

Construction Loan Notes -- Construction loan notes are issued to provide construction financing for specific projects. Frequently, these notes are redeemed with funds obtained from the Federal Housing Administration.

Bank Notes -- Bank notes are issued by local government bodies and agencies as those described above to commercial banks as evidence of borrowings. The purposes for which the notes are issued are varied, but they are frequently issued to meet short-term working capital or capital-project needs. These notes may have risks similar to the risks associated with TANs and RANs.

Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper (Municipal Paper) -- Municipal paper represents very short-term unsecured, negotiable promissory notes issued by states and municipalities and their agencies. Payment of principal and interest on issues of municipal paper may be made from various sources to the extent the funds are available therefrom. Maturities of municipal paper generally will be shorter than the maturities of TANs, BANs or RANs. There is a limited secondary market for issues of municipal paper.

Certain municipal obligations may carry variable or floating rates of interest whereby the rate of interest is not fixed, but varies with changes in specified market rates or indices, such as a bank prime rate or a tax-exempt money market index.

While these various types of notes as a group represent the major portion of the tax-exempt note market, other types of notes are occasionally available in the marketplace and the Fund may invest in such other types of notes to the extent permitted under its investment objective, policies, and limitations. Such notes may be issued for different purposes and may be secured differently from those mentioned above.

Municipal Money Market Funds -- Municipal money market funds are money market funds that pay interest income exempt from regular federal and, in some cases, state and local income taxes. The Fund will bear its proportionate share of the money market fund's fees and expenses.

The Funds may also invest in the following short-term investments, the income derived from which is generally taxable:

Certificates of Deposit (CDs) -- A certificate of deposit is a negotiable interest bearing instrument with a specific maturity. CDs are issued by banks in exchange for the deposit of funds and normally can be

traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. The Fund will only invest in U.S. dollar denominated CDs issued by U.S. banks with assets of \$1 billion or more.

Commercial Paper -- Commercial paper is the term used to designate unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by corporations. Maturities on these issues vary from a few days to nine months. Commercial paper may be purchased from U.S. corporations.

Taxable Money Market Funds -- These funds pay interest income that is taxable on the federal and state levels. The Fund will bear its proportionate share of the money market fund's fees and expenses.

U.S. Government Direct Obligations -- These obligations are issued by the U.S. Treasury and are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. They include bills, notes, and bonds. Treasury bills are issued with maturities of up to one year. They are issued in bearer form, are sold on a discount basis and are payable at par value at maturity. Treasury notes are longer-term interest bearing obligations with original maturities of one to seven years. Treasury bonds are longer-term interest-bearing obligations with original maturities from five to thirty years.

U.S. Government Agencies Securities -- Certain federal agencies have been established as instrumentalities of the U.S. Government to supervise and finance certain types of activities. These agencies include, but are not limited to, the Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Export-Import Bank of the United States, and Tennessee Valley Authority. Issues of these agencies, while not direct obligations of the U.S. Government, are either backed by the full faith and credit of the United States or are guaranteed by the Treasury or supported by the issuing agencies' right to borrow from the Treasury. There can be no assurance that the U.S. Government itself will pay interest and principal on securities as to which it is not legally so obligated.

The Municipal Bond Fund reserves the right for liquidity or defensive purposes (such as thinness in the market for municipal securities or an expected substantial decline in value of long-term obligations), to invest temporarily up to 20% of its assets in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies or instrumentalities. Interest on each instrument is taxable for federal income tax purposes and would reduce the amount of tax-free interest payable to shareholders.

Other Corporate Obligations -- The Fund may purchase notes, bonds, and debentures issued by corporations if at the time of purchase there is less than one year remaining until maturity or if they carry a variable or floating rate of interest.

Special Corporate Situation Investments

A Fund may invest a portion of its total assets in securities of companies that may be involved in special corporate situations, the occurrence of which would favorably affect the values of the companies' equity securities. Such situations could include, among other developments, a change in management or management policies; the acquisition of a significant equity position in the company by an investor or investor group; a merger, a reorganization, or the sale of a division; the spinoff of a subsidiary, division, or other substantial assets; or a third-party or issuer tender offer. The primary risk of this type of investing is that if the contemplated event does not occur or if a proposed transaction is abandoned, revised, or delayed or becomes subject to unanticipated uncertainties, the market price of the securities may decline below the purchase price the Fund paid.

In general, securities that are the subject of a special corporate situation sell at a premium to their market prices immediately following the announcement of the situation. However, the increased market

price of these securities may nonetheless represent a discount from what the stated or appraised value of the security would be if the contemplated transaction were approved or consummated. These investments may be advantageous when the following occur: (1) the discount significantly overstates the risk of the contingencies involved; (2) the discount significantly undervalues the securities, assets, or cash to be received by shareholders of the prospective portfolio company as a result of the contemplated transactions; or (3) the discount fails adequately to recognize the possibility that the offer or proposal may be replaced or superseded by an offer or proposal of greater value. The evaluation of these contingencies requires unusually broad knowledge and experience on the part of the Adviser, which must appraise not only the value of the issuer and its component businesses as well as the assets or securities to be received as a result of the contemplated transaction, but also the financial resources and business motivation of the offeror, as well as the dynamics of the business climate when the offer or proposal is in progress.

The Fund's special corporate situation investments may tend to increase its portfolio turnover ratio and thereby increase brokerage commissions and other transaction expenses. However, the Adviser attempts to select investments of the type described that, in its view, also have a reasonable prospect of significant capital appreciation over the long term.

Standby Commitments

The Funds may obtain standby commitments when it purchases municipal obligations. A standby commitment gives the holder the right to sell the underlying security to the seller at an agreed-upon price on certain dates or within a specified period. The Fund will acquire standby commitments solely to facilitate portfolio liquidity and not with a view to exercising them at a time when the exercise price may exceed the current value of the underlying securities. If the exercise price of a standby commitment held by the Fund should exceed the current value of the underlying securities, the Fund may refrain from exercising the standby commitment in order to avoid causing the issuer of the standby commitment to sustain a loss and thereby jeopardizing the Fund's business relationship with the issuer. The Fund will enter into standby commitments only with banks and securities dealers that, in the opinion of a sub-adviser, present minimal credit risks. However, if a securities dealer or bank is unable to meet its obligation to repurchase the security when the Fund exercises a standby commitment, the Fund might be unable to recover all or a portion of any loss sustained from having to sell the security elsewhere. Standby commitments will be valued at zero in determining the Fund's NAV.

Structured Notes

The Funds may invest in structured notes, including "total rate of return swaps" with rates of return determined by reference to the total rate of return on one or more loans references in such notes. The rate of return on a structured note may be determined by applying a multiplier to the rate of total return on the referenced loan or loans. Application of a multiplier is comparable to the use of leverage that magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss because a relatively small decline in the value of a referenced note could result in a relatively large loss in the value of the structured note.

Temporary Investments

During periods of adverse market or economic conditions, the Funds may temporarily invest all or a substantial portion of their assets in cash equivalents, high-quality fixed-income securities and money market instruments, and shares of money market mutual funds, or the Funds may hold cash. At such times, the Funds would not be pursuing their stated investment objective with their usual investment strategies. The Funds may also hold these investments for liquidity purposes. Fixed-income securities will be deemed to be of high quality if they are rated "A" or better by S&P or Moody's or, if unrated, are determined to be of comparable quality by the Adviser. Money market instruments are high-quality, short-term fixed-income

obligations (which generally have remaining maturities of one year or less) and may include U.S. government securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and banker's acceptances issued by domestic branches of U.S. banks that are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and repurchase agreements for U.S. government securities. In lieu of purchasing money market instruments, the Funds may purchase shares of money market mutual funds, subject to certain limitations imposed by the 1940 Act. Each Fund, as an investor in a money market fund, will indirectly bear that fund's fees and expenses, which will be in addition to the fees and expenses of the Fund.

U.S. Government and Agency Bonds

U.S. government and agency bonds represent loans by investors to the U.S. Treasury or a wide variety of government agencies and instrumentalities. Securities issued by most U.S. government entities are neither guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury nor backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. These entities include, among others, the Federal Home Loan Bank, FNMA, and FHLMC. Securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and a small number of U.S. government agencies, such as GNMA, are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The market values of U.S. government and agency securities and U.S. Treasury securities are subject to fluctuation.

Variable, Floating, and Fixed Rate Debt Obligations

The debt obligations in which a Fund may invest may have variable, floating, or fixed interest rates. Variable rate securities provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate. Floating rate securities are generally offered at an initial interest rate which is at or above prevailing market rates. The interest rate paid on floating rate securities is then reset periodically (commonly every 90 days) to an increment over some predetermined interest rate index. Commonly utilized indices include the three-month Treasury bill rate, the 180-day Treasury bill rate, the one-month or three-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), the prime rate of a bank, the commercial paper rates, or the longer-term rates on U.S. Treasury securities. Variable and floating rate securities are relatively long-term instruments that often carry demand features permitting the holder to demand payment of principal at any time or at specified intervals prior to maturity plus accrued interest. In order to most effectively use these securities, the sub-advisers must correctly assess probable movements in interest rates. If such movements are incorrectly forecasted, the Fund could be adversely affected by use of variable and floating rate securities.

Fixed rate securities pay a fixed rate of interest and tend to exhibit more price volatility during times of rising or falling interest rates than securities with variable or floating rates of interest. The value of fixed rate securities will tend to fall when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall. The value of variable or floating rate securities, on the other hand, fluctuates much less in response to market interest rate movements than the value of fixed rate securities. This is because variable and floating rate securities behave like short-term instruments in that the rate of interest they pay is subject to periodic adjustments according to a specified formula, usually with reference to some interest rate index or market interest rate. Fixed rate securities with short-term characteristics are not subject to the same price volatility as fixed rate securities without such characteristics. Therefore, they behave more like variable or floating rate securities with respect to price volatility.

When, As and If Issued Securities

The Funds may purchase securities on a "when, as and if issued" basis under which the issuance of the security depends upon the occurrence of a subsequent event, such as approval of a merger, corporate reorganization, leveraged buyout or debt restructuring. The commitment for the purchase of any such security will not be recognized in the portfolio of the Fund until it is determined that issuance of the security is probable. The Fund may purchase securities on such basis without limit. The purchase of securities on a

“when, as and if issued” basis may create investment leverage and increase the volatility of the Fund’s NAV. The Fund may also sell securities on a “when, as and if issued” basis provided that the issuance of the security will result automatically from the exchange or conversion of a security owned by the Fund at the time of the sale.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Transactions

The Funds may purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis. When such a transaction is negotiated, the purchase price is fixed at the time the purchase commitment is entered, but delivery of and payment for the securities take place at a later date. The Fund will not accrue income with respect to securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis prior to their stated delivery date.

The purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis exposes the Fund to risk because the securities may decrease in value prior to delivery. In addition, the Fund’s purchase of securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis while remaining substantially fully invested could increase the amount of the Fund’s total assets that are subject to market risk, resulting in increased sensitivity of NAV to changes in market prices. A seller’s failure to deliver securities to the Fund could prevent the Fund from realizing a price or yield considered to be advantageous.

When the Fund agrees to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis, the Fund will segregate cash or liquid securities in an amount sufficient to meet the Fund’s purchase commitments. It may be expected that the Fund’s net assets will fluctuate to a greater degree when it sets aside securities to cover such purchase commitments than when it sets aside cash. In addition, because the Fund will set aside cash or liquid securities to satisfy its purchase commitments, its liquidity and the ability of the Adviser to manage it might be affected in the event its commitments to purchase when-issued or delayed delivery securities ever became significant. The Fund will only make commitments to purchase municipal obligations on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but the Fund reserves the right to sell these securities before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable.

The Fund also may buy when-issued and delayed-delivery securities that settle more than 60 days after purchase. These transactions are called “forwards.” Municipal forwards pay higher interest after settlement than standard bonds, to compensate the buyer for bearing market risk and deferring income during the settlement period, and can often be bought at attractive prices and yields. If the Fund knows that a portfolio bond will, or is likely to, be called or mature on a specific future date, the Fund may buy forwards settling on or about that date to replace the called or maturing bond and “lock in” a currently attractive interest rate.

Yankee Dollar Obligations, Eurobonds, Global Bonds

Certain debt securities may take the forms of Yankee dollar obligations, Eurobonds or global bonds. Yankee dollar obligations are U.S. dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. capital markets by foreign issuers, such as corporations and banks. A Eurobond is a bond issued in a currency other than the currency of the country or market in which it is issued. Global bonds are bonds that can be offered within multiple markets simultaneously. Unlike Eurobonds, global bonds can be issued in the local currency of the country of issuance.

Zero Coupon Bonds

The Funds may invest in zero coupon and step coupon securities. Zero coupon securities pay no cash income to their holders until they mature. When held to maturity, their entire return comes from the

difference between their purchase price and their maturity value. Step coupon securities are debt securities that may not pay interest for a specified period of time and then, after the initial period, may pay interest at a series of different rates. Both zero coupon and step coupon securities are issued at substantial discounts from their value at maturity. Because interest on these securities is not paid on a current basis, the values of securities of this type are subject to greater fluctuations than are the value of securities that distribute income regularly and may be more speculative than such securities. Accordingly, the values of these securities may be highly volatile as interest rates rise or fall. In addition, while such securities generate income for purposes of generally accepted accounting standards, they do not generate cash flow and thus could cause the Fund to be forced to liquidate securities at an inopportune time in order to distribute cash, as required by the Code.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund has adopted various restrictions on its investment activities, certain of which are fundamental policies and cannot be changed without approval by the holders of a majority of a Fund's outstanding voting shares, as defined by the 1940 Act. Such a majority means the affirmative vote of the lesser of the holders of (1) 67% or more of the shares of the Fund present at a meeting of shareholders, if the holders of at least 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy; or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund. Under its fundamental policies, each Fund may not:

- With respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer or purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer, except that these limitations do not apply to investments in U.S. government securities and securities of other investment companies.
- Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in the securities of issuers engaged in any single industry or group of industries, provided that this does not apply to U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities, municipal obligations issued by governments or political subdivisions of governments, or securities of other investment companies.
- Purchase or sell commodities, except (i) to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended, interpreted from time to time and (ii) that the Fund may purchase and sell securities issued by companies that own or invest in commodities or commodities contracts, commodities contracts relating to financial instruments, such as financial futures contracts and options on such contracts, and swaps.
- Purchase or sell real estate or interests therein, or purchase oil, gas, or other mineral leases, rights or royalty contracts or development programs, other than as may be acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, except that the Fund may invest in the securities of issuers engaged in the foregoing activities and may invest in securities secured by real estate or interests therein.
- Issue senior securities as defined by the 1940 Act or borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
- Underwrite the securities of other issuers, except to the extent that the Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter in connection with the disposition of portfolio securities.

- Make loans of money or securities, except that the Fund may lend money through the purchase of permitted investments, including repurchase agreements, and may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

Under its fundamental policies, the Municipal Bond Fund may not:

- Under normal market conditions, invest less than 80% of its total assets in municipal securities that pay income that is exempt from regular federal personal income tax.

Certain Funds have adopted the following additional investment restrictions, which are not fundamental and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

Under these restrictions, Equity Allocation Fund may not:

- Pursuant to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, change its investment policy of investing at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in equity securities without providing 60 days prior notice to shareholders.

Under these restrictions, Taxable Bond Fund may not:

- Pursuant to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, change its investment policy of investing, under normal market conditions, through underlying funds and separately managed accounts, at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in bonds and other fixed income securities without providing 60 days prior notice to shareholders.

Except with respect to borrowing, all percentage limitations on each Fund's investment practices set forth in this SAI and in the Prospectus apply at the time of an investment or a transaction, and a subsequent change in percentage resulting from a change in value of the investment or the total value of the Fund's assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction.

With respect to borrowing, the 1940 Act permits a fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging, or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets). If at any time, a fund's borrowings exceed 33 1/3% of the value of the fund's total assets, the fund will reduce its borrowings within three days (excluding Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation. Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a fund evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain borrowings, short sales, certain derivative instruments (such as forward and futures contracts and swap agreements), reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements, and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

With respect to concentration, U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities, municipal obligations issued by governments or political subdivisions of governments, and securities of other investment companies are not considered industries. To the extent, however, that the income from a municipal bond is derived from a specific project, the securities will be deemed to be from the industry of that project. Each Fund will endeavor to consider the concentration of the underlying funds in which it may invest when determining compliance with its concentration policy.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS

Board Responsibilities

The Board has the overall responsibility for monitoring the operations of the Trust and the Funds. The officers of the Trust are responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the Trust and the Funds. The Board has approved contracts under which certain companies provide essential management services to the Trust. The Board has the responsibility for supervising the services provided by those companies.

Like most mutual funds, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the management of risk, is performed by third party service providers, such as the Adviser, sub-advisers, principal underwriter, administrator, and transfer agent. The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Trust's service providers and, thus, have oversight responsibility with respect to risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and address risks – that is, events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance, or reputation of the Fund. The Funds and their service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify those possible events or circumstances, to lessen the probability of their occurrence, and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (for example, the Adviser and sub-advisers are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that business. The Board and the Adviser have emphasized to the Funds' service providers the importance of maintaining vigorous risk management.

The Trustees' role in risk oversight begins before the inception of the Funds, at which time certain of the Funds' service providers present the Board with information concerning the investment objectives, strategies, and risks of the Funds, as well as proposed investment limitations for the Funds. Additionally, the Funds' Adviser and sub-advisers provide the Board with an overview of, among other things, its investment philosophy, brokerage practices and compliance infrastructure. Thereafter, the Board continues its oversight function as various personnel, including the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, as well as personnel of the Adviser, sub-advisers, and other service providers, such as the Funds' independent accountants, make periodic reports to the Board with respect to various aspects of risk management. The Board oversees efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the Funds may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Funds by the Adviser and the sub-advisers and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on an annual basis after the initial two-year term, the Board considers whether to renew the investment advisory and sub-advisory agreements and the Board meets with the Adviser and sub-advisers to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Adviser's and sub-advisers' adherence to the Funds' investment restrictions and compliance with various policies and procedures of the Funds and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also reviews information about the Funds' investments, including, for example, portfolio holdings schedules and reports on the use of specific types of securities in managing the Funds.

The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer reports regularly to the Board to review and discuss compliance issues. At least annually, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of certain service providers. The report addresses (i) the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report, (ii) any material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report, (iii) any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures, and (iv) any material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board receives reports from the Funds' service providers regarding operational risks and risks related to the valuation and liquidity of portfolio securities. The Trust's Valuation Committee reports to the Board concerning investments for which market quotations are not readily available, if any. Annually, the independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Board's Audit Committee its audit of the Funds' financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by the Funds and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the Funds' internal controls. Additionally, in connection with its oversight function, the Board oversees management's implementation of disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Trust in its periodic reports with the SEC are recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the required time periods. The Board also oversees the Trust's internal controls over financial reporting, which comprise policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Trust's financial reporting and the preparation of the Trust's financial statements.

From its review of these reports and discussions with the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, Adviser, sub-advisers, independent registered public accounting firm, and other service providers, the Board and the Audit Committee learn in detail about the material risks of the Funds, thereby facilitating a dialogue about how management and service providers identify and mitigate those risks.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified and/or quantified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Funds' goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Trustees as to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. Most of the Funds' investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the Funds' Adviser and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Funds' and each other's in the setting of priorities, available resources, or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's ability to monitor and manage risk, as a practical matter, is subject to limitations.

Members and Structure of the Board

There are three members of the Board, two of whom are not "interested persons" of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act ("Independent Trustees"). Robert Wagman serves as Chairman of the Board. The Board does not have a lead independent trustee at this time. The Board has one standing committee, the Audit Committee, which is responsible for advising the Board with respect to accounting, auditing, and financial matters affecting the Trust. The Audit Committee is chaired by an Independent Trustee and composed entirely of Independent Trustees. In addition, the Board oversees the Trust's Valuation Committee, whose actions are reported to the Board at least quarterly and more frequently, if appropriate.

The Trust has determined its leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust including, among other things, the fact that the Independent Trustees constitute 100% of the Board, the anticipated amount of assets under management in the Trust, the number of funds and share classes overseen by the Board, the Trust's policies and procedures as well as those of its service providers, and the experience and qualifications of its members. The Board also believes that its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the Independent Trustees from management.

Set forth below are the names, ages, positions with the Trust, length of term of office, and the principal occupations and other directorships held during at least the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as a Trustee of the Trust, as well as information about each officer of the Trust. The business address of each Trustee and officer is 11100 Santa Monica Blvd, Suite 600, Los Angeles, CA 90025.

