



ASPIRIANT

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

August 1, 2026

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") are 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, Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC ("GMO") serves as the sub-adviser for the quality strategy and Wellington Management Company LLP ("Wellington") serves as the sub-adviser for the global quality growth strategy. Allspring Global Investments, LLC ("Allspring Investments"), MacKay Shields LLC ("MacKay Shields"), and