Independent Trustees					
Name and Age	Position(s) Held With the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past Five Years
Michael D. LeRoy Age 73	Trustee	Indefinite; since 2012	Principal, Crown Capital Advisors LLC (2000-present)	4	Member Board of Directors and Chairman of the Board, The Rockport Company, LLC (2017-2019)
Robert D. Taylor Age 59	Trustee	Indefinite; since 2012	Partner, Centinela Capital Partners, LLC (2006-present)	4	None
Robert M. Wagman Age 69	Trustee/Chairman	Indefinite; since 2013	Retired (2015-present); Managing Director of Investment Management Services, Aspiriant, LLC (2013-2015)	4	None

Officers			
Name and Age	Position(s) Held With the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years
Robert J. Francais Age 55	President	Indefinite; since 2013	Chief Executive Officer, Aspiriant, LLC (2010-present), Chief Operating Officer, Aspiriant, LLC (2008-2009)
John D. Allen Age 50	Vice President	Indefinite; since 2014	Chief Investment Officer, Aspiriant, LLC (2014-present); Client Relationship Manager, Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo (2009-2014)
Michael H. Kossman Age 56	Vice President	Indefinite; since 2012	Chief Operating Officer (2012 -present), Chief Compliance Officer (2008-present), Chief Financial Officer (2008-2012), Aspiriant, LLC
Douglas S. Hendrickson Age 51	Treasurer	Indefinite; since 2016	Chief Financial Officer, Aspiriant, LLC (2016-present); Acting Chief Financial Officer, Cetera Financial Group (2016-2016); Group Chief Financial Officer, Investor Services Division, Charles Schwab (2013-2015); Head of Corporate Planning, Profitability Analysis and Management Reporting, Charles Schwab (2011-2013)
Benjamin D. Schmidt Age 44	Assistant Treasurer; Secretary; Chief Compliance Officer; Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite; since 2015	Director, Aspiriant, LLC (2015-present); AVP Fund Administration, UMB Fund Services, Inc. (2000-2015)

Individual Trustee Qualifications

The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of his ability to review and understand information about the Trust provided by management, to identify and request other information deemed relevant to the performance of duties as a trustee, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Funds, and to exercise business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Trust’s shareholders. The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on his own experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as described below.

The Board has concluded that Mr. LeRoy should serve as Trustee because of his background in business and accounting, his knowledge of the mutual fund industry, and his experience as a trustee of other investment companies.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Taylor should serve as Trustee because of his extensive business and investment industry experience, legal background, and financial accounting expertise.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Wagman should serve as Trustee because of his background in business and accounting and his knowledge of the investment management industry.

In its periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Board, the Board considers the complementary individual skills and experience of the individual Trustees primarily in the broader context of the Board's overall composition so that the Board, as a body, possesses the appropriate (and appropriately diverse) skills and experience to oversee the business of the Trust.

Ownership of Fund Shares

The following table shows the dollar range of each Trustee's beneficial ownership of shares of the Funds as of December 31, 2020:

Name	Fund Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares in all Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Michael D. LeRoy	Equity Allocation Fund	NONE	NONE
	Municipal Bond Fund	NONE	NONE
	Defensive Allocation Fund	NONE	NONE
	Taxable Bond Fund	NONE	NONE
Robert D. Taylor	Equity Allocation Fund	NONE	NONE
	Municipal Bond Fund	NONE	NONE
	Defensive Allocation Fund	NONE	NONE
	Taxable Bond Fund	NONE	NONE
Robert Wagman	Equity Allocation Fund	OVER \$100,000	OVER \$100,000
	Municipal Bond Fund	OVER \$100,000	OVER \$100,000
	Defensive Allocation Fund	OVER \$100,000	OVER \$100,000
	Taxable Bond Fund	NONE	NONE

As of May 31, 2021, the Trustees and officers as a group owned less than 1% of the shares of any class of a Fund.

Compensation

Effective April 1, 2021, each Trustee is paid an annual \$70,000 retainer, as well as \$2,000 for (i) each telephonic meeting of the Trust's Board that he or she attends and (ii) any other telephonic communication for which the Independent Trustees approve such payment. From October 1, 2019 to March 31, 2021, the annual retainer was \$60,000. The Chair of the Audit Committee is paid an additional \$7,500 per year. Each Trustee who is a member of the Valuation Committee is paid an additional \$2,000 per year.

The following table shows the compensation paid to each Independent Trustee for the Trust’s fiscal year ended March 31, 2021:

Name	Aggregate Compensation	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from Trust and Fund Complex*
Michael D. LeRoy	\$73,500	--	--	\$73,500
Robert D. Taylor	\$64,000	--	--	\$64,000
Robert M. Wagman	\$64,000	--	--	\$64,000

* The Trust is the only registered investment company in the “Fund Complex”.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Trust, Adviser, sub-advisers, and principal underwriter have each adopted a code of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act, which governs personal securities trading by their respective personnel. Each Code of Ethics permits such individuals to purchase and sell securities, including securities that are purchased, sold, or held by the Funds, but only subject to certain conditions designed to ensure that purchases and sales by such individuals do not adversely affect the Funds’ investment activities.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

The Adviser is owned by its key employees and has [72] equity partners. The Adviser provides investment advisory services to the Funds pursuant to the terms of an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Trust. The agreement has an initial two-year term and may be continued in effect from year to year thereafter with the approval of (1) the Board or (2) vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (as defined by the 1940 Act), provided that in either event the continuance must also be approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder. For the services it provides pursuant to the advisory agreement, the Adviser is entitled to a fee calculated at an annual rate based on each Fund’s average daily net assets. The Adviser is responsible for paying the sub-advisers for their services to a Fund.

Equity Allocation Fund. For the fiscal year ended March 2021, one-month ended March 2020, years ended February 2020, and February 2019, the Adviser was entitled to advisory fees in the amount of \$3,282,989, \$215,989, \$2,868,418, and \$2,612,965, respectively, for the advisory services it provided to the Fund. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee from 0.24% to 0.16% through June 30, 2022. Therefore, for the fiscal year ended March 2021, one-month ended March 2020, years ended February 2020, and February 2019, the Adviser waived \$1,094,240, \$71,959, \$956,092 and \$870,748, respectively, of the accrued advisory fees from the Fund. This fee waiver arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

Effective August 5, 2016, the Adviser is entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.24% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. From July 1, 2016 through August 4, 2016, the Adviser was entitled to an advisory fee computed at an annual rate of 0.40% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. From November 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016, the Adviser was entitled to an advisory fee computed at an annual

rate of 0.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets. From August 1, 2015 through October 31, 2015, the Adviser was entitled to an advisory fee computed at an annual rate of 0.60% of the Fund's average daily net assets. From May 1, 2015 through July 31, 2015, the Adviser was entitled to an advisory fee computed at an annual rate of 0.75% of the Fund's average daily net assets. From December 15, 2014 through April 30, 2015, the Adviser was entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.95% of the Fund's average daily net assets. From the commencement of operations through December 14, 2014, the Adviser was entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 1.34% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Municipal Bond Fund. For the fiscal year ended March 2021, one-month ended March 2020, years ended February 2020, and February 2019, the Adviser was entitled to advisory fees in the amount of \$3,776,108, \$355,630, \$4,101,281, and \$3,542,263, respectively, for the advisory services it provided to the Fund. Effective July 1, 2018, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee from 0.27% to 0.21% through June 30, 2022. From February 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018, the Adviser contractually waived its advisory fee from 0.27% to 0.24%. Therefore, for the fiscal year ended March 2021, one-month ended March 2020, years ended February 2020, and February 2019, the Adviser waived \$839,133, \$79,027, \$911,393 and \$659,980, respectively, of the accrued advisory fees from the Fund. This fee waiver arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

Effective August 5, 2016, the Adviser is entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.27% of the Fund's average daily net assets. From July 1, 2016 through August 4, 2016, the Adviser was entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.30% of the Fund's average daily net assets. From November 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016, the Adviser was entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.35% of the Fund's average daily net assets. From the commencement of operations through October 31, 2015, the Adviser was entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.42% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Defensive Allocation Fund. For the fiscal year ended March 2021, one-month ended March 2020, years ended February 2020, and February 2019, the Defensive Allocation Fund paid advisory fees to the Adviser in the amount of \$1,363,397, \$106,481, \$1,329,560, and \$1,209,022, respectively. For the services it provides pursuant to the advisory agreement, the Adviser is entitled to a fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.10% of the Fund's average daily net assets.

Taxable Bond Fund. For the fiscal year ended March 2021, one-month ended March 2020, years ended February 2020, and February 2019, the Adviser was entitled to advisory fees in the amount of \$669,747, \$61,806, \$637,920, and \$289,847, respectfully, for the advisory services it provided to the Fund. The Adviser, however, has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee from 0.25% to 0.08% through June 30, 2022. Therefore, for the fiscal year ended March 2021, one-month ended March 2020, years ended February 2020, and February 2019, the Adviser waived \$455,428, \$42,028, \$433,786, and \$197,095 of the accrued advisory fees from the Fund. This fee waiver arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

Pursuant to an administrative services agreement with the Trust, the Adviser is entitled to a fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.10% of each Fund's average daily net assets for providing administrative services to the Funds. Such services include the review of shareholder reports and other filings with the SEC; oversight and management of the Fund's primary service providers; periodic due diligence reviews of the Funds' primary service providers; coordination and negotiation of all of the contracts and pricing relating to the Fund's primary service providers; providing information to the Independent Trustees relating to the review and selection of the Funds' primary service providers; coordination of quarterly and special board meetings; and all such other duties or services necessary for the appropriate administration of the Funds. Effective November 7, 2019, the Adviser, has contractually agreed to waive administrative services fees from 0.10% to 0.04%, 0.03%, 0.01%, and 0.03%, for the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond

Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively, through June 30, 2022. This fee waiver arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. Prior to November 7, 2019 the administrative services fee waiver was voluntary.

For the administrative services it provided during fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, the Adviser was entitled to \$1,367,911, \$1,398,556, \$1,363,397, and \$267,898 from the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively. The Adviser waived \$820,746, \$978,990, \$1,227,062 and \$187,529 of the accrued administrative services fees during fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 by the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively. For the administrative services it provided during fiscal one-month ended March 31, 2020, the Adviser was entitled to \$89,994, \$131,714, \$106,481 and \$24,722 from the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively. The Adviser waived \$53,996, \$92,203, \$95,833 and \$17,306 of the accrued administrative services fees during fiscal one-month ended March 31, 2020 by the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively. For the administrative services it provided during fiscal year ended February 29, 2020, the Adviser was entitled to \$1,195,181, \$1,519,001, \$1,329,560 and \$255,169 from the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively. The Adviser waived \$636,568, \$1,063,307, \$1,196,606 and \$178,619 of the accrued administrative services fees during fiscal year ended February 29, 2020 by the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively. For the administrative services it provided during fiscal year ended February 28, 2019, the Adviser was entitled to \$1,088,648, \$1,311,954, \$1,209,022 and \$115,952 from the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively. The Adviser voluntarily waived \$687,078, \$960,770, \$1,088,094 and \$81,171 of the accrued administrative services fees during fiscal year ended February 28, 2019 by the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively.

Pursuant to an exemptive order from the SEC and subject to certain conditions, including Board approval, the Adviser may hire an unaffiliated sub-adviser for a Fund or materially amend a sub-advisory agreement with a Fund's unaffiliated sub-adviser without obtaining shareholder approval. Within 90 days of retaining a new sub-adviser or materially amending a sub-advisory agreement, shareholders of the Fund will receive notification of the change. This manager of managers arrangement enables a Fund to operate with greater efficiency and without incurring the expense and delay associated with obtaining shareholder approval of sub-advisory agreements. The arrangement does not permit aggregate investment advisory fees paid by the Fund to be increased or change the Adviser's obligations under the advisory agreement with the Trust without shareholder approval. The Adviser has ultimate responsibility, subject to oversight by the Board, to oversee the sub-advisers and recommend their hiring, termination, and replacement.

INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISERS

Each sub-adviser provides investment sub-advisory services to the Fund pursuant to the terms of an investment sub-advisory agreement between the Adviser and the respective sub-adviser. Each agreement has an initial two-year term and may be continued in effect from year to year thereafter with the approval of (1) the Board or (2) vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (as defined by the 1940 Act), provided that in either event the continuance must also be approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees, by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder.

Aperio is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc. Aperio provides sub-advisory services to the Equity Allocation Fund. For the services provided pursuant to its sub-advisory agreement,

Aperio is entitled to a fee at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets allocated to the Equity Allocation Fund's strategy that Aperio manages.

Nuveen is a subsidiary of Nuveen Fund Advisors, LLC, which is a subsidiary of Nuveen, LLC, the investment management arm of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America ("TIAA"). For the services provided pursuant to its sub-advisory agreement, Nuveen is entitled to a fee at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the Municipal Bond Fund that Nuveen manages.

WellsCap is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Wells Fargo Asset Management Holdings, LLC and is indirectly wholly owned by Wells Fargo & Company, a publicly listed company. WellsCap provides sub-advisory services to the Municipal Bond Fund. For the services provided pursuant to its sub-advisory agreement, WellsCap is entitled to a fee at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the Municipal Bond Fund that WellsCap manages.

Wellington's ultimate parent company is Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts private limited liability partnership. Wellington provides sub-advisory services to the Equity Allocation Fund. For the services provided pursuant to its sub-advisory agreement, Wellington is entitled to a fee at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets allocated to the Equity Allocation Fund's strategy that Wellington manages.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$1,066,219 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Equity Allocation Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.08% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal one-month ended March 31, 2020, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$52,663 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Equity Allocation Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.06% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2020, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$692,150 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Equity Allocation Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.06% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2019, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$804,314 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Equity Allocation Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.07% based on average daily net assets.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$2,232,497 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Municipal Bond Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.16% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal one-month ended March 31, 2020, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$190,461 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Municipal Bond Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.14% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2020, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$2,196,271 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Municipal Bond Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.14% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2019, the Adviser paid \$2,047,037 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Municipal Bond Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.16% based on average daily net assets.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Other Accounts Managed

The following tables provides information about other accounts managed by the Funds' portfolio managers as of March 31, 2021.

ASPIRIANT	Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
Portfolio Manager	Number	Assets (in Millions)	Number	Assets (in Millions)
John Allen				
Registered Investment Companies	-	-	-	-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$300	-	-
Other Accounts	-	-	-	-
Marc Castellani				
Registered Investment Companies	-	-	-	-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$300	-	-
Other Accounts	-	-	-	-
APERIO	Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
Portfolio Manager	Number	Assets (in Millions)	Number	Assets (in Millions)
Ran Leshem				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$772	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	7	\$2,624	-	\$-
Other Accounts	7,281	\$41,405	-	\$-
Robert Tymoczko				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$772	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	7	\$2,624	-	\$-
Other Accounts	7,281	\$41,405	-	\$-
Brian Ko				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$772	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	7	\$2,624	-	\$-
Other Accounts	7,281	\$41,405	-	\$-

NUVEEN	Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
Portfolio Manager	Number	Assets (in Millions)	Number	Assets (in Millions)
John V. Miller				
Registered Investment Companies	10	\$41,591	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	11	\$968	-	\$-
Other Accounts	13	\$77	-	\$-
Paul L. Brennan				
Registered Investment Companies	10	\$29,434	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$40	-	\$-
Other Accounts	3	\$55	-	\$-
Stephen Candido				
Registered Investment Companies	6	\$13,939	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$543	-	\$-
Other Accounts	1	\$48	-	\$-
WELLSCAP	Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
Portfolio Manager	Number	Assets (in Millions)	Number	Assets (in Millions)
Robert Miller				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$13,246	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	-	\$-	-	\$-
Other Accounts	19	\$6,206	-	\$-
Nicholas Venditti				
Registered Investment Companies	9	\$17,467	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	-	\$-	-	\$-
Other Accounts	38	\$5,182	-	\$-
Terry J. Goode				
Registered Investment Companies	11	\$13,056	-	\$-
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	-	\$-	-	\$-
Other Accounts	13	\$2,025	-	\$-

WELLINGTON	Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees		
	Portfolio Manager	Number	Assets (in Millions)	Number	Assets (in Millions)
John A. Boselli					
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$13,987	-	\$-	
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	15	\$14,640	2	\$953	
Other Accounts	36	\$17,552	-	\$-	

Portfolio Manager Compensation

Aspiriant. John Allen and Marc Castellani are compensated with base compensation, bonus (a percentage of base compensation), and a share purchase incentive (bonus based on percentage of profit of the Adviser divided by shareholders per capita).

Aperio. Aperio seeks to provide a competitive base salary plus bonus system of compensation for all employees. Bonus awards are highly dependent on overall firm profitability and individual contribution, and are awarded annually. In addition, the firm provides additional long-term compensation for key staff members. As an index firm, compensation is not linked to portfolio performance. Portfolio managers also receive health insurance, vision and retirement plan benefits (i.e., 401(k) plan matching) in the same manner as all other salaried employees.

Nuveen. Portfolio managers are compensated through a combination of base salary and variable components consisting of (i) a cash bonus; (ii) a long-term performance award; and (iii) participation in a profits interest plan.

Base salary. A portfolio manager's base salary is determined based upon an analysis of the portfolio manager's general performance, experience and market levels of base pay for such position.

Cash bonus. A portfolio manager is eligible to receive an annual cash bonus that is based on three variables: risk-adjusted investment performance relative to benchmark generally measured over the most recent one, three and five year periods (unless the portfolio manager's tenure is shorter), ranking versus Morningstar peer funds generally measured over the most recent one, three and five year periods (unless the portfolio manager's tenure is shorter), and management and peer reviews.

Long-term performance award. A portfolio manager is eligible to receive a long-term performance award that vests after three years. The amount of the award when granted is based on the same factors used in determining the cash bonus. The value of the award at the completion of the three-year vesting period is adjusted based on the risk-adjusted investment performance of Fund(s) managed by the portfolio manager during the vesting period and the performance of the TIAA organization as a whole.

Profits interest plan. Portfolio managers are eligible to receive profits interests in Nuveen and its affiliate, Teachers Advisors, LLC, which vest over time and entitle their holders to a percentage of the firms' annual profits. Profits interests are allocated to each portfolio manager based on such person's overall contribution to the firms.

WellsCap. The compensation structure for WellsCap’s portfolio managers includes a competitive fixed base salary plus variable incentives, payable annually and over a longer term period. WellsCap participates in third party investment management compensation surveys for market-based compensation information to help support individual pay decisions. In addition to surveys, WellsCap also considers prior professional experience, tenure, seniority and a portfolio manager's team size, scope and assets under management when determining his/her fixed base salary. In addition, portfolio managers, who meet the eligibility requirements, may participate in Wells Fargo's 401(k) plan that features a limited matching contribution. Eligibility for and participation in this plan is on the same basis for all employees.

WellsCap’s investment incentive program plays an important role in aligning the interests of our portfolio managers, investment team members, clients and shareholders. Incentive awards for portfolio managers are determined based on a review of relative investment and business/team performance. Investment performance is generally evaluated for 1, 3, and 5- year performance results, with a predominant weighting on the 3- and 5- year time periods, versus the relevant benchmarks and/or peer groups consistent with the investment style. In the case of each Fund, the benchmark(s) against which the performance of the Fund's portfolio may be compared for these purposes generally are indicated in the "Average Annual Total Returns" table in the Prospectus. Once determined, incentives are awarded to portfolio managers annually, with a portion awarded as annual cash and a portion awarded as long-term incentive. The long-term portion of incentives generally carry a pro-rated vesting schedule over a three-year period. For many of our portfolio managers, WellsCap further requires a portion of their annual long-term award be allocated directly into each strategy they manage through a deferred compensation vehicle. In addition, our investment team members who are eligible for long term awards also have the opportunity to invest up to 100% of their awards into investment strategies they support (through a deferred compensation vehicle).

Wellington. Wellington receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Fund as set forth in the sub-advisory agreement between Wellington and the Adviser on behalf of the Fund. Wellington compensates its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fees earned with respect to the Fund.

Wellington’s compensation structure is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals necessary to deliver high-quality investment management services to its clients. The Wellington’s compensation of the portfolio manager’s compensation listed in the Prospectus who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Equity Allocation Fund (the “Investment Professional”) includes a base salary and incentive components. The base salary for each investment professional who is a partner (a “Partner”) of Wellington Management Group LLP, the ultimate holding company of Wellington, is generally a fixed amount that is determined by the managing partners of Wellington Management Group LLP. The Investment Professional is eligible to receive an incentive payment based on the revenues earned by Wellington from the Fund and generally each other account managed by such Investment Professional. The Investment Professional’s incentive payment relating to the Fund is linked to the gross pre-tax performance of the portion of the Fund managed by the Investment Professional compared to the MSCI All Country World Index over one, three and five year periods, with an emphasis on five year results. Wellington applies similar incentive compensation structures (although the benchmarks or peer groups, time periods and rates may differ) to other accounts managed by investment professionals, including accounts with performance fees.

Portfolio-based incentives across all accounts managed by an investment professional can, and typically do, represent a significant portion of an investment professional’s overall compensation; incentive compensation varies significantly by individual and can vary significantly from year to year. The Investment Professional may also be eligible for bonus payments based on his overall contribution to Wellington’s business operations. Senior management at Wellington may reward individuals as it deems appropriate based on other factors. Each Partner

is eligible to participate in a Partner-funded tax qualified retirement plan, the contributions to which are made pursuant to an actuarial formula. Mr. Boselli is a Partner. The base salary for a manager who is a partner of Wellington is generally a fixed amount that is determined by the managing partners of Wellington. Each manager is eligible to receive an incentive payment based on the revenues earned by Wellington from the Fund managed by the manager and generally each other account managed by such manager. Portfolio-based incentives across all accounts managed by an investment professional can, and typically do, represent a significant portion of an investment professional's overall compensation; incentive compensation varies significantly by individual and can vary significantly from year to year.

Material Conflicts of Interest

Aspiriant. While the compensation of portfolio managers is not tied to the performance of a Fund, the portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of a Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, the Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated. The Adviser's trade allocation policy is to aggregate client transactions, including the Fund's, where possible when it is believed that such aggregation may facilitate the Adviser's duty of best execution. Client accounts for which orders are aggregated receive the average price of such transaction. Any transaction costs incurred in the transaction are shared pro rata based on each client's participation in the transaction. The Adviser generally allocates securities among client accounts according to each account's pre-determined participation in the transaction. The Adviser's policy prohibits any allocation of trades that would favor any proprietary accounts, affiliated accounts, or any particular client(s) or group of clients more over any other account(s). The Adviser prohibits late trading, frequent trading and/or market timing in the Funds and monitors trades daily to ensure this policy is not violated.

Aperio. Aperio manages accounts for many different clients and has a fiduciary duty to place its clients' interests ahead of its own under all circumstances, and to not favor one client over another. In order to balance any competing interests that may exist, the procedures for managing accounts are required to be applied consistently across all accounts. Specifically, Aperio manages each account separately, transacts only in liquid securities, and does not participate in initial public offerings. In addition, Aperio does not receive incentive-based fees on any account.

The prioritizing of when accounts are traded is determined by the requirements of each account, including, for example, the need to manage cash flows into and out of an account, reinvest cash from income and corporate actions, tax considerations, changes in account composition due to screening, and opportunities for improvement in tracking error relative to the benchmark consistent with account objectives and guidelines. While the timing of when an account is rebalanced may affect the price at which securities are traded in a particular account, the order of rebalancing is determined by the prioritization described above and not by any market timing considerations.

Aperio also monitors the securities transactions of each company employee in order to evaluate potential conflicts of interest with clients in connection with an employee's personal trading activities.

Nuveen. Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one account. More specifically, portfolio managers who manage multiple accounts are presented a number of potential conflicts, including, among others, those discussed below.

The management of multiple accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. Nuveen seeks to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of portfolio managers by having portfolio managers focus on a particular investment discipline. Most accounts managed by a portfolio manager in a particular investment strategy are managed using the same investment models.

If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one account, an account may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible accounts. To deal with these situations, Nuveen has adopted procedures for allocating limited opportunities across multiple accounts.

With respect to many of its clients' accounts, Nuveen determines which broker to use to execute transaction orders, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts, Nuveen may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, Nuveen may place separate, non-simultaneous, transactions for the Fund and other accounts which may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of the Fund or the other accounts.

Some clients are subject to different regulations. As a consequence of this difference in regulatory requirements, some clients may not be permitted to engage in all the investment techniques or transactions or to engage in these transactions to the same extent as the other accounts managed by the portfolio manager. Finally, the appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where Nuveen has an incentive, such as a performance-based management fee, which relates to the management of some accounts, with respect to which a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities.

Conflicts of interest may also arise when the Sub-Adviser invests one or more of its client accounts in different or multiple parts of the same issuer's capital structure, including investments in public versus private securities, debt versus equity, or senior versus junior/subordinated debt, or otherwise where there are different or inconsistent rights or benefits. Decisions or actions such as investing, trading, proxy voting, exercising, waiving or amending rights or covenants, workout activity, or serving on a board, committee or other involvement in governance may result in conflicts of interest between clients holding different securities or investments. Generally, individual portfolio managers will seek to act in a manner that they believe serves the best interest of the accounts they manage. In cases where a portfolio manager or team faces a conflict among its client accounts, it will seek to act in a manner that it believes best reflects its overall fiduciary duty, which may result in relative advantages or disadvantages for particular accounts.

Nuveen has adopted certain compliance procedures which are designed to address these types of conflicts common among investment managers. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

WellsCap. WellsCap portfolio managers often provide investment management for separate accounts advised in the same or similar investment style as that provided to mutual funds. While management of multiple accounts could potentially lead to conflicts of interest over various issues such as trade allocation, fee disparities and research acquisition, WellsCap has implemented policies and

procedures for the express purpose of ensuring that clients are treated fairly and that potential conflicts of interest are minimized.

The Portfolio Managers face inherent conflicts of interest in their day-to-day management of the Funds and other accounts because the Funds may have different investment objectives, strategies and risk profiles than the other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers. For instance, to the extent that the Portfolio Managers manage accounts with different investment strategies than the Funds, they may from time to time be inclined to purchase securities, including initial public offerings, for one account but not for a Fund. Additionally, some of the accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers may have different fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher or lower, in some cases significantly higher or lower, than the fees paid by the Funds. The differences in fee structures may provide an incentive to the Portfolio Managers to allocate more favorable trades to the higher-paying accounts.

To minimize the effects of these inherent conflicts of interest, WellsCap has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, that they believe address the potential conflicts associated with managing portfolios for multiple clients and are designed to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equitably. Accordingly, security block purchases are allocated to all accounts with similar objectives in a fair and equitable manner. Furthermore, WellsCap has adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) to address potential conflicts associated with managing the Funds and any personal accounts the Portfolio Managers may maintain.

Wellington. Individual investment professionals at Wellington manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions, such as pension funds, insurance companies, foundations, or separately managed account programs sponsored by financial intermediaries), bank common trust accounts, and hedge funds. The Wellington portfolio manager listed above generally manages accounts in several different investment styles. These accounts may have investment objectives, strategies, time horizons, tax considerations, and risk profiles that differ from those of the Fund. The manager makes investment decisions for each account, including the Fund, based on the investment objectives, policies, practices, benchmarks, cash flows, tax, and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that account. Consequently, the manager may purchase or sell securities, including initial public offerings (IPOs), for one account and not another account, and the performance of securities purchased for one account may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other accounts. Alternatively, these accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to Wellington’s share of the Fund, and thus the accounts may have similar—and in some cases nearly identical—objectives, strategies, and/or holdings. A manager or other investment professional at Wellington may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of the investments in the Fund or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for the Fund, both of which have the potential to adversely impact the Fund depending on market conditions.

Ownership of Fund Shares

The following table shows the dollar range of each portfolio manager's beneficial ownership of shares of the Funds as of March 31, 2021:

Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned			
	Equity Allocation Fund	Municipal Bond Fund	Defensive Allocation Fund	Taxable Bond Fund
John Allen	\$100,001-\$500,000	NONE	\$100,001-\$500,000	\$10,001-\$50,000
Marc Castellani	\$10,001-\$50,000	NONE	\$10,001-\$50,000	NONE
Ran Leshem	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Robert Tymoczko	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Brian Ko	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
John V. Miller	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Paul L. Brennan	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Stephen Candido	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Robert Miller	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Nicholas Venditti	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Terry J. Goode	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
John A. Boselli	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Principal Underwriter

UMB Distribution Services, LLC, located at 235 West Galena St., Milwaukee, WI 53212, serves as the Trust's principal underwriter. Shares of the Funds are distributed on a continuous basis at their current NAV per share, without imposition of any front-end or contingent deferred sales charge, by the principal underwriter.

Transfer Agent

UMB Fund Services, Inc., located at 235 West Galena St., Milwaukee, WI 53212, serves as the Trust's transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent. Shareholders of the Trust may contact the transfer agent with any questions regarding their transactions in shares of the Trust and account balances.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP, located at 555 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53202, is the independent registered public accounting firm of the Trust and is responsible for conducting the annual audit of the financial statements of the Trust. The selection of the independent registered public accounting firm is approved annually by the Board.

Custodian and Fund Accounting Agent

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPMorgan”), located at Seaport Center, 70 Fargo Street, Boston, MA 02210-1950, serves as custodian of the Trust’s assets and is responsible for maintaining custody of the Funds’ cash and investments and retaining subcustodians, including in connection with the custody of foreign securities. Cash held by the custodian, the amount of which may at times be substantial, is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to the amount of available insurance coverage limits. JPMorgan also serves as the Trust’s fund accounting agent and provides various accounting services necessary for the operations of the Trust including the maintenance of the fund’s general ledger and the determination of NAV.

Administrator

UMB Fund Services, Inc., located at 235 West Galena St., Milwaukee, WI 53212, serves as the Trust’s administrator and provides various administrative and accounting services necessary for the operations of the Trust including supervising the maintenance of the fund’s general ledger, the preparation of the fund’s financial statements, the payment of dividends and other distributions to shareholders; and preparing specified financial, tax, and other reports. The Trust pays the administrator an annual fee based on the Funds’ average net assets. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund paid the administrator \$325,710, \$333,162, \$324,701, and \$63,828, respectively.

Securities Lending

The Equity Allocation Fund participates in a securities lending program, providing for the lending of equity securities to qualified brokers, in exchange for the opportunity to earn additional income for participation. The Fund pays a portion of the net revenue earned on securities lending activities to its securities lending agent, JPMorgan.

Under the securities lending program, the Equity Allocation Fund receives collateral in return for the securities and records a corresponding payable for collateral due to the respective broker. Collateral received consists of either cash or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or common stock listed on certain indices. The amount of collateral received is maintained at a minimum level of 102% of the prior day’s market value of the securities loaned, plus any accrued interest. Cash collateral is reinvested in short-term securities, including repurchase agreements, commercial paper, master notes, floating rate corporate notes and money market funds.

The dollar amounts of income and fees/compensation related to securities lending activities of the Equity Allocation Fund for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021 were as follows:

Gross Income (including collateral reinvestment)	Revenue Split	Cash collateral management services fees	Administrative and Indemnification fees	Rebates to (from) borrowers	Other fees	Aggregate Fees	Net income from securities lending activities
\$54,762	\$32,675	\$-	\$-	\$(54,213)	\$-	\$(21,538)	\$76,300

Legal Counsel

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004, serves as counsel to the Trust.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

NAV is determined as of the regularly scheduled close of normal trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) each day the NYSE is open, except that no computation need be made on a day on which no orders to purchase or redeem shares have been received. The NYSE currently observes the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day (third Monday in January), Presidents Day (third Monday in February), Good Friday (Friday before Easter), Memorial Day (last Monday in May), Independence Day, Labor Day (first Monday in September), Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November), and Christmas Day.

NAV per share is computed by dividing the value of a Fund's net assets (*i.e.*, the value of its assets less its liabilities) by the total number of the Fund's shares outstanding. In computing NAV, securities are valued at market value as of the close of trading on each business day when the NYSE is open. Securities, other than stock options, listed on the NYSE or other exchanges are valued on the basis of the last reported sale price on the exchange on which they are primarily traded. However, if the last sale price on the NYSE is different from the last sale price on any other exchange, the NYSE price will be used. If there are no sales on that day, then the securities are valued at the bid price on the NYSE or other primary exchange for that day. Securities traded in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market are valued on the basis of the last sales price as reported by NASDAQ[®]. If there are no sales on that day, then the securities are valued at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices as reported by NASDAQ[®]. Stock options and stock index options traded on national securities exchanges or on NASDAQ[®] are valued at the mean between the latest bid and asked prices for such options. Securities for which market quotations are not readily available and other assets are valued at fair value as determined pursuant to procedures adopted in good faith by the Board. A pricing service may be used to determine the fair value of securities held by the Fund. Any such service might value the investments based on methods that include consideration of yields or prices of securities of comparable quality, coupon, maturity, and type; indications as to values from dealers; and general market conditions. The service may also employ electronic data-processing techniques, a matrix system, or both to determine valuation. The Board will review and monitor the methods such services use to assure itself that securities are valued at their fair values.

The values of securities held by the Fund and other assets used in computing NAV are determined as of the time at which trading in such securities is completed each day. That time, in the case of foreign securities, generally occurs at various times before the close of the NYSE. Trading in securities listed on foreign securities exchanges will be valued at the last sale or, if no sales are reported, at the bid price as of the close of the exchange, subject to possible adjustment as described in the Prospectus. Foreign currency exchange rates are also generally determined before the close of the NYSE. On occasion, the values of such securities and exchange rates may be affected by events occurring between the time as of which determinations of such values or exchange rates are made and the close of the NYSE. When such events materially affect the value of securities held by the Fund or its liabilities, such securities and liabilities will be valued at fair value in accordance with procedures adopted in good faith by the Board. The values of any assets and liabilities initially expressed in foreign currencies will be converted to U.S. dollars based on exchange rates supplied by a quotation service.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Trust has adopted policies and procedures regarding disclosure of portfolio holdings information (the "Disclosure Policy"). The Disclosure Policy applies to the Trust and the Adviser, sub-advisers, and other service providers involved in the administration, operation, or custody of the Fund (collectively, the "Service Providers"). Pursuant to the Disclosure Policy, non-public information concerning the Fund's portfolio holdings may be disclosed to its Service Providers only if such disclosure

is consistent with the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws and the fiduciary duties owed by the Fund and the Adviser and sub-advisers to the Fund's shareholders.

The Trust discloses its portfolio holdings in regulatory filings, including shareholder reports, reports on Form N-Q, and such other filings, reports or disclosure documents as may be required by law. The Trust may in the future post its portfolio holdings on a monthly basis to a website. The Adviser, along with the Trust's administrator, is responsible for disclosure of portfolio holdings to Service Providers (which may also include auditing services, proxy voting and other services, such as disclosure to a rating or ranking organization). To ensure that the disclosure of the Trust's portfolio holdings is in the best interests of shareholders, and to avoid any potential or actual conflicts of interest with Service Providers, the disclosure of the Trust's portfolio holdings for a legitimate business purpose will be approved by the Board in advance of the disclosure, other than with respect to disclosure to existing Service Providers in connection with their provision of services to the Trust. In the event that the Trust or a Service Provider discloses the Trust's portfolio holdings to a selected third-party for a legitimate business purpose prior to the release of the Trust's portfolio holdings to the public, such third party shall be required to execute a confidentiality agreement that, among other things, prohibits trading on such information.

The Funds and their Service Providers may not receive compensation or any other consideration (which includes any agreement to maintain assets in the Fund or in other investment companies or accounts managed by the Adviser, a sub-adviser, or any affiliated person of the Adviser or sub-adviser) in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information of the Funds. The Funds' Disclosure Policy is implemented and overseen by the Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust, subject to the oversight of the Board. Periodic reports regarding these procedures will be provided to the Board. Portfolio holdings information will be deemed public when it has been posted to the Funds' public website or in periodic regulatory filings on the SEC's website (www.sec.gov).

All portfolio holdings information that has not been disseminated in a manner making it available to investors generally is considered non-public portfolio holdings information for the purposes of the Disclosure Policy. Pursuant to the Disclosure Policy, the Fund or its Service Providers may disclose non-public portfolio holdings information to certain third parties who fall within pre-authorized categories on a daily basis, with no lag time unless otherwise specified below. These third parties include: (i) the Fund's Service Providers and others who need access to such information in the performance of their contractual or other duties and responsibilities to the Fund (e.g., custodians, accountants, the Adviser, sub-advisers, administrators, attorneys, officers and Trustees) and who are subject to duties of confidentiality imposed by law or contract; (ii) brokers who execute trades for the Fund; (iii) evaluation service providers; and (iv) shareholders requesting in-kind redemptions.

TAX INFORMATION

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the tax section in the Funds' Prospectus. In addition, the following is only a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations that generally affect the Funds and their shareholders. No attempt is made to present a comprehensive explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectus is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations, including their state, local, and foreign tax liabilities.

The following general discussion of certain federal income tax consequences is based on the Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company

Each Fund is treated as a separate entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify to be treated as a regulated investment company (a “RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code. If so qualified, each Fund will generally not be subject to federal income taxes on that part of its net investment income and net capital gains (the excess of the Fund’s net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) that it timely distributes to its shareholders.

Certain federal income and excise taxes would be imposed on a Fund if it fails to make certain required distributions of its income to shareholders. The Funds intend, however, to make distributions in a manner that will avoid the imposition of any such taxes. If, however, for any taxable year a Fund fails to qualify for treatment as a RIC, such Fund would be subject to federal corporate income tax on its taxable income. To qualify for such tax treatment, a Fund, among other things, must generally (a) make distributions to shareholders each year in a timely manner at least equal to the sum of (1) 90% of its “investment company taxable income” as defined in the Code (computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction) and (2) 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any, (b) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments received with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, other income derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (generally, publicly traded partnerships other than those where at least 90% of their gross income is gross income that would otherwise be qualifying gross income for a RIC) (the “Qualifying Income Test”); and (c) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of each taxable year (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the Fund’s total assets and to not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, the securities (other than securities of other RICs) of any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Asset Test”).

If a Fund qualifies as a RIC and meets the distribution requirement described above, but chooses to retain some portion of its taxable income or gains, it generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (currently 21%) on the amount retained. A Fund may designate certain amounts retained as undistributed net capital gain in a notice to its shareholders, who (i) will be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their proportionate shares of the undistributed amount so designated, (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the income tax paid by the Fund on that undistributed amount against their federal income tax liabilities and to claim refunds to the extent such credits exceed their liabilities, and (iii) will be entitled to increase their tax basis, for federal income tax purposes, in their shares by an amount equal to the excess of the amount of undistributed net capital gain included in their respective income over their respective income tax credits. Each Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. A Fund therefore is considered to be a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described herein. Losses in one Fund do not offset gains in another and the requirements (other than certain organizational requirements) for qualifying RIC status are determined at the Fund level rather than at the Trust level.

If a Fund fails to satisfy the Qualifying Income or Asset Tests in any taxable year, such Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief

is provided for certain *de minimis* failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund corrects the failure within a specified period. If a Fund fails to maintain qualification as a RIC for a tax year, and the relief provisions are not available, such Fund will be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (currently 21%) without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In such case, its shareholders would be taxed as if they received ordinary dividends, although corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends received deduction (subject to certain limitations) and individuals may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified dividend income. In addition, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Fund is permitted to carry forward indefinitely a net capital loss to offset its capital gains, if any, in years following the year of the loss. To the extent subsequent capital gains are offset by such losses, they will not result in U.S. federal income tax liability to the Fund and may not be distributed as capital gains to shareholders. Generally, the Fund may not carry forward any losses other than net capital losses. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may elect to treat certain losses as though they were incurred on the first day of the taxable year immediately following the taxable year in which they were actually incurred.

If a Fund has a net capital loss for a taxable year, the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. The carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if a Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Code.

Notwithstanding the distribution requirement described above, which generally only requires the Funds to distribute at least the sum of 90% of its annual investment company taxable income and the excess of its exempt interest income (but does not require any minimum distribution of net capital gain), a Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax to the extent it fails to distribute by the end of any calendar year at least the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for that year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income (the excess of short- and long-term capital gain over short- and long-term capital loss) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of that year (including any retained amount from the prior calendar year on which a Fund paid no federal income tax). The Fund intends to make sufficient distributions in a timely manner to avoid liability for the federal excise tax, but can make no assurances that all such tax will be completely eliminated. The Funds may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate portfolio investments in order to make sufficient distributions to avoid federal income or excise tax liability when the investment adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so, and liquidation of investments in such circumstances may affect the ability of the Funds to satisfy the requirement for qualification as a RIC.

Federal Income Tax Treatment of Dividends and Distributions

Shareholders subject to federal income taxation will generally have to pay any applicable federal income taxes on the dividends and capital gains distributions they receive from a Fund, whether paid in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund. Dividends and capital gains distributions may also be subject to applicable state and local taxes. Dividends derived from net investment income or net realized short-term capital gains generally will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income for federal income tax purposes, although under certain circumstances dividends may be treated as qualified dividend income, as described below. Distributions by the Funds of their net capital gains that are reported as capital gain dividends by the Funds will be taxable to individual shareholders as long-term capital gains, currently set at a maximum rate of 20% regardless of how long shareholders have held their shares of the Fund.

Distributions paid in January, but declared by a Fund in October, November or December of the previous year may be taxable to you in the previous year. In addition, certain distributions made after the close of a taxable year of a Fund may be “spilled back” and treated for certain purposes as paid by the Fund during such taxable year. In such case, shareholders generally will be treated as having received such dividends in the taxable year in which the distributions were actually made. For purposes of calculating the amount of a RIC’s undistributed income and gain subject to the 4% excise tax described above, such “spilled back” dividends are treated as paid by the RIC when they are actually paid.

Depending on the composition of a Fund’s income, the entire amount or a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund from net investment income may be reported as “qualified dividend income,” which is taxable to individual shareholders at long-term capital gains rates, provided that certain holding-period requirements are met. In general, dividend income of the Fund distributed to shareholders may be reported as qualified dividend income to the extent that the Fund’s income consists of qualified dividend income. If 95% or more of the Fund’s gross income (calculated without taking into account net capital gain derived from sales or other dispositions of stock or securities) consists of qualified dividend income, the Fund may report all distributions of such income as qualified dividend income. In general, qualified dividend income includes dividends paid by U.S. corporations and certain foreign corporations. However, the lower tax rate will apply only if the individual shareholder holds shares in the Fund, and the Fund holds shares in the dividend-paying corporation, at least 61 days during a prescribed period. The prescribed period is the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the shareholder or the Fund, as the case may be, becomes entitled to receive the dividend. In determining the holding period for this purpose, any period during which the recipient’s risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales, or similar transactions is not counted. In addition, an individual shareholder would not benefit to the extent that he or she is obligated (e.g., pursuant to a short sale or securities lending arrangement) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Distributions that the Funds receive from an ETF or an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such ETF, underlying fund or REIT. A Fund’s investment strategies may significantly limit its ability to make distributions eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Depending on the composition of a Fund’s income, the entire amount or a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund from net investment income may qualify for the dividends received deduction allowable to qualifying U.S. corporate shareholders (the “dividends received deduction”). In general, dividend income of a Fund distributed to qualifying corporate shareholders will be eligible for the dividends received deduction only to the extent that the Fund’s income consists of dividends paid by U.S. corporations. However, a corporate shareholder’s dividends received deduction will be disallowed unless it holds shares in the Fund, and the Fund holds shares in the dividend-paying corporation, at least 46 days during the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the date on which the shareholder or the Fund, as the case may be, becomes entitled to receive the dividend. Certain preferred stock must have a holding period of at least 91 days during the 181-day period beginning on the date that is 90 days before the date on which the stock becomes ex-dividend as to that dividend in order to be eligible. In determining the holding period for this purpose, any period during which the recipient’s risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales, or similar transactions is not counted. In addition, a corporate shareholder would not benefit to the extent that it is obligated (e.g., pursuant to a short sale) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Furthermore, the dividends received deduction will be disallowed to the extent that a corporate shareholder’s investment in shares of the Fund, or the Fund’s investment in the shares of the dividend-paying corporation, is financed with indebtedness. A Fund’s investment strategies may limit its ability to make distributions eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

Distributions in excess of a Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) your tax basis in the shares, and any such

amount in excess of that basis will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of shares. A taxable shareholder may wish to avoid investing in a Fund shortly before a distribution, because the distribution will generally be taxable even though it may economically represent a return of a portion of the shareholder's investment.

Each year, shareholders of the Fund will be sent information on dividends and capital gains distributions for tax purposes, including information as to the portion eligible for treatment as ordinary income, the portion taxable as long-term capital gains, the amount of dividends that are reported as qualified dividend income, and the amount of dividends eligible for the dividends received deduction available for corporations.

Municipal Bond Fund

The Code permits tax-exempt interest received by the Municipal Bond Fund to flow through as tax-exempt "exempt-interest dividends" to the Fund's shareholders, provided that the Fund qualifies as a RIC and at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of each quarter of its taxable year consists of tax-exempt obligations, i.e., obligations that pay interest excluded from gross income under Section 103(a) of the Code. Provided that the Municipal Bond Fund satisfies the aforementioned tests, the part of the Municipal Bond Fund's net investment income which is attributable to interest from tax-exempt obligations and which is distributed to shareholders will be reported by the Fund as an "exempt-interest dividend" under the Code. Exempt-interest dividends are excluded from a shareholder's gross income under the Code but are nevertheless required to be reported on the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax return. That portion of the Municipal Bond Fund's dividends and distributions not reported as exempt-interest dividends will be taxable as described below. Since the Municipal Bond Fund invests primarily in sources that do not pay dividends, it is not expected that the distributions paid by the Municipal Bond Fund will qualify for either the dividends received deduction for corporations or any favorable U.S. federal income tax rate available to non-corporate shareholders on "qualified dividend income".

Exempt-interest dividends derived from interest on certain "private activity bonds" will generally be items of tax preference, which increase alternative minimum taxable income for taxpayers that are subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax. Bonds issued in 2009 or 2010 generally will not be treated as private activity bonds and interest earned on such bonds generally will not be treated as an item of tax preference. Interest paid on a municipal bond issued after December 31, 2017 to advance or refund another municipal bond is subject to federal income tax.

Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued by a shareholder to purchase or carry shares of the Municipal Bond Fund will not be deductible for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent it is deemed under the Code and applicable regulations to relate to exempt-interest dividends received from the Municipal Bond Fund. The Municipal Bond Fund may not be an appropriate investment for persons who are "substantial users" of facilities financed by industrial revenue or private activity bonds or persons related to substantial users. Shareholders receiving social security or certain railroad retirement benefits may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of such benefits as a result of receiving exempt-interest dividends paid by the Municipal Bond Fund.

The Municipal Bond Fund may invest a portion of its portfolio in taxable obligations and may engage in transactions generating gain or income that is not tax-exempt, e.g., the Municipal Bond Fund may purchase and sell non-municipal securities, sell or lend portfolio securities, enter into repurchase agreements, dispose of rights to when-issued securities prior to issuance, acquire debt obligations at a market discount, acquire certain stripped tax-exempt obligations or enter into options and futures transactions. The Municipal Bond Fund's distributions of such gain or income will not be "exempt-interest dividends" and accordingly will be taxable.

Sales, Exchanges or Redemptions

A sale, exchange, or redemption of the shares of a Fund will generally result in the recognition of any gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. In general, if Fund shares are sold, exchanged, or redeemed, the shareholder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and the shareholder's adjusted basis in the shares. Such gain or loss generally will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares were held for more than twelve months and otherwise will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. Any loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares of the Fund held for six months or less will be treated for U.S. federal tax purposes as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amount of capital gains distributions the shareholder receives with respect to such shares (including any amounts credited to the shareholder as undistributed capital gains). In addition, any loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares of the Municipal Bond Fund held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent of any amount of exempt-interest dividends the shareholder receives with respect to such shares. For purposes of determining whether shares in the Fund have been held for six months or less, a shareholder's holding period is suspended for any periods during which the shareholder's risk of loss is diminished as a result of holding one or more other positions in substantially similar or related property, or through certain options or short sales.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% tax on their "net investment income", including interest, dividends and capital gains (including any capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund). "Net investment income" does not include distributions of exempt-interest. This tax is also applicable to certain estates and trusts.

The Funds (or their administrative agents) are generally required to report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders cost basis and holding period information for Fund shares. For each sale of its shares, each Fund will permit shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average cost basis method. In the absence of an election, each Fund will use the FIFO (first in, first out) method as the default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by a shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of a Fund's shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how the cost basis reporting rules apply to them. Shareholders also should carefully review any cost basis information provided to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

Tax Treatment of Complex Securities

The Funds may invest in complex securities. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex rules. These rules could affect a Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC, affect whether income, gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary or capital, accelerate the recognition of income to a Fund and/or defer a Fund's ability to recognize losses. In turn, these rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by the Fund. These provisions also may require a Fund to mark to market certain types of positions in its portfolio (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out) which may cause the Fund to recognize income without the Fund receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts sufficient to enable the Fund to satisfy the RIC distribution requirements for avoiding income and excise taxes. Each Fund intends to monitor its transactions, intends to make appropriate tax elections, and intends to make appropriate entries in its books and records to mitigate the effect of these rules and preserve the Fund's qualification for treatment as a RIC.

Certain derivative investment by the Funds, such as exchange-traded and OTC derivatives may not produce qualifying income for purposes of the “Qualifying Income Test” described above, which must be met in order for a Fund to maintain its status as a RIC under the Code. In addition, the determination of the value and the identity of the issuer of such derivative investments are often unclear for purposes of the “Asset Test” described above. The Funds intend to carefully monitor such investments to ensure that any non-qualifying income does not exceed permissible limits and to ensure that they are adequately diversified under the Asset Test. The Funds, however, may not be able to accurately predict the non-qualifying income from these investments and there are no assurances that the IRS will agree with the Funds’ determination of the “Asset Test” with respect to such derivatives.

Each Fund is required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures and options contracts subject to section 1256 of the Code (“Section 1256 Contracts”) as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Gain or loss from Section 1256 Contracts on broad-based indexes required to be marked to market will be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders. A Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on Section 1256 Contracts to the extent of any unrecognized gains on offsetting positions held by the Fund. These provisions may also require the Funds to mark-to-market certain types of positions in their portfolios (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out), which may cause a Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the distribution requirement described above and for avoiding the excise tax discussed above. Accordingly, in order to avoid certain income and excise taxes, a Fund may be required to liquidate its investments at a time when the investment adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

Offsetting positions held by a Fund involving certain derivative instruments, such as options, forwards, and futures, as well as its long and short positions in portfolio securities, may be considered to constitute “straddles” for federal income tax purposes. In general, straddles are subject to certain rules that may affect the amount, character and timing of a Fund’s gains and losses with respect to the straddle positions by requiring, among other things, that: (1) any loss realized on disposition of one position of a straddle may not be recognized to the extent that the Fund has unrealized gains with respect to the other positions in straddle; (2) the Fund’s holding period in straddle positions be suspended while the straddle exists (possibly resulting in a gain being treated as short-term rather than long-term capital gain); (3) the losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that are part of a mixed straddle and are non-Section 1256 Contracts be treated as 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital loss; (4) losses recognized with respect to certain straddle positions that would otherwise constitute short-term capital losses be treated as long-term capital losses; and (5) the deduction of interest and carrying charges attributable to certain straddle positions may be deferred. Various elections are available to the Funds, which may mitigate the effects of the straddle rules, particularly with respect to mixed straddles.

In general, the straddle rules described above do not apply to any straddles held by a Fund if all of the offsetting positions consist of Section 1256 Contracts. The straddle rules described above also do not apply if all the offsetting positions making up a straddle consist of one or more “qualified covered call options” and the stock to be purchased under the options and the straddle is not part of a larger straddle. A qualified covered call option is generally any option granted by a Fund to purchase stock it holds (or stock it acquires in connection with granting the option) if, among other things, (1) the option is traded on a national securities exchange that is registered with the SEC or other market the IRS determined has rules adequate to carry out the purposes of the applicable Code provision, (2) the option is granted more than 30 days before it expires, (3) the option is not a “deep-in-the-money option,” (4) such option is not granted by an options dealer in connection with the dealer’s activity of dealing in options, and (5) gain or loss with respect to the option is not ordinary income or loss. In addition, the straddle rules could cause distributions

from a Fund that would otherwise constitute “qualified dividend income” or qualify for the dividends received deduction to fail to satisfy the applicable holding period requirements.

To the extent a Fund writes options that are not Section 1256 Contracts, the amount of the premium received by the Fund for writing such options is likely to be entirely short-term capital gain to the Fund. In addition, if such an option is closed by a Fund, any gain or loss realized by the Fund as a result of closing the transaction will also generally be short-term capital gain or loss. If such an option is exercised any gain or loss realized by the Fund upon the sale of the underlying security pursuant to such exercise will generally be short-term or long-term capital gain or loss to the Fund depending on the Fund’s holding period for the underlying security.

If a Fund enters into a “constructive sale” of any appreciated financial position in its portfolio, the Fund will be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and must recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to that position. A constructive sale of an appreciated financial position occurs when a Fund enters into certain offsetting transactions with respect to the same or substantially identical property, including, but not limited to: (i) a short sale; (ii) an offsetting notional principal contract; (iii) a futures or forward contract; or (iv) other transactions identified in future Treasury Regulations. The character of the gain from constructive sales will depend upon a Fund’s holding period in the appreciated financial position. Losses realized from a sale of a position that was previously the subject of a constructive sale will be recognized when the position is subsequently disposed of. The character of such losses will depend upon a Fund’s holding period in the position beginning with the date the constructive sale was deemed to have occurred and the application of various loss deferral provisions in the Code. Constructive sale treatment does not apply to certain closed transactions, including if such a transaction is closed on or before the 30th day after the close of a Fund’s taxable year and the Fund holds the appreciated financial position unhedged throughout the 60-day period beginning with the day such transaction was closed.

With respect to investments in STRIPS, treasury receipts, and other zero coupon securities which are sold at original issue discount and thus do not make periodic cash interest payments, a Fund will be required to include as part of its current income the imputed interest on such obligations even though the Fund has not received any interest payments on such obligations during that period. Because each Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income to its shareholders, a Fund may have to sell Fund securities to distribute such imputed income which may occur at a time when the Adviser would not have chosen to sell such securities and which may result in taxable gain or loss.

Any market discount recognized on a bond is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below redemption value or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. Absent an election by a Fund to include the market discount in income as it accrues, gain on the Fund’s disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain to the extent of the accrued market discount.

A Fund may invest in inflation-linked debt securities. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked debt security will be original interest discount, which is taxable as ordinary income and is required to be distributed, even though the Fund will not receive the principal, including any increase thereto, until maturity. As noted above, if a Fund invests in such securities it may be required to liquidate other investments, including at times when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements and to eliminate any possible taxation at the Fund level.

If a Fund acquires an equity interest in certain foreign corporations (i) that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties, or capital gains) or (ii) where at least 50% of the corporation’s assets (computed based on average fair market value) either produce or are held for the production of passive income (“PFICs”), the Fund could be subject

to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on “excess distributions” received from such companies or on gain from the sale of stock in such companies, even if all income or gain actually received by the Fund is timely distributed to its shareholders. A Fund would not be able to pass through to its shareholders any credit or deduction for such a tax. A “qualified electing fund” (“QEF”) election or a “mark to market” election may be available that would ameliorate these adverse tax consequences, but such elections could require the Fund to recognize taxable income or gain (subject to the distribution requirements applicable to RICs, as described above) without the concurrent receipt of cash. In order to satisfy the distribution requirements and avoid a tax on the Fund, the Fund may be required to liquidate portfolio securities that it might otherwise have continued to hold, potentially resulting in additional taxable gain or loss to the Fund. Gains from the sale of stock of PFICs may also be treated as ordinary income. In order for the Fund to make a qualified electing fund election with respect to a PFIC, the PFIC would have to agree to provide certain tax information to the Fund on an annual basis, which it might not agree to do. The Funds may limit and/or manage their holdings in PFICs to limit their tax liability or maximize its returns from these investments. A Fund’s income attributable to its investment in a PFIC that the Fund has elected to treat as a QEF is “qualifying income” to the Fund to the extent such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, regardless of whether the PFIC makes a distribution equal to the amount included in income by the Fund.

Under Section 988 of the Code, gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in exchange rates which occur between the time the Fund accrues income or other receivables or accrues expenses or other liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and the time the Fund actually collects such income or receivables or pays such expenses or liabilities generally are treated as ordinary income or loss. Similarly, on disposition of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency and on disposition of certain other financial instruments (such as forward currency contracts and currency swaps), gains or losses attributable to fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency between the date of acquisition of the security or contract and the date of settlement or disposition are also treated as ordinary gain or loss. The gains and losses may increase or decrease the amount of the Fund’s income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income. The Fund may elect out of the application of Section 988 of the Code with respect to the tax treatment of each of its foreign currency forward contracts to the extent that (i) such contract is a capital asset in the hands of the Fund and is not part of a straddle transaction and (ii) the Fund makes an election by the close of the day the contract is entered into to treat the gain or loss attributable to such contract as capital gain or loss.

The U.S. Treasury Department has authority to issue regulations that would exclude foreign currency gains from the Qualifying Income Requirement described above if such gains are not directly related to the Fund’s business of investing in stock or securities (or options and futures with respect to stock or securities). Accordingly, regulations may be issued in the future that could treat some or all of the Fund’s non-U.S. currency gains as non-qualifying income, thereby potentially jeopardizing the Fund’s status as a RIC for all years to which the regulations are applicable.

In general, for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test described above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by a Fund. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (generally, a partnership (i) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, (ii) that derives at least 90% of its income from the passive income sources specified in Code section 7704(d), and (iii) that generally derives less than 90% of its income from the same sources as described in the Qualifying Income Test) will be treated as qualifying income. In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

A Fund may invest in certain MLPs which may be treated as “qualified publicly traded partnerships.” Income from qualified publicly traded partnerships is qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test, but a Fund’s investment in one or more of such “qualified publicly traded partnerships” is limited under the Asset Test to no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets. The Funds will monitor their investments in such qualified publicly traded partnerships in order to ensure compliance with the Qualifying Income and Asset Tests. MLPs and other partnerships that the Funds may invest in will deliver Schedules K-1 to the Funds to report their share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the MLP or other partnership. These Schedules K-1 may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that a Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement.

“Qualified publicly traded partnership income” within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(5) of the Code is eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Qualified publicly traded partnership income is generally income of a “publicly traded partnership” that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity’s trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. A “publicly traded partnership” for purposes of this deduction is not necessarily the same as a “qualified publicly traded partnership” as defined for the purpose of the immediately preceding paragraphs. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Code does not contain a provision permitting RICs, such as the Funds, to pass the special character of this income through to their shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate “qualified publicly traded partnership income” will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. It is uncertain whether future technical corrections or administrative guidance will address this issue to enable the Funds to pass through the special character of “qualified publicly traded partnership income” to shareholders.

A Fund may invest in REITs. Investments in REIT equity securities may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund’s investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in a Fund’s receipt of cash in excess of the REIT’s earnings; if a Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to such Fund’s shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If a REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the REIT’s current and accumulated earnings and profits.

“Qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) are eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by such Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days

of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Funds until after the time that the Funds issue a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, a Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

Foreign Taxes

Dividends and interest a Fund receives on foreign investments may give rise to income withholding or other taxes imposed by foreign countries and U.S. possessions that would reduce the yield on the Fund's stock or securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Foreign countries generally do not impose taxes on capital gains with respect to investments by foreign investors.

If more than 50% of a Fund's total assets at the close of any taxable year consist of stock or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to pass through to its shareholders their pro rata shares of qualified foreign taxes paid by the Fund for that taxable year. If the Fund so elects, shareholders would be required to include a proportionate shares of those taxes in gross income as foreign taxes paid by them, and as described below may be entitled to a tax deduction for such taxes or a tax credit, subject to a holding period requirement and other limitations under the Code.

Qualified foreign taxes generally include taxes that would be treated as income taxes under U.S. tax regulations but do not include most other taxes, such as stamp taxes, securities transaction taxes, and similar taxes. If a Fund makes the election described above, shareholders may deduct their pro rata portion of qualified foreign taxes paid by the Fund for that taxable year in computing their income subject to U.S. federal income taxation or, alternatively, claim them as credits, subject to applicable limitations under the Code, against their U.S. federal income taxes. Shareholders who do not itemize deductions for U.S. federal income tax purposes will not, however, be able to deduct their pro rata portion of qualified foreign taxes paid by the Fund, although such shareholders will be required to include their shares of such taxes in gross income if the Fund makes the election described above. No deduction for such taxes will be permitted to individuals in computing their alternative minimum tax liability.

If a Fund makes this election and a shareholder chooses to take a credit for the foreign taxes deemed paid by such shareholder, the amount of the credit that may be claimed in any year may not exceed the same proportion of the U.S. tax against which such credit is taken that the shareholder's taxable income from foreign sources (but not in excess of the shareholder's entire taxable income) bears to his entire taxable income. For this purpose, long-term and short-term capital gains a Fund realizes and distributes to shareholders will generally not be treated as income from foreign sources in their hands, nor will distributions of certain foreign currency gains or of any other income realized by the Fund that is deemed, under the Code, to be U.S.-source income in the hands of the Fund. This foreign tax credit limitation may also be applied separately to certain specific categories of foreign-source income and the related foreign taxes. As a result of these rules, which may have different effects depending upon each shareholder's particular tax situation, certain shareholders may not be able to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund. Shareholders who are not liable for U.S. federal

income taxes, including tax-exempt shareholders, will ordinarily not benefit from this election. If the Fund does make the election, it will provide required tax information to shareholders. The Fund generally may deduct any foreign taxes that are not passed through to its shareholders in computing its income available for distribution to shareholders to satisfy applicable tax distribution requirements.

Foreign tax credits, if any, received by a Fund as a result of an investment in another RIC (including an ETF which is taxable as a RIC) will not be passed through to you unless the Fund qualifies as a “qualified fund-of-funds” under the Code. If a Fund is a “qualified fund-of-funds” it will be eligible to file an election with the IRS that will enable the Fund to pass along these foreign tax credits to its shareholders. A Fund will be treated as a “qualified fund-of-funds” under the Code if at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets (at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year) is represented by interests in other RICs.

Backup Withholding

Federal regulations generally require a Fund to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a “backup withholding” tax with respect to reportable payments, including dividends, distributions from net capital gains, and the proceeds of any redemption paid to a shareholder if such shareholder fails to certify on IRS Form W-9, IRS Form W-8BEN, or other applicable form either that the Taxpayer Identification Number (“TIN”) furnished to the Fund is correct or that such shareholder has not received notice from the IRS of being subject to backup withholding. Furthermore, the IRS may notify a Fund to institute backup withholding if the IRS determines that a shareholder’s TIN is incorrect or if a shareholder has failed to properly report taxable dividends or interest on a federal tax return. A TIN is either the Social Security number or employer identification number of the record owner of the account. Any tax withheld as a result of backup withholding does not constitute an additional tax and may be claimed as a credit on the record owner’s timely filed federal income tax return. The backup withholding rate is currently 24%.

Foreign Shareholders

Foreign shareholders are generally subject to a 30% withholding tax, unless reduced or eliminated by treaty, on amounts treated as ordinary dividends from a Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that have been subject to this (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax. Other rules may apply to foreign shareholders whose income from the Fund is effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business. Such investors should consult with their own advisers regarding those rules. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Gains realized by foreign shareholders from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year.

Under legislation general known as “FATCA” (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), unless certain foreign entities that hold Fund shares comply with IRS requirements that will generally require them to report information regarding U.S. persons investing in, or holding accounts with, such entities, a 30% withholding tax may apply to Fund distributions payable to such entities. In general, no such withholding will be required with respect to a U.S. person or non-U.S. person that timely provides the certifications required by a Fund or their agent on a valid IRS Form W-9 or applicable series of IRS Form W-8, respectively. Shareholders potentially subject to withholding include foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”), such as non-U.S. investment funds, and non-financial foreign entities (“NFFEs”). To avoid withholding under FATCA, an FFI generally must enter into an information sharing agreement with the IRS in which it agrees to report certain identifying information (including name, address, and taxpayer identification

number) with respect to its U.S. account holders (which, in the case of an entity shareholder, may include its direct and indirect U.S. owners), and an NFFE generally must identify and provide other required information to the Funds or other withholding agent regarding its U.S. owners, if any. Such non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

A non-U.S. entity that invests in a Fund will need to provide such Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity's status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. Non-U.S. investors in the Funds should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k)s, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Tax-exempt entities are not permitted to offset losses from one trade or business against the income or gain of another trade or business. Certain net losses incurred prior to January 1, 2018 are permitted to offset gain and income created by an unrelated trade or business, if otherwise available. Under current law, the Funds generally serve to block UBTI from being realized by their tax-exempt shareholders. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, the tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of an investment in a Fund where, for example: (i) the Fund invests in residual interests of Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits ("REMICs"), (ii) the Fund invests in a REIT that is a taxable mortgage pool ("TMP") or that has a subsidiary that is a TMP or that invests in the residual interest of a REMIC, or (iii) shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of section 514(b) of the Code. Charitable remainder trusts are subject to special rules and should consult their tax advisor. The IRS has issued guidance with respect to these issues and prospective shareholders, especially charitable remainder trusts, are strongly encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding these issues.

The Funds' shares held in a tax-qualified retirement account will generally not be subject to federal taxation on income and capital gains distributions from a Fund until a shareholder begins receiving payments from their retirement account. Because each shareholder's tax situation is different, shareholders should consult their tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Funds.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations

Under United States Treasury regulations, generally, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to a Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder, or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, in any single taxable year (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. In addition, significant penalties may be imposed for the failure to comply with the reporting requirements. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

State Taxes

Rules of state and local taxation of dividend and capital gains distributions from RICs often differ from the rules for federal income taxation described above. Distributions by any Fund to shareholders and the ownership of shares may be subject to state and local taxes. It is expected that no Fund will be liable for any corporate tax in Delaware if it qualifies as a RIC for federal income tax purposes.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by a Fund. Investment in Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae securities, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities do not generally qualify for such tax-free treatment.

The foregoing discussion regarding federal and state income taxation is for general information only. It is based on tax laws and regulations as in effect on the date of this SAI and is subject to change by legislative or administrative action. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers concerning the federal, state, local, and foreign tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

Subject to the general supervision of the Board, the Adviser and sub-advisers are responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities for the Funds, the selection of brokers and dealers to effect the transactions, and the negotiation of brokerage commissions, if any. Purchases and sales of securities on a stock exchange are effected through brokers who charge a commission for their services. In the OTC market, securities are generally traded on a "net" basis, with dealers acting as principal for their own accounts without a stated commission, although the price of the security usually includes a profit to the dealer. In underwritten offerings, securities are purchased at a fixed price, which includes an amount of compensation to the underwriter, generally referred to as the underwriter's concession or discount. Certain money market instruments may be purchased directly from an issuer, in which case no commission or discounts are paid. Fixed commissions on foreign stock-exchange transactions are generally higher than are negotiated commissions on domestic transactions. There is also generally less government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges and brokers than in the U.S.

The Adviser and sub-advisers may serve as an investment adviser to other clients. It is their practice to cause purchase and sale transactions to be allocated among the Funds and others whose assets they manage in such manner as they deem equitable. In making such allocations, the main factors considered are the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holdings of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment, the size of investment commitments generally held, and the opinions of the persons responsible for managing the Funds and the other client accounts. This procedure may, under certain circumstances, have an adverse effect on the Funds.

The policy of the Trust regarding purchases and sales of securities for the Funds is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient executions of transactions. Consistent with this policy, when securities transactions are effected on a stock exchange, the Trust's policy is to pay commissions that are considered fair and reasonable without necessarily determining that the lowest possible commissions are paid in all circumstances. The Adviser and sub-advisers believe that a requirement always to seek the lowest commission cost could impede effective management and preclude the Adviser or sub-advisers from obtaining high-quality brokerage and research services. In seeking to determine the reasonableness of brokerage commissions paid in any transaction, the Adviser and sub-advisers rely on their experience and knowledge regarding commissions generally charged by various

brokers and on their judgment in evaluating the brokerage and research services received from the broker effecting the transaction.

In seeking to implement the Trust's policies, the Adviser and sub-advisers effect transactions with brokers and dealers that they believe provide the most favorable prices and are capable of providing efficient executions. The Adviser and sub-advisers may place portfolio transactions with a broker or dealer that furnishes research and other services and may pay higher commissions to brokers in recognition of research provided (or direct the payment of commissions to such brokers). Such services may include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following: (1) information as to the availability of securities for purchase or sale, (2) statistical or factual information or opinions pertaining to investments, (3) wire services, (4) and appraisals or evaluations of portfolio securities. The information and services received by the Adviser and sub-advisers from brokers and dealers may be of benefit in the management of accounts of other clients and may not in all cases benefit the Trust directly. While such services are useful and important in supplementing its own research and facilities, the Adviser and sub-advisers believe the value of such services is not determinable and does not significantly reduce its expenses.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, one-month ended March 31, 2020, years ended February 29, 2020 and February 28, 2019, the Funds paid \$174,735, \$16,192, \$86,835, and \$195,817, respectively, in aggregate brokerage commissions. During the fiscal years ended 2021, 2020 and 2019, the Funds directed \$0 of brokerage transactions to brokers for research services provided and paid \$0 in related commissions.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUND SHARES

The Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan for Equity Allocation Fund's Institutional Shares pursuant to which it may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution and marketing of its shares, including payments to financial institutions and intermediaries for services in connection with distribution, the costs of preparing, printing, mailing or otherwise disseminating sales literature, advertising, and prospectuses to potential shareholders, and promotional and incentive programs. Continuance of the plan must be approved annually by a majority of the Trustees and by a majority of the Independent Trustees who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the plan or in any agreements related to the plan. The plan requires that quarterly written reports of amounts spent under the plan and the purposes of such expenditures be furnished to and reviewed by the Trustees. The plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount that may be spent there under without approval by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Trust. All material amendments of the plan require approval by a majority of the Trustees and of the Independent Trustees.

The Distribution Plan provides that Institutional Shares of the Equity Allocation Fund pay the Trust's principal underwriter an annual fee of up to a maximum of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the shares. Under the plan, the principal underwriter may retain all or a part of this fee as compensation for distribution or shareholder services it provides or it may use such fees for compensation of broker/dealers and other financial institutions and intermediaries that provide distribution or shareholder services as specified by the principal underwriter. The plan is characterized as a compensation plan since the fee will be paid to the principal underwriter without regard to the distribution expenses it incurs or the amount of payments made to broker/dealers or other financial institutions and intermediaries.

PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

Subject to the supervision of the Board, the Funds have delegated authority to vote proxies to the Adviser, which, as applicable, has delegated such authority to the sub-advisers with respect to the assets of

the Funds each manages. The proxy voting policies and procedures of Aperio, Wellington, WellsCap and Nuveen are attached as Appendix B.

The Municipal Bond Fund invests its assets primarily in municipal bonds. On rare occasions the Fund may acquire, directly or through a special purpose vehicle, equity securities of a municipal bond issuer whose bonds the Municipal Bond Fund already owns when such bonds have deteriorated or are expected shortly to deteriorate significantly in credit quality. The purpose of acquiring equity securities generally will be to acquire control of the municipal bond issuer and to seek to prevent the credit deterioration or facilitate the liquidation or other workout of the distressed issuer's credit problem. In the course of exercising control of a distressed municipal issuer, the sub-advisers may pursue the Municipal Bond Fund's interests in a variety of ways, which may entail negotiating and executing consents, agreements and other arrangements, and otherwise influencing the management of the issuer. The sub-advisers do not consider such activities proxy voting for purposes of Rule 206(4)-6 under the 1940 Act, but nevertheless provide reports to the Board on its control activities on a quarterly basis.

In the rare event that a municipal issuer were to issue a proxy or that the Municipal Bond Fund were to receive a proxy issued by a cash management security, the sub-advisers would either engage an independent third party to determine how the proxy should be voted or vote the proxy with the consent, or based on the instructions, of the Board or its representative. A member of each sub-adviser's legal department would oversee the administration of the voting, and ensure that records were maintained in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6, reports were filed with the SEC on Form N-PX, and the results provided to the Board and made available to shareholders as required by applicable rules.

The Defensive Allocation Fund and Taxable Bond Fund invest primarily in underlying funds. In the rare event that an underlying fund were to issue a proxy or that the Funds were to receive a proxy issued by a cash management security, the Adviser would either engage an independent third party to determine how the proxy should be voted or vote the proxy with the consent, or based on the instructions, of the Board or its representative. A member of the Adviser's administration team would oversee the administration of the voting, and ensure that records were maintained in accordance with Rule 206(4)-6, reports were filed with the SEC on Form N-PX, and the results provided to the Board and made available to shareholders as required by applicable rules.

The same process described above for the Defensive Allocation Fund and Taxable Bond Fund would be applied by the Adviser with respect to assets of the Equity Allocation Fund and Municipal Bond Fund that it invests in underlying funds rather than allocating the assets to a sub-adviser.

Each year, the Funds make available the actual voting records relating to portfolio securities held by the Funds during the 12-month period ending June 30 without charge, upon request, by calling 1-877-997-9971 or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Description of Shares

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest, with or without par value. Currently, the Trust consists of three series of shares: Aspiriant Risk-Managed Equity Allocation Fund, representing two classes of shares, and Aspiriant Risk-Managed Municipal Bond Fund, Aspiriant Defensive Allocation Fund and Aspiriant Risk-Managed Taxable Bond Fund, each representing a single class of shares. However, the Board has the authority to establish additional series of shares (representing interests in separate investment portfolios of the Trust) and, subject to applicable rules, may establish additional classes of shares of any series, with the differences in classes representing differences as to

certain expenses and share distribution arrangements. Shares are fully paid and non-assessable and have no pre-emptive or conversion rights.

Shareholders of all series of the Trust are entitled to vote together on the election or removal of Trustees and the ratification of the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm when shareholders vote on those matters. Shareholders are also entitled to vote on other matters as required by the 1940 Act, the Trust’s Declaration of Trust, the Trust’s By-Laws, or any registration of the Trust with the SEC or any state, or as the Trustees may consider necessary or desirable. On these other matters, shares of each Fund will generally vote as a separate class from any other series of the Trust’s shares. Each share (and fractional share) is entitled to one vote (or fraction thereof). However, if shares of more than one series vote together on a matter as a single class, each share (or fraction thereof) will be entitled to the number of votes that equals the net asset value of such share (or fraction thereof) determined as of the applicable record date.

Trustee and Officer Liability

Under the Trust’s Declaration of Trust and its By-Laws, and under Delaware law, the Trustees, officers, employees, and certain agents of the Trust are entitled to indemnification under certain circumstances against liabilities, claims, and expenses arising from any threatened, pending, or completed action, suit, or proceeding to which they are made parties by reason of the fact that they are or were such Trustees, officers, employees, or agents of the Trust, subject to the limitations of the 1940 Act that prohibit indemnification that would protect such persons against liabilities to the Trust or its shareholders to which they would otherwise be subject by reason of their own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of duties.

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

As of May 31, 2021, the following persons were the only persons who were record owners (or to the knowledge of the Trust, beneficial owners) of 5% or more of the shares of a Fund. Shareholders having more than 25% beneficial ownership of a Fund’s outstanding shares may be in control of the Fund and be able to affect the outcome of certain matters presented for a vote of shareholders.

Fund	Shareholder/Address	Percentage of Ownership
Equity Allocation Fund – Advisor Shares	Charles Schwab & Co Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main St San Francisco CA 94105	90.57%
Municipal Bond Fund	Charles Schwab & Co Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main St San Francisco CA 94105	95.74%
Defensive Allocation Fund	Charles Schwab & Co Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main St San Francisco CA 94105	93.31%
Taxable Bond Fund	Charles Schwab & Co Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main St San Francisco CA 94105	89.44%

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, and the related report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, are incorporated by reference into this SAI from the Fund's 2021 annual report to shareholders, which is available without charge upon request by calling 1-877-997-9971.

Appendix A

Ratings of Investments

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group — A brief description of the applicable Standard & Poor's ("S&P") rating symbols and their meanings (as published by S&P) follows:

Issue Credit Ratings

A S&P issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P's view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings can be either long term or short term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. In the U.S., for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days—including commercial paper. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. The result is a dual rating, in which the short-term rating addresses the put feature, in addition to the usual long-term rating. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P's analysis of the following considerations:

1. Likelihood of payment—capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
2. Nature of and provisions of the obligation and the promise S&P imputes;
3. Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

AAA An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.

A An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.

BBB An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CCC An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

CC An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.

C An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.

D An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Plus (+) or Minus (-): The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

A S&P U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P's analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule—the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment—the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

Note rating symbols are as follows:

- SP-1 Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.
- SP-2 Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.
- SP-3 Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. — A brief description of the applicable Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") rating symbols and their meanings (as published by Moody's) follows:

Long-Term Obligation Ratings

- Aaa Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.
- Aa Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
- A Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
- Baa Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
- Ba Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

- B Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
- Caa Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
- Ca Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
- C Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Medium-Term Note Program Ratings

Moody's assigns provisional ratings to medium-term note (MTN) programs and definitive ratings to the individual debt securities issued from them (referred to as drawdowns or notes).

MTN program ratings are intended to reflect the ratings likely to be assigned to drawdowns issued from the program with the specified priority of claim (e.g. senior or subordinated). To capture the contingent nature of a program rating, Moody's assigns provisional ratings to MTN programs. A provisional rating is denoted by a (P) in front of the rating.

The rating assigned to a drawdown from a rated MTN or bank/deposit note program is definitive in nature, and may differ from the program rating if the drawdown is exposed to additional credit risks besides the issuer's default, such as links to the defaults of other issuers, or has other structural features that warrant a different rating. In some circumstances, no rating may be assigned to a drawdown.

Moody's encourages market participants to contact Moody's Ratings Desks or visit www.moody.com directly if they have questions regarding ratings for specific notes issued under a medium-term note program. Unrated notes issued under an MTN program may be assigned an NR (not rated) symbol.

U.S. Municipal Short-Term Debt and Demand Obligation Ratings

Short-Term Obligation Ratings

The Municipal Investment Grade (MIG) scale is used to rate US municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer's long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG

rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels—MIG 1 through MIG 3—while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated SG.

- MIG 1 This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.
- MIG 2 This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.
- MIG 3 This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.
- SG This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Demand Obligation Ratings

In the case of variable rate demand obligations (VRDOs), a two-component rating is assigned; a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("*demand feature*"). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade (VMIG) scale.

- VMIG 1 This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
- VMIG 2 This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
- VMIG 3 This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
- SG This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

Fitch Ratings — A brief description of the applicable Fitch Ratings ("*Fitch*") ratings symbols and meanings (as published by Fitch) follows:

Structured, Project & Public Finance Obligations—Long-Term Rating Scales

Ratings of structured finance, project finance and public finance obligations on the long-term scale, including the financial obligations of sovereigns, consider the obligations' relative vulnerability to default. These ratings are typically assigned to an individual security or tranche in a transaction and not to an issuer.

- AAA Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
- AA Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
- A High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
- BBB Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.
- BB Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time.
- B Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.
- CCC Substantial credit risk. Default is a real possibility.
- CC Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable.
- C Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. Default appears imminent or inevitable.
- D Default. Indicates a default. Default generally is defined as one of the following:
- failure to make payment of principal and/or interest under the contractual terms of the rated obligation;
 - the bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other winding-up or cessation of the business of an issuer/obligor; or

- the distressed exchange of an obligation, where creditors were offered securities with diminished structural or economic terms compared with the existing obligation to avoid a probable payment default.

Notes: In the case of structured and project finance, while the ratings do not address the loss severity given default of the rated liability, loss severity assumptions on the underlying assets are nonetheless typically included as part of the analysis. Loss severity assumptions are used to derive pool cash flows available to service the rated liability.

The suffix “sf” denotes an issue that is a structured finance transaction. For an explanation of how Fitch determines structured finance ratings, please see our criteria available at www.Fitchratings.com.

In the case of public finance, the ratings do not address the loss given default of the rated liability, focusing instead on the vulnerability to default of the rated liability.

The modifiers “+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA’ Long-Term Rating category, or categories below ‘B’.

Limitations of the Structured, Project and Public Finance Obligation Rating Scale

Specific limitations relevant to the structured, project and public finance obligation rating scale include:

- The ratings do not predict a specific percentage of default likelihood over any given time period.
- The ratings do not opine on the market value of any issuer’s securities or stock, or the likelihood that this value may change.
- The ratings do not opine on the liquidity of the issuer’s securities or stock.
- The ratings do not opine on the possible loss severity on an obligation should an obligation default.
- The ratings do not opine on any quality related to a transaction’s profile other than the agency’s opinion on the relative vulnerability to default of each rated tranche or security.

Short-Term Ratings Assigned to Issuers or Obligations in Corporate, Public and Structured Finance

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

F1	Highest short-term credit quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
F2	Good short-term credit quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.
F3	Fair short-term credit quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.
B	Speculative short-term credit quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
C	High short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.
RD	Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Applicable to entity ratings only.
D	Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

Limitations of the Short-Term Ratings Scale

Specific limitations relevant to the Short-Term Ratings scale include:

- The ratings do not predict a specific percentage of default likelihood over any given time period.
- The ratings do not opine on the market value of any issuer’s securities or stock, or the likelihood that this value may change.
- The ratings do not opine on the liquidity of the issuer’s securities or stock.
- The ratings do not opine on the possible loss severity on an obligation should an obligation default.
- The ratings do not opine on any quality related to an issuer or transaction’s profile other than the agency’s opinion on the relative vulnerability to default of the rated issuer or obligation.

Ratings assigned by Fitch Ratings articulate an opinion on discrete and specific areas of risk. The above list is not exhaustive, and is provided for the reader’s convenience.

PROXY VOTING POLICY

(As of June 12, 2018)



As owners of companies in their portfolios, shareholders have the right to exercise control of the companies through proxy votes. The value of a shareholder's shares may be altered by decisions made during company meetings based upon proxy voting outcomes; therefore, participation in these votes by shareholders, or Aperio through the granting of shareholder voting power of proxy, is a way of protecting the value of the securities held in Aperio portfolios.

Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended ("Advisers Act") requires that a registered investment adviser adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that it votes proxies with respect to a client's securities in the best interest of the client. Pursuant thereto, Aperio Group, LLC ("Aperio" or "Adviser") has adopted and implemented these proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Policy"). The Policy is evaluated and maintained by the Proxy Voting Committee ("Committee"), which oversees proxy voting activities for Aperio's clients who have delegated such authority to Aperio.

In carrying out its proxy voting responsibilities, the Committee will monitor for and seek to resolve potential material conflicts ("Material Conflicts") in the course of proxy voting. Specifically, the Committee will seek to identify potential Material Conflicts including, but not limited to, those presented by (a) public company status of Aperio clients, intermediaries, custodians, and/or key service providers; and (b) other existing and/or potential relationships between Aperio (and/or Aperio employees) and publicly traded companies. In addition, Aperio makes available to its investment advisory clients a service facilitating the submission of shareholder proposals through a third-party representative. It is generally expected that such proposals will be voted consistent with the principles set forth in this Policy, including these conflicts of interest provisions.

Aperio's policy is to vote proxies presenting potential Material Conflicts as it would vote any other proxy, in a manner consistent with this Policy and the proposal-specific criteria set forth in this Policy.

The Committee will regularly review all voting of proxies identified as presenting potential Material Conflicts at its regularly scheduled meetings to seek to ensure adherence to this standard.

As a passive index manager, Aperio does not familiarize itself with the businesses in which it invests as part of constructing or rebalancing an index-tracking portfolio, nor do we independently calculate a company's intrinsic value in order to determine whether the company's security is rich or cheap relative to its market price. Instead, Aperio relies on the market's pricing mechanism to incorporate all available information via trading in the market to embed all relevant information into the current price.

Aperio favors transparency of information and, therefore, typically favors resolutions that increase transparency of information. However, this preference is not an absolute. In cases of high cost, proprietary information, or requests for specific policy change, Aperio is inclined to oppose resolutions even when framed as requests for reports, disclosure, or transparency.

Aperio v. [Latin] to make clear, to reveal the truth

Aperio believes that a portfolio company’s management generally is in the best position to make decisions on behalf of the company to maximize the financial reward to its shareholders; accordingly, Aperio will generally vote with management on proposals put to shareholder vote. However, we also recognize that there are some classes of issues with respect to which management is not in the best position to make a decision because management’s interests may not be aligned with shareholder interests. When we are able to identify best practices of “good governance” that may vary from management’s recommendation, we may determine to oppose management and/or support shareholder resolutions that we believe may move companies toward a better governance model. In all cases, Aperio may, in exercising its fiduciary duties, determine to vote any proxy in a manner that departs from these general principles or the guidelines set forth below.

Proxy System

Non-ESG/SRI Accounts: As a general matter, Aperio uses Broadridge Proxy Policies and Insights (PPI) as the preliminary basis for its voting decisions unless the client has opted in to Aperio’s ESG/SRI Proxy Voting system. This research tool allows us to set policy voting rules based on a combination of proposal category and available thresholds that evaluate the specifics of a given proposal. Aperio’s policy takes the Broadridge Shareholder Value policy set as a starting point and then modifies it to meet Aperio’s needs.

Accordingly, note that in the tables below, an asterisk (*) in the Aperio Policy Guideline column indicates that the recommendation is not part of the Broadridge Shareholder Value recommendation policy. To the extent a proxy voting issue is not explicitly addressed by the guidelines set forth below or otherwise by the Broadridge Proxy Policies and Insights, the Committee shall make a reasonable determination as to the appropriate vote, taking into consideration all facts and considerations it deems relevant. In general, when not otherwise addressed, Aperio will vote with management.

SRI/ESG Client Accounts: For those Aperio clients who have chosen our SRI strategies or otherwise opted in to Aperio’s ESG/SRI Proxy Voting system, Aperio has retained Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) as its SRI voting agent (“SRI voting agent”). Such SRI clients have indicated a preference for proxy voting that aligns with their preference for SRI shareholder value that, in turn, aligns with the recommendations, proxy voting history, and analysis of shareholder value presented by the SRI voting agent. As such, Aperio follows ISS’s SRI Proxy Voting Guidelines. A copy of these guidelines can be found [here](#) under “Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) Proxy Voting Guidelines” on the Specialty Policies tab.

Note that for these clients, we are voting all companies and all proposals based on the ISS SRI Proxy Voting policy. For management proposals, largely related to traditional corporate governance issues, the ISS SRI policy is very similar to the standard ISS policy and favors “good governance” and “shareholder value.”

Non-ESG/SRI Proxy Policy Rules

Consistent with its fiduciary duties, Aperio may override the standard voting guidelines when warranted and as based on the information available to Aperio at the time.

Supermajority Proposals

Supermajority provisions require more than a simple majority (50 percent plus 1) to adopt a change to the company. We believe such provisions make it more difficult for shareholders, the owners, to exercise control over the company. Aperio generally intends to vote on such proposals as follows:

Proposal Category	Proposal Sponsor	Aperio Policy Guideline	Rationale
Adopt or Increase Supermajority Vote Requirement for Amendments	Management	Against	We believe supermajority requirements entrench management and reduce the ability of the market or shareholders to make needed changes.
Adopt or Increase Supermajority Vote Requirement for Mergers	Management	Against	
Adopt or Increase Supermajority Vote Requirement for Removal of Directors	Management	Against	
Reduce Supermajority Vote Requirement	Shareholder	For	

Antitakeover Proposals—Specifically, “Poison Pills”

We believe that these proposals are designed to make it more difficult for a company to be acquired. Poison pills have various mechanisms for disadvantaging an acquirer to other shareholders in a company.

Proposal Category	Proposal Sponsor	Aperio Policy Guideline	Rationale
Adopt, Renew, or Amend Shareholder Rights Plan (Poison Pill)	Management	Against	Aperio generally opposes anti-takeover policies and provisions because we believe they enable management to entrench itself and reduce the value of the firm to shareholders.
Amend Articles/Bylaws/Charter to Remove Antitakeover Provisions	Shareholder	For	
Eliminate or Restrict Shareholder Rights Plan (Poison Pill)	Shareholder	For	
Submit Shareholder Rights Plan (Poison Pill) to Shareholder Vote	Shareholder	For	

Compensation-Related Proposals

Proposal Category	Proposal Sponsor	Aperio Policy Guideline	Rationale
Advisory Vote on Say on Pay Frequency	Management	Vote against if frequency requirement is greater than one year.	We believe Say on Pay provides a check on runaway CEO compensation. This should be an annual process.
Approve Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plans	Management	Vote against if purchase price is less than 85% of market value, or if more than 10% of outstanding shares, or if offering period is less than three years.	We believe options offered to employees too far below market value distort the incentives and compensation of employees; excessive dilution is a significant harm to shareholders.

Board Structure—Related Proposals

Proposal Category	Proposal Sponsor	Aperio Policy Guideline	Rationale
Authorize Board Chair to Serve as CEO	Management	Against*	We believe this reduces the independence of the board.
Classify Board and Elect Directors	Management	Against	We believe boards of directors with board terms that span multiple years and whose members are elected in “classes” reduce the responsiveness of the board to shareholders. Aperio believes that all directors should be elected on an annual basis.
Declassify Board of Directors	Shareholder	For	
Elect Directors (Various Iterations of This Proposal Type)	Management	Vote against if attendance is less than 75% and if the majority of the board is not independent.	We believe director focus on the job is a bare minimum standard, and independence from management is important.

Board Structure—Related Proposals *(continued)*

Proposal Category	Proposal Sponsor	Aperio Policy Guideline	Rationale
Eliminate Cumulative Voting	Shareholder	For	<p>In a cumulative voting scenario, the shareholder casts votes for each share times the number of open director seats being voted on. The votes, however, can be cast for as many or few of the board candidates as desired.</p> <p>In this way, a shareholder can increase (or decrease) the number of votes that a given director nominee receives.</p> <p>Cumulative voting is one of the tools promoted to increase board responsiveness to minority shareholders. However, it can work at cross purposes with other recommendations, like majority vote requirements. Given the limitations of Aperio’s current proxy voting solution, rather than running the risk of such proposals coming into conflict with one another, Aperio supports majority vote requirements and opposes cumulative voting.</p>
Establish Term Limits for Directors	Shareholder	For	We believe directors who serve for too long lose their independence.
Require a Majority Vote for the Election of Directors	Shareholder	For	We believe while most elections are uncontested, a director should be able to receive a majority vote to serve.
Require Independent Board Chairman	Shareholder	For	We believe this increases the independence of the board.
Require Majority of Independent Directors on Board	Shareholder	For	We believe independence from management is critical for good oversight.

Election of Director Proposals

Proposal Category	Proposal Sponsor	Aperio Policy Guideline	Rationale
Elect Directors	Management	Against or Withhold*	In addition to the criteria in the standard PPI policy related to election of directors, Aperio will vote against or withhold votes from directors who serve on the nominating committee if there are no women on the board.

Miscellaneous Governance Proposals

Proposal Category	Proposal Sponsor	Aperio Policy Guideline	Rationale
Disclose Information on Compensation Consultant	Shareholder	For*	Aperio believes that companies should be more, not less, transparent. Additional transparency around executive compensation allows shareholders and the market additional information to price the balance of executive compensation for a stock.
Ratify Auditors	Management	Vote against if audit fees do not exceed nonaudit fees.	We believe auditors should be in the business of providing impartial and honest audits. Significant other revenues could distort the objectivity of the auditor.

Environmental and Social Transparency Proposals

Proposal Category	Proposal Sponsor	Aperio Policy Guideline	Rationale
Report on Coffee Sourcing Policy	Shareholder	For*	Aperio believes that companies should be more, not less, transparent in their operations, particularly when investors have requested information.
Report on Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)	Shareholder	For	Requests for reports do not require that the reports be high-production affairs with extensive pictures and narrative. In fact, most resolved clauses specifically include “at reasonable cost and omitting proprietary information.”
Report on Pay Disparity	Shareholder	For	Note that for Pay Disparity resolutions, Aperio considers the legal risks associated with reporting and not reporting such information. Our determination is that these risks are approximately the same, and we therefore favor transparency.
Sustainability Report	Shareholder	For	

General principles to be applied as proxy voting guidelines if not directly countered by anything below:

Concept	Proposal Sponsor	Aperio Policy Guideline	Rationale
Certain “Request for Report”	Shareholder	Against	If the language of requesting a report is clearly asking the company to set policy in the report, rather than simply making information available, then Aperio will not support the proposal. Note that this is different than requests for reports where there is an implied social or policy desire by the proponents where they believe that the information will make a change in policy inevitable. The proposal must explicitly reference a policy-setting function in the report.
Disclosure of Voting Results by Share Class	Shareholder or Management	For	Aperio believes that transparency is important and the availability of this level of detail in reporting voting results is appropriate.

Disclosure to Clients

Aperio clients who require additional information regarding Aperio’s proxy voting policies and procedures or details on how Aperio has voted specific proxies may send written requests to Aperio Group, LLC at operations@aperiogroup.com or by mail to Aperio Group, LLC, Three Harbor Drive, Suite 204, Sausalito, CA 94965, or may contact Aperio by phone at 415.339.4300. Disclosure of this option to clients is made through our Form ADV Part 2A, which also describes this Policy. With respect to registered investment company clients, disclosures concerning this Policy and information regarding how such clients voted proxies are made pursuant to Form N-1A.

Note that, when possible, based on custodian standard practice, Aperio wraps multiple client accounts into a single proxy ballot. This approach reduces the cost, ultimately accruing to the benefit of Aperio’s clients. In such wrap account situations, reporting on specific account votes is more difficult. Aperio will provide the best information available to clients upon request.

Records

Aperio shall retain all records required pursuant to Advisers Act Rule 204-2(c)(2), as it may be amended from time to time, in an easily accessible place for a period of not less than five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the record was last updated, the first two years in an appropriate Aperio office location.

For reference, set forth below are the records required to be kept by Advisers Act Rule 204(c)(2), as of the effective date of this Policy.

Any subsequent amendments to such rule are to be understood as incorporated herein by reference and controlling.

- (i) A copy of this Policy and any amendments, supplements, or other updates thereto;
- (ii) A copy of each proxy statement that Aperio receives regarding client securities;[†]
- (iii) A record of each vote cast by the investment adviser on behalf of a client;[‡]
- (iv) A copy of any document created by Aperio that was material to making a decision regarding how to vote proxies on behalf of the client; and
- (v) A copy of each written client request for information on how Aperio voted proxies on behalf of the client, and a copy of any written response by Aperio to any (written or oral) client request for information on how Aperio voted proxies on behalf of the requesting client.

[†] Aperio may satisfy this requirement by relying on a third party to make and retain, on Aperio’s behalf, a copy of a proxy statement, provided that Aperio has obtained an undertaking from such third party to provide a copy of the proxy statement promptly upon request. Aperio may also satisfy this requirement by relying on obtaining a copy of a proxy statement from the US Securities and Exchange Commission’s EDGAR system.

[‡] Aperio may satisfy this requirement by relying on a third party to make and retain, on Aperio’s behalf, a record of the vote cast, provided that Aperio has obtained an undertaking from such third party to provide a copy of the record promptly upon request.

This information has been carefully compiled from sources Aperio believes to be reliable, but its accuracy cannot be guaranteed. This is provided for informational purposes only and should not be solely relied upon when making an investment decision. It is provided with the understanding that we are not engaged in rendering legal, accounting, or tax services. In particular, none of the examples should be considered advice tailored to the needs of any specific investor. It is recommended that all investors seek out the services of competent professionals in any of the aforementioned areas.

*Wellington Management established these guidelines to document positions generally taken
on common proxy issues voted on behalf of clients.*

Global Proxy Voting Guidelines

April 2020

Upon a client's written request, Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington Management") votes securities that are held in the client's account in response to proxies solicited by the issuers of such securities. These guidelines are based on Wellington Management's fiduciary obligation to act in the best interest of its clients as shareholders. Hence, Wellington Management examines and votes each proposal so that the long-term effect of the vote will ultimately increase shareholder value for our clients. Because ethical considerations can have an impact on the long-term value of assets, our voting practices are also attentive to these issues, and votes will be cast against unlawful and unethical activity. Further, Wellington Management's experience in voting proposals has shown that similar proposals often have different consequences for different companies.

Moreover, while these Global Proxy Voting Guidelines are written to apply globally, differences in local practice and law make universal application impractical. Therefore, each proposal is evaluated on its merits, considering its effects on the specific company in question and on the company within its industry. It should be noted that the following are guidelines, and not rigid rules, and Wellington Management reserves the right in all cases to vote contrary to guidelines where doing so is judged to represent the best interest of its clients.

Our approach to stewardship

The goal of our stewardship activities — engaging with companies and voting proxies on our clients' behalf — is to support decisions that we believe will maximize the long-term value of securities we hold in client portfolios. The mechanisms we use to implement our stewardship activities vary by asset class. Engagement applies to all our investments across equity and credit, in both private and public markets. Proxy voting applies only to public equities.

In addition to our extensive research on sustainable investing, we partner with leading organizations to educate ourselves and provide leadership on asset management perspectives relevant to our stewardship activities. These include the Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI), Ceres, the Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN), Toniic, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

We are signatories and members of the following stewardship codes and industry initiatives: UK Stewardship Code, Japan Stewardship Code, Hong Kong Principles of Responsible Ownership, Investor Stewardship Group (US), the International Corporate Governance Network, the Asian Corporate Governance Association, the Investor Forum (UK), the Task Force for Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD), ClimateAction100+, the Transition Pathway Initiative, CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), the PRI Statement on ESG in credit ratings, and GRESB.

Asset manager stewardship extends beyond consideration of ESG issues to any area that may affect the long-term sustainability of an investment. While the objectives of ESG integration could be limited to risk mitigation and sustainable value assessment, stewardship's aim is sustainable value creation. In our view, this can be accomplished by monitoring company behavior, engaging with boards and management teams, and voting proxies. These activities have long been part of Wellington's investment ethos, so we embrace the industry's heightened focus on stewardship.

Engagement

Direct engagement with company management on strategy, financial performance and risk, capital structure, and ESG considerations, is central to our investment process and is coordinated with voting in our stewardship practices. Direct, persistent contact with company management and boards of directors, both in our offices and with on-site company visits, informs a substantial portion of our company research. Our investors host more than 10,000 company meetings around the world each year. Maintaining this ongoing dialogue is central to how we implement our stewardship responsibilities and informs the investment decisions we make on behalf of our clients.

Prioritization of stewardship activities is a bottom-up process that requires numerous inputs, including level of ownership and materiality of industry- and company-specific risks. Through engagement we seek to gain differentiated insights, develop productive ongoing dialogue, and impact company behavior. In addition to the objectives established for specific company engagements, the ESG Research Team annually sets stewardship priorities relevant across companies and sectors for the coming year.

As a large firm that has been investing in nearly all sectors of the global securities markets for decades, we have ongoing, direct access to company management. Given the number of meetings we conduct, the breadth of our contacts, and the quality of discourse we require, this degree of access is invaluable. We prefer to engage privately with investee companies, which encourages an open, constructive, lasting dialogue. We seek to ensure that companies are acting in the best interest of their capital providers, in the same way we are responsible for acting in the best interest of our clients.

We take a multidisciplinary approach in our engagement process, including perspectives from equity, industry, fixed income, and ESG analysts for a richer dialogue. Our company meetings are open to all interested investment personnel. Our central-research collaboration platform and other forums, such as our daily Morning Meeting, facilitate insight and information sharing. Diversity of perspectives is a key strength of our model, as it encourages debate, which can ultimately help reinforce conviction in investment decisions.

Cultivating relationships with other asset management firms, academia, and broader industry organizations allows us to share insights on corporate governance trends and local market considerations. Whenever permissible under applicable laws and regulations we may communicate with other firms to reach an outcome that is in our clients' best interest. We also speak with business partners, employee representatives, suppliers, and nongovernmental organizations, where this dialogue may provide incremental insight into how a company considers its various stakeholders.

Board engagement

We believe meeting directly with corporate boards can enhance discussions about long-term material ESG issues, complement our ongoing conversations with management teams, and help us assess a board's effectiveness — which is challenging to do using company disclosures alone. We believe this ongoing dialogue benefits board members as well. Engagement with active managers provides an opportunity for directors to ask questions, gain market insights, and hear how the company compares with peers. Questions from investors often signal emerging areas of emphasis for a company. We view it as a missed opportunity and negative signal when directors appear defensive or dismissive of external perspectives. We believe continuous dialogue with investors can help ensure honest feedback and foster trust and transparency, which may enable both parties to anticipate and manage potential issues.

Please see [Wellington's Engagement Policy](#) for more information.

Our approach to voting

We vote proxies in what we consider to be the best interests of our clients as shareholders and in a manner that we believe maximizes the value of their holdings. Our approach to voting is investment-led and serves as an influential component of our engagement and escalation strategy. We prefer that clients delegate voting responsibility to their portfolio managers. The Investment Stewardship Committee, a cross-functional group of experienced professionals, establishes Wellington Management's Proxy Voting Guidelines.

The ESG Research Team examines proxy proposals on their merits and recommends voting against proposals that we believe would have a negative effect on shareholder rights or the current or future market value of the company's securities. This team also provides recommendations to each portfolio manager who makes the final decision for their client portfolios, absent a material conflict of interest. Consistent with our community-of-boutiques model, portfolio managers occasionally arrive at different voting conclusions for their clients, resulting in a split decision for the same security. This robust set of voting procedures and the deliberation that occurs prior to a vote decision are aligned with our role as active owners and fiduciaries for our clients.

Voting guidelines

Board composition and role of directors

We believe that shareholders' ability to elect directors annually is an important shareholder right. While we generally support management nominees, we will withhold votes for any director who acts against shareholders' best economic interests. We may also withhold votes from directors who fail to implement shareholder proposals that have received majority support, implement poison pills without shareholder approval, fail to attend at least 75% of

scheduled board meetings, or serve on an excessive number of public company boards (see **Director attendance and commitment** below). We support proposals to declassify a board and enable annual director elections.

In our assessment of board effectiveness, we seek to understand how the board collaborates with management and delineates responsibilities. This is why direct engagement with board members is such an important part of our investment process. We look for indications that directors foster healthy debate in the boardroom, develop constructive relationships with management, and challenge the team when appropriate. Where we see opportunities for improvement, we use these discussions to provide feedback and explain how changes we suggest can benefit our clients, the ultimate owner of the company's securities.

We do not have specific voting policies relating to director age or tenure. We prefer to take a holistic view, evaluating whether the company is balancing the perspectives of new directors with the institutional knowledge of longer-serving board members. Succession planning is a key topic during many of our board engagements. Companies in certain markets are governed by multi-tiered boards, with each tier having different responsibilities. We hold supervisory board members to similar standards, subject to prevailing local governance best practices.

Board independence

In our view, boards can best represent shareholders when enough directors are present to challenge and counsel management. We believe that most board members should be independent, as defined by the local market regulatory authority. This is particularly true of audit, compensation, and nominating committees.

At times, we may withhold approval for non-independent directors or those responsible for the board composition. We typically vote in support of shareholder proposals calling for independence. To determine appropriate minimum levels of board independence, we look to the prevailing market best practices; two-thirds in the US, for example, and majority in the UK and France. In Japan, we will consider voting against the board chair (or most senior executive on the ballot) in cases where the board — including statutory auditors — is less than one-third independent.

Because boards are responsible for overseeing execution, evaluating and compensating top management, and coordinating CEO succession, we believe that having an independent chair is the preferred structure for board leadership. Having an independent chair avoids the inherent conflict of self-oversight and helps ensure robust debate and diversity of thought in the boardroom. We will generally support management proposals to separate the chair and CEO or establish a lead director, but we take a case-by-case approach in assessing corporate leadership structures. For example, we may support the involvement of an outgoing CEO as executive chair for a limited period to ensure a smooth transition to new management. However, after the transition, we expect the board to appoint an independent chair and account for separate roles in succession planning. Through engagement and voting, we continue to encourage boards to signal the importance of oversight on behalf of shareholders through the adoption of this leadership structure.

Board diversity

We believe boards that reflect a wide range of perspectives create shareholder value. Diverse boardrooms help companies make better strategic decisions and navigate increasingly complex issues, including geopolitical risks, regulatory intricacies, disruptive technologies, and shareholder activism.

We encourage companies to consider the widest possible pool of skilled candidates. We think it is not in shareholders' best interests for the full board to be comprised of directors from the same industry, gender, race, nationality, or ethnic group. Though we understand that gender is just one of many facets of diversity, we focus our voting policy on gender diversity because it is easily measured and governance standards for gender diversity already exist in several markets. We address other aspects of diversity through our engagements with companies. While some industries have a relatively small number of women and other diverse executives in senior roles, we are generally unpersuaded by the contention that a board cannot find any qualified diverse directors.

We reserve the right to vote against the reelection of the nomination and/or governance Chair if we think a board is not meeting local market standards from a diversity perspective. In defining the market standard, we refer to quotas established by local governance codes, which exist in many European markets. In the US, we look for at least one female on the board in the US as a minimum standard. If the Nomination and/or Governance Chair is not up for reelection, we may vote against other committee members, including the Board Chair.

Director attendance and commitment

We consider attending at least 75% of board meetings to be a minimum requirement and may vote against directors who fall below that threshold. We also expect directors to have the time and energy to fully commit to the company and fulfill their board-related responsibilities. Our internal voting guidelines define professional directors as "over-boarded" when serving on five or more public company boards; and public company executives when serving on

three or more public company boards, including their own. Representation on boards of affiliate or subsidiary public companies do not count toward these thresholds, as we recognize that these are extensions of the directorship on the parent company board. We may make exceptions to this approach to accommodate prevailing market standards. We may also consider a director's role on the board in assessing his or her overall commitments. For example, we would look less favorably on a director serving as chair of multiple audit committees given the time commitment required by this role.

Majority vote on election of directors

Because we believe the election of directors by a majority of votes cast is the appropriate standard, we will generally support proposals that seek to adopt such a standard. Our support will typically extend to situations where the relevant company has an existing resignation policy for directors that receive a majority of "withhold" votes. We believe majority voting should be defined in the company's charter and not simply in its corporate governance policy.

Generally, we will not support proposals that fail to provide for the exceptional use of a plurality standard in the case of contested elections. Further, we will not support proposals that seek to adopt a standard of majority of votes outstanding (total votes eligible as opposed to votes cast). We likely will support shareholder and management proposals to remove existing supermajority vote requirements.

Contested director elections

We approach contested director elections on a case-by-case basis, considering the specific circumstances of each situation to determine what we believe to be in the best interest of our clients. In each case, we welcome the opportunity to engage with both the company and the proponent to ensure that we understand both perspectives and are making an informed decision on our clients' behalf.

Compensation

Executive compensation plans establish the incentive structure that plays a role in strategy-setting, decision-making, and risk management. While design and structure vary widely, we believe the most effective compensation plans attract and retain high caliber executives, foster a culture of performance and accountability, and align management's interests with those of long-term shareholders.

Due to each company's unique circumstances and wide range of plan structures, Wellington determines support for a compensation plan on a case-by-case basis. We support plans that we believe lead to long-term value creation for our clients. We may also support poorly structured plans where we have seen some improvement, recognizing compensation committees' willingness to engage with shareholder and implement recommendations that enhance the plan. We support the right to vote on compensation plans annually.

In evaluating compensation plans, we consider the following attributes in the context of the company's business, size, industry, and geographic location:

- **Alignment** — We believe in pay-for-performance and encourage plan structures that align executive compensation with shareholder experience. We compare total compensation to performance metrics on an absolute and relative basis over various timeframes, and we look for strong positive correlation. To ensure shareholder alignment, executives should maintain meaningful equity ownership in the company while they are employed, and for a period thereafter.
- **Transparency** — We expect compensation committees to articulate the decision-making process and rationale behind the plan structure, and to provide adequate disclosure so shareholders can evaluate actual compensation relative to the committee's intentions. Disclosure should include how metrics, targets, and timeframes are chosen, and detail desired outcomes. We also seek to understand how the compensation committee determines the target level of compensation and constructs the peer group for benchmarking purposes.
- **Structure** — The plan should be clear and comprehensible. We look for a mix of cash versus equity, fixed versus variable, and short- versus long-term pay that incentivizes appropriate risk-taking and aligns with industry practice. Performance targets should be achievable but rigorous, and equity awards should be subject to performance and/or vesting periods of at least three years, to discourage executives from managing the business with a near-term focus. Unless otherwise specified by local market regulators, performance-based compensation should be based primarily on quantitative financial and non-financial criteria such as ESG-related criteria. There is scope, however, for qualitative criteria related to strategic, individual, or ESG goals, that are critical to the business. Qualitative goals may be acceptable if a

compensation committee has demonstrated a fair and consistent approach to evaluating qualitative performance and applying discretion over time.

- **Accountability** — Compensation committees should be able to use discretion, positive and negative, to ensure compensation aligns with performance, and provide a cogent explanation to shareholders. We generally oppose one-time awards aimed at retention or achieving a pre-determined goal. Barring an extenuating circumstance, we view retesting provisions unfavorably.

We seek to establish mutually beneficial dialogues with companies regarding their compensation policies. Where we see opportunities for improvement, we provide feedback and explain how the suggestions can benefit our clients. We use voting, an extension of our engagement efforts, to convey our views and drive change, if necessary. We expect compensation committees to respond to shareholder engagement and voting outcomes, and to disclose how these external perspectives are considered in the committee's decisions.

Approving equity incentive plans

A well-designed equity incentive plan facilitates the alignment of interests of long-term shareholders, management, employees, and directors. We evaluate equity-based compensation plans on a case-by-case basis, considering projected plan costs, plan features, and grant practices. We reconsider our support for a plan if we believe these factors, on balance, are not in the best interest of shareholders. Specific items of concern may include excessive cost or dilution, unfavorable change-in-control features, insufficient performance conditions, holding/vesting periods, or stock ownership requirements, repricing stock options/stock appreciation rights (SARs) without prior shareholder approval, or automatic share replenishment (an "evergreen" feature).

Employee stock purchase plans

We generally support employee stock purchase plans, as they may align employees' interests with those of shareholders. That said, we typically vote against plans that do not offer shares to a broad group of employees (e.g. if only executives can participate) or plans that offer shares at a significant discount.

Non-executive director compensation

Finding highly qualified individuals that bring unique skillsets to a board is not easy. When a potential fit is found, we want companies to be able to compensate a director competitively. We understand that excessive compensation may undermine a director's independence, however, so we expect companies to strike this balance accordingly.

We expect companies to disclose non-executive director compensation. We prefer the use of an annual retainer or fee, delivered as cash, equity, or a combination. We do not believe non-executive directors should receive performance-based compensation, as this creates a potential conflict of interest. Non-executive directors oversee executive compensation plans; their objectivity is compromised if they design a plan that they also participate in.

Severance arrangements

We will oppose excessively generous arrangements but may support agreements that encourage management to negotiate in shareholders' best interest. Because we believe severance arrangements require special scrutiny, we generally support proposals calling for shareholder ratification. We are also mindful of the board's need for flexibility in recruitment and retention; therefore, we will oppose limitations on board compensation where respect for industry practice and reasonable overall levels of compensation have been demonstrated.

Clawback policies

We believe companies should be able to recoup incentive compensation from members of management who received awards based on fraudulent activities, accounting misstatements, or breaches in standards of conduct that lead to corporate reputational damage. Consequently, we may support shareholder proposals requesting that a company establish a clawback provision if existing policies do not cover these circumstances. We also support proposals seeking greater transparency about the application of clawback policies.

Audit quality and oversight

Scrutiny of auditors, particularly audit quality and oversight, has been increasing. The Big Four global audit firms currently control the market but face minimal regulation. In the UK, recent corporate audit failures have increased regulatory pressures, leading to proposed rules such as mandating joint audits and operational splits. While scrutiny in the US is less intense and regulation is less likely in the near term, in our view, regulatory boards, including the SEC and Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) are becoming more active. When we assess financial statement reporting and audit quality, we will generally support management's choice of auditors, unless the auditors have demonstrated failure to act in shareholders' best economic interest. We also pay close attention to the

non-audit services provided by auditors and consider the potential for the revenue from those services to create conflicts of interest that could compromise the integrity of financial statement audits.

Shareholder voting rights

Shareholder rights plans

Also known as poison pills, these plans can enable boards of directors to negotiate higher takeover prices on behalf of shareholders. Such plans also may be misused, however, as a means of entrenching management. Consequently, we may support plans that include a shareholder approval requirement, a sunset provision, or a permitted bid feature (e.g., bids that are made for all shares and demonstrate evidence of financing must be submitted to a shareholder vote). Because boards generally have the authority to adopt shareholder rights plans without shareholder approval, we are equally vigilant in our assessment of requests for authorization of blank-check preferred shares (see below).

Multiple voting rights

More companies choose to go public with a dual-class share structure, a controversial practice that can raise governance and performance concerns. In our view, dual-class shares are problematic because of the misalignment they can create between shareholders' economic stake and their voting power, and for the control they often give a small number of insiders who may make decisions that are not in the interests of all shareholders. Index providers' actions to address this issue and encourage one share, one vote structures could have significant implications for investors, but we believe these can be mitigated by active management and thoughtful stewardship.

We believe sunset clauses are a reasonable compromise between founders seeking to defend against takeover attempts in pivotal early years, and shareholders demanding a mechanism for holding management accountable, especially in the event of leadership changes. The Council of Institutional Investors, a nonprofit association of pension funds, endowments, and foundations, recommends that newly public companies that adopt structures with unequal voting rights do away with the structure within three to five years.

Without a sunset clause, we would prefer that a company eliminate a dual-class share structure, as shareholders' voting power should be reflected by their economic stake in a company. Similarly, we generally do not support the introduction of loyalty shares, which grant increased voting rights to investors who hold shares over multiple years, because they create misalignment of voting power and economic interest.

Proxy access

We believe shareholders should have the right to nominate director candidates on management's proxy card. We will generally support shareholder proposals seeking proxy access unless current policy is in-line with market norms.

Special meeting rights

We believe the right to call a special meeting is a shareholder right, and we will support such proposals at companies that lack a special-meeting ownership threshold. We also will support proposals lowering thresholds not in-line with market norms. If shareholders are granted the right to call special meetings, we generally do not support written consent.

Mergers and acquisitions

We approach votes to approve mergers and acquisitions on a case-by-case basis, considering the specific circumstances of each proposal to determine what we believe to be in the best interest of our clients. In conducting our assessment, equity and ESG analysts collaborate to analyze the fundamental and governance implications, if applicable, to advise portfolio managers in their vote decisions.

Capital structure and capital allocation

Increases in authorized common stock

We generally support requests for increases up to 100% of the shares currently authorized. Exceptions will be made when the company has clearly articulated a reasonable need for a greater increase. Conversely, at companies trading in less liquid markets, we may impose a lower threshold. When companies seek to issue shares without preemptive rights, we consider potential dilution and generally support requests when dilution is below 20%. For issuance with preemptive rights, we review on a case-by-case basis, considering the size of issuance relative to peers.

Capital allocation (Japan)

Because poor capital stewardship has led to a lack of shareholder value creation in some Japanese companies, we have begun to hold board chairs accountable for persistently low returns on equity (ROE), using a five-year average ROE of below 5% as a guide. Our assessment of a company's capital stewardship complements our assessment of board effectiveness without dictating specific capital allocation decisions. We may make exceptions where ROE is improving, where a long-cycle business warrants a different standard, or where new management is in place and we feel they shouldn't be punished for the past CEO/Chair's record.

Environmental and social issues

Consistent with our ESG integration philosophy, we assess portfolio companies' performance on environmental and social issues we deem to be material to long-term financial performance, and we support shareholder proposals where we think doing so can encourage improvement on relevant issues. We evaluate shareholder proposals related to environmental and social issues on a case-by-case basis, and we expect portfolio companies to comply with applicable laws and regulations with regards to environmental and social standards. We consider the spirit of the proposal, not just the letter, and generally support proposals addressing material issues even when management has been responsive to our engagement on the issue. In this way, we seek to align our voting with our engagement activities. If our views differ from any specific suggestions in the proposals, we will provide clarification via direct engagement.

Climate change

As an asset manager entrusted with investing on our clients' behalf, we aim to assess, monitor, and manage the potential effects of climate change on our investment processes and portfolios, as well as on our business operations. As supporters of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations, we actively engage with portfolio companies to encourage adoption. We believe that climate change poses a material risk across sectors and geographies, so understanding how companies are assessing and managing climate risk is key to making informed investment decisions for our clients. For this reason, we generally support shareholder proposals asking for improved disclosure on climate risk management and we expect to support those that request alignment of business strategies with the Paris Agreement or similar language. We also generally support proposals asking for board oversight of political contributions and lobbying activities or those asking for improved disclosures where material inconsistencies in reporting and strategy may exist, especially as it relates to climate strategy.

We have been pleased to see rising adoption of the TCFD framework in response to shareholder recommendations. Reporting on climate readiness will help stakeholders understand companies' willingness and ability to adapt to or mitigate climate-related risks. However, so far, many disclosures have been incomplete. Most make scant mention of the physical risks posed to their business by a changing climate. We will continue focus our stewardship activities in this area, and we are encouraging companies to provide more detail.

To help us do this, are leveraging findings from our collaborative initiative with Woods Hole Research Center (WHRC), the world's leading independent climate research organization, and established [disclosure guidance](#) to help companies improve their physical risk disclosures. We believe integrating the work of WHRC's climate scientists and our investment research teams enables us to ask nuanced questions about specific physical risks and more accurately test climate-risk assumptions embedded in companies' strategies. By narrowing our engagement dialogue to address relevant threats, we believe we can encourage companies to take early action to address these threats, potentially improving long-term investment outcomes for shareholders.

Corporate culture, human capital, and diversity & inclusion

The ability to perpetuate a strong, inclusive culture; align management incentives accordingly; and incorporate employee feedback contributes to a company's competitive position. Since culture is challenging to assess from the outside, we examine a company's holistic approach. For example, we evaluate whether a company has a well-articulated culture statement and talent development strategy. To us, these efforts suggest that a company appreciates culture and talent as competitive advantages that can drive long-term value creation. It also sends a strong message when management compensation is linked, when appropriate, to employee satisfaction. If the company conducts regular employee engagement surveys, we look for leadership to disclose the results — both positive and negative — so we can monitor patterns and hold them accountable for implementing changes based on the feedback they receive, we consider workplace locations and how a company balances attracting talent with the costs of operating in desirable cities.

Understanding how a company cultivates its human capital is integral to our assessment of culture. In our view, attracting and retaining talent can create a competitive long-term advantage for any company. These efforts may take time to implement and realize results, but we maintain that a deliberate human capital management strategy

should foster a collaborative, productive workplace in which all talent can thrive. Companies that invest in and cultivate human capital are well-positioned to realize a competitive advantage and deliver better business outcomes.

As part of our focus on human capital, diversity and inclusion is an ongoing engagement issue. We seek to better understand how and to what extent a company's approach to diversity is integrated with talent management at all levels. A sound long-term plan holds more weight than a company's current demographics, so we look for a demonstrable diversity and inclusion strategy that seeks to improve metrics over time and align management incentives accordingly. Understanding gender pay equity is often part of our assessment, and we may support proposals asking for improved transparency.

We believe diversity among directors, leaders, and employees contributes positively to shareholder value by imbuing a company with myriad perspectives that help it better navigate complex challenges. A strong culture of diversity and inclusion begins in the boardroom. In recent years we have targeted US companies with male-only boards for proactive engagement on diversity and have seen many companies improve the diversity of their boards as a result. From 2020, we will vote against Nominating & Governance Committee Chairs at companies where the composition of the board continues to lag market standards or best practice.

Stakeholders and risk management

In our assessment of social risks, we pay attention to how companies treat a key stakeholder: their workforce. We look for signs of constructive labor relations if employees are unionized, and a focus on key employee concerns, such as safe working conditions and competitive compensation.

In recent years, discourse on opioids, firearms, and sexual harassment has put the potential for social externalities — the negative effects that companies can have on society through their products, cultures, or policies — into sharp focus. These nuanced, often misunderstood issues can affect the value of corporate securities. Today, these are no longer just shareholder concerns; companies need to consider the opinions and actions of broader stakeholder constituencies, including employees, customers, and the public.

In our engagement with companies facing these risks, we encourage companies to disclose risk management strategies that acknowledge their societal impacts. When a company faces litigation or negative press, we inquire about lessons learned and request evidence of substantive changes that aim to prevent recurrence and mitigate downside risk. In these cases, we may also support proposals requesting enhanced disclosure on actions taken by management.

Human rights

Following the 2015 passage of the UK's Modern Slavery Act, a handful of countries have passed laws requiring companies to report on how they are addressing risks related to human rights abuses in their global supply chains. Starting in late 2020, Australia's newest regulation will also require asset owners to report on these risks in their portfolios. While human rights have been a part of our research and engagement in this context, we seek to assess companies' exposures to these risks, determine the

sectors for which this risk is most material (highest possibility of supply-chain exposure), enhance our own engagement questions, and potentially work with external data providers to gain insights on specific companies or industries. We may also support proposals requesting enhanced disclosure on companies' approach to mitigating the risk of human rights violations in their business.

Cybersecurity

Robust cybersecurity practices are imperative for maintaining customer trust, preserving brand strength, and mitigating regulatory risk. Companies that fail to strengthen their cybersecurity platforms may end up bearing large costs. Through engagement, we aim to compare companies' approaches to cyber threats, regardless of region or sector, to distinguish businesses that lag from those that are better prepared.

Conclusion

At Wellington, stewardship is a core part of how we deliver on our goal of maximizing the long-term value of the investments we make on behalf of our clients. In order to be the best possible stewards of that capital we engage meaningfully and continuously with our investee companies and do so with a multifaceted approach that brings our collective expertise to bear across financial, industry, credit, and ESG analysis. We look forward to continuing to engage with the management teams and directors of the companies we invest in as we seek to help them build long-term, sustainable value in their enterprises.

WELLS FARGO ASSET MANAGEMENT¹
PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
EFFECTIVE AS OF JANUARY 1, 2019

Wells Fargo Asset Management (“WFAM”) Stewardship

As fiduciaries, we are committed to effective stewardship of the assets we manage on behalf of our clients. To us, good stewardship reflects responsible, active ownership and includes both engaging with investee companies and voting proxies in a manner that we believe will maximize the long-term value of our investments.

Scope of Policies and Procedures. These Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (“Policies and Procedures”) are used to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities held in client accounts managed by WFAM. With respect to client accounts of Funds Management, this includes, among others, Wells Fargo Funds Trust, Wells Fargo Master Trust, Wells Fargo Variable Trust, Wells Fargo Global Dividend Opportunity Fund, Wells Fargo Income Opportunities Fund, Wells Fargo Multi-Sector Income Fund, and Wells Fargo Utilities and High Income Fund (the “Trusts”) (hereafter, all series of the Trusts, and all such Trusts not having separate series, are referred to as the “Funds”). In addition, these Policies and Procedures are used to determine how to vote proxies for the assets managed on behalf of WellsCap’s clients.

Not all clients delegate proxy-voting authority to WellsCap, however, and WellsCap will not vote proxies, or provide advice to clients on how to vote proxies in the absence of specific delegation of authority, a pre-existing contractual agreement, or an obligation under the applicable law (e.g., securities that are held in an investment advisory account for which WellsCap exercises no investment discretion are not voted by WellsCap).

Voting Philosophy. WFAM, comprised of investment advisers registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, has adopted these Policies and Procedures to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of clients without regard to any relationship that any affiliated person of the WFAM (or an affiliated person of such affiliated person) may have with the issuer.

WFAM exercises its voting responsibility as a fiduciary with the goal of maximizing value to clients consistent with governing laws and the investment policies of each client. While securities are not purchased to exercise control or to seek to effect corporate change through share ownership activism, WFAM supports sound corporate governance practices at companies in which client assets are invested.

Proxy Administrator

The proxy voting process is administered by WFAM’s Operations Department (“Proxy Administrator”), who reports to WFAM’s Chief Operations Officer. The Proxy Administrator is responsible for administering and overseeing the proxy voting process to ensure the implementation of the Policies and Procedures, including regular operational reviews, typically conducted on a weekly basis. The Proxy Administrator monitors third party voting of proxies to ensure it is being done in a timely and responsible manner, including review of scheduled vendor

¹ Includes Wells Capital Management Incorporated (“WellsCap”) and Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC (“Funds Management”).

reports. The Proxy Administrator in conjunction with the Proxy Committee reviews the continuing appropriateness of the Policies and Procedures set forth herein, and recommends revisions as necessary.

Third Party Proxy Voting Vendor. WFAM has retained a third-party proxy voting service, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS”), to assist in the implementation of certain proxy voting-related functions including: 1.) Providing research on proxy matters 2.) Providing technology to facilitate the sharing of research and discussions related to proxy votes 3.) Vote proxies in accordance with WFAM’s guidelines 4.) Handle administrative and reporting items 5.) Maintain records of proxy statements received in connection with proxy votes and provide copies/analyses upon request. Except in instances where clients have retained voting authority, WFAM retains the responsibility for proxy voting decisions.

Proxy Committee and Sub-Committees. The WFAM Proxy Committee shall be responsible for overseeing the proxy voting process to ensure its implementation in conformance with these Policies and Procedures. The WFAM Proxy Committee shall coordinate with Wells Fargo Asset Management Risk and Compliance to monitor ISS, the proxy voting agent currently retained by WFAM, to determine that ISS is accurately applying the Policies and Procedures as set forth herein and operates as an independent proxy voting agent. WFAM’s ISS Vendor Oversight process includes an assessment of ISS’ Policy and Procedures (“P&P”), including conflict controls and monitoring, receipt and review of routine performance-related reporting by ISS to WFAM and periodic onsite due diligence meetings. Due diligence meetings typically include: meetings with key staff, P&P related presentations and discussions, technology-related demonstrations and assessments, and some sample testing, if appropriate. The WFAM Proxy Committee shall review the continuing appropriateness of the Policies and Procedures set forth herein. The WFAM Proxy Committee may delegate certain powers and responsibilities to sub- committees consisting of a “Proxy Voting Sub-Committee” and a “Proxy Governance Sub- Committee.”

Proxy Voting Sub-Committee. Among other delegated matters, the Proxy Voting Sub- Committee, in accordance with these Policies and Procedures, reviews and votes on routine proxy proposals that it considers under these Policies and Procedures in a timely manner. If necessary, the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee escalates issues to the Proxy Governance Sub- Committee that are determined to be material by the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee or otherwise in accordance with these Policies and Procedures. The Proxy Voting Sub-Committee coordinates with Wells Fargo Asset Management Risk and Compliance to review the performance and independence of ISS in exercising its proxy voting responsibilities.

Proxy Governance Sub-Committee. The Proxy Governance Sub-Committee reviews and, in accordance with these Policies and Procedures, votes on issues that have been escalated from the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee. Members of the Proxy Governance Sub-Committee also oversee the implementation of WFAM Proxy Committee recommendations for the respective functional areas in WFAM that they represent.

Meetings; Committee Actions. The WFAM Proxy Committee shall convene or act through written consent, including through the use of electronic systems of record, of a majority of

WFAM Proxy Committee members as needed and when discretionary voting determinations need to be considered. Any sub-committee of the WFAM Proxy Committee shall have the authority on matters delegated to it to act by vote or written consent, including through the use of electronic systems of record, of a majority of the sub-committee members available at that time. The WFAM Proxy Committee shall also meet at least annually (each calendar year and within 15 months of the last meeting) to review the Policies and Procedures.

Membership. Members are selected based on subject matter expertise for the specific deliverables the committee is required to complete. The voting members of the Proxy Committee are identified in the WFAM Proxy Charter. Changes to the membership of the Proxy Committee will be made only with approval of the WFAM Proxy Committee. Upon departure from Wells Fargo Asset Management, a member's position on the WFAM Proxy Committee will automatically terminate.

Voting Procedures. Unless otherwise required by applicable law,² proxies will be voted in accordance with the following steps and in the following order of consideration:

1. First, any voting items related to WFAM "Top-of-House" voting principles (as described below under the heading "WFAM Proxy Voting Principles/Guidelines") will generally be voted in accordance with a custom voting policy with ISS ("Custom Policy") designed to implement the WFAM's Top-of-House voting principles.³
2. Second, any voting items for meetings deemed of "high importance"⁴ (e.g., proxy contests, mergers and acquisitions, capitalization proposals and anti-takeover proposals) where ISS opposes management recommendations will be referred to the Portfolio Management teams for recommendation or the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee (or escalated to the Proxy Governance Sub-Committee) for case-by-case review and vote determination.
3. Third, with respect to any voting items where ISS Sustainability Voting Guidelines⁵ provide a different recommendation than ISS Standard Voting Guidelines, the following steps are taken:
 - a. The WFAM Portfolio Risk Management and Analytics team (the "PRMA team") evaluates the matter for materiality and any other relevant considerations.
 - b. If the PRMA team recommends further review, the voting item is then referred to the Portfolio Management teams for recommendation or the Proxy Voting Sub-

² Where provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") specify the manner in which items for any third party registered investment companies (e.g., mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds) and business development companies (as defined in Section 2(a)(48) of the 1940 Act) ("Third Party Fund Holding Voting Matters") held by the Funds, WFAM shall vote the Third Party Fund Holding Voting Matter on behalf of the Fund accordingly.

³ The WFAM Proxy Committee may determine that additional review of a Top-of-House voting matter is warranted. For example, voting matters for declassified boards or annual election of directors of public operating and holding companies that have certain long-term business commitments (e.g., developing proprietary technology; or having an important strategic alliance in place) may warrant referral to the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee (or escalation to the Proxy Governance Sub-Committee) for case-by-case review and vote determination.

⁴ The term "high importance" is defined as those items designated Proxy Level 6, 5, or 4 by ISS, which include proxy contests, mergers, capitalization proposals and anti-takeover defenses.

⁵ ISS's Sustainability Voting Guidelines seeks to promote support for recognized global governing bodies encouraging sustainable business practices advocating for stewardship of environment, fair labor practices, non-discrimination, and the protection of human rights.

Committee (or escalated to the Proxy Governance Sub-Committee) for case-by- case review and vote determination.

c. If the PRMA team does not recommend further review, the matter is voted in accordance with ISS Standard Voting Guidelines.

4. Fourth, any remaining proposals are voted in accordance with ISS Standard Voting Guidelines.⁶

Commitment to the Principles of Responsible Investment. As a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment, WFAM has integrated certain environmental, social, and governance factors into its investment processes, which includes the proxy process. As described under Voting Procedures above, WFAM considers ISS’s Sustainability Voting Guidelines as a point of reference in certain cases deemed to be material to a company’s long-term shareholder value.

Voting Discretion. In all cases, the Proxy Committee (and any sub-committee thereof) will exercise its voting discretion in accordance with the voting philosophy of these Policies and Procedures. In cases where a proxy item is forwarded by ISS to the Proxy Committee or a sub- committee thereof, the Proxy Committee or its sub-committee may be assisted in its voting decision through receipt of: (i) independent research and voting recommendations provided by ISS or other independent sources; (ii) input from the investment sub-adviser responsible for purchasing the security; and (iii) information provided by company management and shareholder groups.

Portfolio Manager and Sub-Adviser Input. The WFAM Proxy Committee may consult with portfolio management teams and Fund sub-advisers on specific proxy voting issues as it deems appropriate. In addition, portfolio management teams or Fund sub-advisers may proactively make recommendations to the Proxy Committee regarding any proxy voting issue. In this regard, the process takes into consideration expressed views of portfolio management teams and Fund sub-advisers given their deep knowledge of investee companies. For any proxy vote, portfolio management teams and Fund sub-advisers may make a case to vote against the ISS or Proxy Committee’s recommendation (which is described under Voting Procedures above). Any portfolio management team’s or Fund sub-adviser’s opinion should be documented in a brief write-up for consideration by the Proxy Voting Committee who will determine, or escalate to the Proxy Governance Committee, the final voting decision.

Consistent Voting. Proxies will be voted consistently on the same matter when securities of an issuer are held by WFAM multiple client accounts unless there are special circumstances such as, for example, proposals concerning corporate actions such as mergers, tender offers, and acquisitions or as reasonably necessary to implement a particular mandate specifically applicable to one or more accounts.

WFAM Top-of-House Proxy Voting Principles/Guidelines. The following reflects WFAM’s Top-of-House Voting Principles in effect as of the date of these Policies and Procedures. WFAM has put in place a custom voting policy with ISS to implement these voting principles.

⁶ The voting of proxies for Taft Hartley clients may incorporate the use of ISS’s Taft Hartley voting guidelines.

Boards of Directors. We believe that Boards of Directors should have strong, independent leadership and should adopt structures and practices that enhance their effectiveness. We believe it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to create, enhance, and protect shareholder value. We recognize that the optimal board size and governance structure can vary by company size, industry, region of operations, and circumstances specific to the company.

- We generally vote for the election of Directors in uncontested elections. We reserve the right to vote on a case-by-case basis when directors fail to meet their duties as a board member, such as failing to act in the best economic interest of shareholders; failing to maintain independent audit, compensation, nominating committees; and failing to attend at least 75% of meetings, etc.
- We generally vote for an independent board that has a majority of outside directors who are not affiliated with the top executives and have minimal or no business dealings with the company to avoid potential conflicts of interests.
- Generally speaking, we believe Directors should sit on no more than 4 public boards at any given time. Directors serving on an excessive number of boards could result in time constraints and an inability to fulfill their duties.
- We generally support adopting a declassified board structure for public operating and holding companies. We reserve the right to vote on a case-by-case basis when companies have certain long-term business commitments.
- We generally support annual election of directors of public operating and holding companies. We reserve the right to vote on a case-by-case basis when companies have certain long-term business commitments.

Fund Voting Reporting Coordination. Voting decisions made by the WFAM Proxy Committee on behalf of the Funds will be reported to ISS to ensure that votes are registered in a timely manner and included in Form N-PX reporting.

Practical Limitations to Proxy Voting. While WFAM uses its reasonable best efforts to vote proxies, in certain circumstances, it may be impractical or impossible for WFAM to vote proxies (e.g., limited value or unjustifiable costs).

Securities on Loan. As a general matter, securities on loan will not be recalled to facilitate proxy voting (in which case the borrower of the security shall be entitled to vote the proxy). However, as it relates to portfolio holdings of the Funds, if the WFAM Proxy Committee is aware of an item in time to recall the security and has determined in good faith that the importance of the matter to be voted upon outweighs the loss in lending revenue that would result from recalling the security (e.g., if there is a controversial upcoming merger or acquisition, or some other significant matter), the security will be recalled for voting.

Share Blocking. Proxy voting in certain countries requires ‘share blocking’. Shareholders wishing to vote their proxies must deposit their shares with a designated depository before the date of the meeting. Consequently, the shares may not be sold in the period preceding the proxy vote. Absent compelling reasons, WFAM believes that the benefit derived from voting these shares is outweighed by the burden of limited trading. Therefore, if share blocking is required in certain markets, WFAM will not participate and refrain from voting proxies for those clients impacted by share blocking.

Conflicts of Interest. WFAM may have a conflict of interest regarding a proxy to be voted upon if, for example, WFAM or its affiliates have other relationships with the issuer of the proxy. In most instances, conflicts of interest are avoided through a strict and objective application of the voting guidelines. However, when the Proxy Administrator is aware of a material conflict of interest regarding a matter that would otherwise require a vote by the Proxy Committee or that, in the determination of the Proxy Committee, otherwise warrants the taking of additional steps to mitigate the conflict, the Proxy Committee or the Proxy Administrator shall address the material conflict by using any of the following methods:

1. Instructing ISS to vote in accordance with the recommendation ISS makes to its clients;
2. With respect to any matters involving a portfolio holding of the Funds, disclosing the conflict to the Board of the Funds and obtaining its consent before voting with respect to shares held by the Funds;
3. With respect to any matters involving a portfolio holding of the Funds, submitting the matter to the Board of the Funds to exercise its authority to vote on such matter with respect to shares held by the Funds;
4. Engaging an independent fiduciary who will direct the Proxy Committee how to vote on such matter following consultation with the Board of the Funds if the conflict pertains to a matter involving a portfolio holding of the Funds;
5. Consulting with outside legal counsel for guidance on resolution of the conflict of interest;
6. Erecting information barriers around the person or persons making voting decisions following consultation with the Board of the Funds if the conflict pertains to a matter involving a portfolio holding of the Funds;
7. Voting in proportion to other shareholders (“mirror voting”) following consultation with the Board of the Funds if the conflict pertains to a matter involving a portfolio holding of the Funds; or
8. Voting in other ways that are consistent with WFAM’s obligation to vote in the best interests of its shareholders.

The Proxy Committee will not permit its votes to be influenced by any conflict of interest that exists for any other affiliated person of WFAM (such as a sub-adviser or principal underwriter) or any affiliated persons of such affiliated persons and the Proxy Committee will vote all such matters without regard to the conflict.

Vendor Oversight: The WFAM Proxy Administrator monitors the ISS proxy process against specific criteria in order to identify potential issues relating to account reconciliation, unknown and rejected ballot reviews, upcoming proxy reviews, share reconciliation oversight, etc.

III. Other Provisions

Policy Review and Ad Hoc Meetings

The Proxy Governance Committee meets at least annually to review this Policy and consider any appropriate changes. Meetings may be convened more frequently (for example, to discuss a specific proxy agenda or proposal) as requested by the Manager of Proxy Administration, any member of the Proxy Committee, or WFAM’s Chief Compliance Officer. The Proxy Committee

includes representation from Portfolio Management, Operations, Portfolio Risk Management and Analytics and, in a non-voting consultative capacity, Compliance.

Records Retention

The WFAM Proxy Administrator will maintain the following records relating to the implementation of the Policies and Procedures:

- A copy of these proxy voting policies and procedures;
- Proxy statements received for client securities (which will be satisfied by relying on ISS);
- Records of votes cast on behalf of Funds and separate account clients (which ISS maintains on behalf of WFAM);
- Records of each written client request for proxy voting records and WFAM's written response to any client request (written or oral) for such records; and
- Any documents prepared by WFAM or ISS that were material to making a proxy voting decision.

Such proxy voting books and records shall be maintained at an office of WFAM in an easily accessible place for a period of six years.

Disclosure of Policies and Procedures

WFAM will disclose to its separate clients a summary description of its proxy voting policy and procedures via mail. A summary of the proxy voting policy and procedures will be disclosed in the registration statements for the open-end Trusts. A detailed copy of the policy and procedures will be provided to clients upon request by calling 1-800-736-2316.

WFAM will also provide to clients proxy statements and any records as to how WFAM voted proxies on behalf its client upon request. Clients may contact their relationship manager for assistance, or call WFAM at 1-800-259-3305 or by e-mail at wellsfapclientadmin@wellsfargo.com to request a record of proxies voted on their behalf.

Except as otherwise required by law, WFAM has a general policy of not disclosing to any issuer or third party how its separate account client proxies are voted.

Approved by the Proxy Committee: December, 2018

Nuveen Asset Management, LLC

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Effective Date: January 1, 2011, as last amended October 24, 2018

I. General Principles

A. Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (“NAM”) is an investment sub-adviser for certain of the Nuveen Funds (the “Funds”) and investment adviser for institutional and other separately managed accounts (collectively, with the Funds, “Accounts”). As such, Accounts may confer upon NAM complete discretion to vote proxies.¹

B. When NAM has proxy voting authority, it is NAM’s duty to vote proxies in the best interests of its clients (which may involve affirmatively deciding that voting the proxies may not be in the best interests of certain clients on certain matters). In voting proxies, NAM also seeks to enhance total investment return for its clients.

C. If NAM contracts with another investment adviser to act as a sub-adviser for an Account, NAM may delegate proxy voting responsibility to the sub-adviser. Where NAM has delegated proxy voting responsibility, the sub-adviser will be responsible for developing and adhering to its own proxy voting policies, subject to oversight by NAM.

D. NAM’s Proxy Voting Committee (“PVC”) provides oversight of NAM’s proxy voting policies and procedures, including (1) providing an administrative framework to facilitate and monitor the exercise of such proxy voting and to fulfill the obligations of reporting and recordkeeping under the federal securities laws; and (2) approving the proxy voting policies and procedures.

II. Policies

The PVC after reviewing and concluding that such policies are reasonably designed to vote proxies in the best interests of clients, has approved and adopted the proxy voting policies (“Policies”) of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (“ISS”), a leading national provider of proxy voting administrative and research services.¹ As a result, such Policies set forth NAM’s positions on recurring proxy issues and criteria for addressing non-recurring issues. These Policies are reviewed periodically by ISS, and therefore are subject to change. Even though it has adopted the Policies as drafted by ISS, NAM maintains the fiduciary responsibility for all proxy voting decisions.

¹ NAM does not vote proxies where a client withholds proxy voting authority, and in certain non-discretionary and model programs NAM votes proxies in accordance with its Policies in effect from time to time. Clients may opt to vote proxies themselves, or to have proxies voted by an independent third party or other named fiduciary or agent, at the client’s cost. ¹ISS has separate policies for Taft Hartley plans and it is NAM’s policy to apply the Taft Hartley policies to accounts that are Taft Hartley plans and have requested the application of such policies.

III. Procedures

A. *Supervision of Proxy Voting.* Day-to-day administration of proxy voting may be provided internally or by a third-party service provider, depending on client type, subject to the ultimate oversight of the PVC. The PVC shall supervise the relationships with NAM's proxy voting services, ISS. ISS apprises Nuveen Global Operations ("NGO") of shareholder meeting dates, and casts the actual proxy votes. ISS also provides research on proxy proposals and voting recommendations. ISS serves as NAM's proxy voting record keepers and generate reports on how proxies were voted. NGO periodically reviews communications from ISS to determine whether ISS voted the correct amount of proxies, whether the votes were cast in a timely manner, and whether the vote was in accordance with the Policies or NAM's specific instructions

B. *General Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest.*

1. NAM believe that most conflicts of interest faced by NAM in voting proxies can be avoided by voting in accordance with the Policies. Examples of such conflicts of interest are as follows:²
 - a. The issuer or proxy proponent (e.g., a special interest group) is TIAA-CREF, the ultimate principal owner of NAM, or any of its affiliates.
 - b. The issuer is an entity in which an executive officer of NAM or a spouse or domestic partner of any such executive officer is or was (within the past three years of the proxy vote) an executive officer or director.
 - c. The issuer is a registered or unregistered fund or other client for which NAM or another affiliated adviser has a material relationship as investment adviser or sub-adviser (e.g., Nuveen Funds and TIAA Funds) or an institutional separate account.
 - d. Any other circumstances that NAM is aware of where NAM's duty to serve its clients' interests, typically referred to as its "duty of loyalty," could be materially compromised.
2. To further minimize this risk, Compliance will review ISS' conflict avoidance policy at least annually to ensure that it adequately addresses both the actual and perceived conflicts of interest ISS may face.

² A conflict of interest shall not be considered material for the purposes of these Policies and Procedures with respect to a specific vote or circumstance if the matter to be voted on relates to a restructuring of the terms of existing securities or the issuance of new securities or a similar matter arising out of the holding of securities, other than common equity, in the context of a bankruptcy or threatened bankruptcy of the issuer.

3. In the event that ISS faces a material conflict of interest with respect to a specific vote, the PVC shall direct ISS how to vote. The PVC shall receive voting direction from appropriate investment personnel. Before doing so, the PVC will consult with Legal to confirm that NAM faces no material conflicts of its own with respect to the specific proxy vote.
4. Where ISS is determined to have a conflict of interest, or NAM determines to override the Policies and is determined to have a conflict, the PVC will recommend to NAM's Compliance Committee or designee a course of action designed to address the conflict. Such actions could include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Obtaining instructions from the affected client(s) on how to vote the proxy;
 - b. Disclosing the conflict to the affected client(s) and seeking their consent to permit NAM to vote the proxy;
 - c. Voting in proportion to the other shareholders;
 - e. Recusing the individual with the actual or potential conflict of interest from all discussion or consideration of the matter, if the material conflict is due to such person's actual or potential conflict of interest; or
 - f. Following the recommendation of a different independent third party.
5. In addition to all of the above-mentioned and other conflicts, the Head of Equity Research, NGO and any member of the PVC must notify NAM's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") of any direct, indirect or perceived improper influence exerted by any employee, officer or director of TIAA or its subsidiaries with regard to how NAM should vote proxies. NAM Compliance will investigate any such allegations and will report the findings to the PVC and, if deemed appropriate, to NAM's Compliance Committee. If it is determined that improper influence was attempted, appropriate action shall be taken. Such appropriate action may include disciplinary action, notification of the appropriate senior managers, or notification of the appropriate regulatory authorities. In all cases, NAM will not consider any improper influence in determining how to vote proxies, and will vote in the best interests of clients.

C. *Proxy Vote Override.* From time to time, a portfolio manager of an account (a "Portfolio Manager") may initiate action to override the Policies' recommendation for a particular vote. Any such override by a NAM Portfolio Manager (but not a sub-adviser Portfolio Manager)

shall be reviewed by NAM's Legal Department for material conflicts. If the Legal Department determines that no material conflicts exist, the approval of one member of the PVC shall authorize the override. If a material conflict exists, the conflict and, ultimately, the override recommendation will be rejected and will revert to the original Policies recommendation or will be addressed pursuant to the procedures described above under "Conflicts of Interest."

In addition, the PVC may determine from time to time that a particular recommendation in the Policies should be overridden based on a determination that the recommendation is inappropriate and not in the best interests of shareholders. Any such determination shall be reflected in the minutes of a meeting of the PVC at which such decision is made.

D. Securities Lending.

1. In order to generate incremental revenue, some clients may participate in a securities lending program. If a client has elected to participate in the lending program then it will not have the right to vote the proxies of any securities that are on loan as of the shareholder meeting record date. A client, or a Portfolio Manager, may place restrictions on loaning securities and/or recall a security on loan at any time. Such actions must be affected prior to the record date for a meeting if the purpose for the restriction or recall is to secure the vote.
2. Portfolio Managers and/or analysts who become aware of upcoming proxy issues relating to any securities in portfolios they manage, or issuers they follow, will consider the desirability of recalling the affected securities that are on loan or restricting the affected securities prior to the record date for the matter. If the proxy issue is determined to be material, and the determination is made prior to the shareholder meeting record date the Portfolio Manager(s) will contact the Securities Lending Agent to recall securities on loan or restrict the loaning of any security held in any portfolio they manage, if they determine that it is in the best interest of shareholders to do so.

E. Proxy Voting Records. As required by Rule 204-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, NAM shall make and retain five types of records relating to proxy voting; (1) NAM's Policies; (2) proxy statements received for securities in client accounts; (3) records of proxy votes cast by NAM on behalf of clients accounts; (4) records of written requests from clients about how NAM voted their proxies, and written responses from NAM to either a written or oral request by clients; and (5) any documents prepared by the adviser that were material to making a proxy voting decision or that memorialized the basis for the decision. NAM relies on ISS to make and retain on NAM's behalf certain records pertaining to Rule 204-2.

F. Fund of Funds Provision. In instances where NAM provides investment advice to a fund of funds that acquires shares of affiliated funds or three percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of an unaffiliated fund, the acquiring fund shall vote the shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders of the acquired fund. If compliance with this procedure results in a vote of any shares in a manner different than the Policies' recommendation, such vote will not require compliance with the Proxy Vote Override procedures set forth above.

G. Legacy Securities. To the extent that NAM receives proxies for securities that are transferred into an account's portfolio that were not recommended or selected by it and are sold or expected to be sold promptly in an orderly manner ("legacy securities"), NAM will generally refrain from voting such proxies. In such circumstances, since legacy securities are expected to be sold promptly, voting proxies on such securities would not further NAM's interest in maximizing the value of client investments. NAM may agree to an account's special request to vote a legacy security proxy, and would vote such proxy in accordance with the Policies.

H. Terminated Accounts. Proxies received after the termination date of an account generally will not be voted. An exception will be made if the record date is for a period in which an account was under NAM's discretionary management or if a separately managed account ("SMA") custodian failed to remove the account's holdings from its aggregated voting list.

I. Non-votes. NGO shall be responsible for obtaining reasonable assurance from ISS that it voted proxies on NAM's behalf, and that any special instructions from NAM about a given proxy or proxies are submitted to ISS in a timely manner. It should not be considered a breach of this responsibility if NGO or NAM does not receive a proxy from ISS or a custodian with adequate time to analyze and direct to vote or vote a proxy by the required voting deadline.

NAM may determine not to vote proxies associated with the securities of any issuer if as a result of voting such proxies, subsequent purchases or sales of such securities would be blocked. However, NAM may decide, on an individual security basis that it is in the best interests of its clients to vote the proxy associated with such a security, taking into account the loss of liquidity. In addition, NAM may determine not to vote proxies where the voting would in NAM's judgment result in some other financial, legal, regulatory disability or burden to the client (such as imputing control with respect to the issuer) or to NAM or its affiliates.

NAM may determine not to vote securities held by SMAs where voting would require the transfer of the security to another custodian designated by the issuer. Such transfer is generally outside the scope of NAM's authority and may result in significant operational limitations on NAM's ability to conduct transactions relating to the securities during the period of transfer. From time to time, situations may arise (operational or otherwise) that prevent NAM from voting proxies after reasonable attempts have been made.

J. *Review and Reports.*

1. The PVC shall maintain a review schedule. The schedule shall include reviews of the Policies and the policies of any Sub-adviser engaged by NAM, the proxy voting record, account maintenance, and other reviews as deemed appropriate by the PVC. The PVC shall review the schedule at least annually.
2. The PVC will report to NAM's Compliance Committee with respect to all identified conflicts and how they were addressed. These reports will include all accounts, including those that are sub-advised. NAM also shall provide the Funds that it sub-advises with information necessary for preparing Form N-PX.

K. *Vote Disclosure to Clients.* NAM's institutional and SMA clients can contact their relationship manager for more information on NAM's Policies and the proxy voting record for their account. The information available includes name of issuer, ticker/CUSIP, shareholder meeting date, description of item and NAM's vote.

IV. Responsible Parties

PVC
NGO
NAM Compliance
Legal Department
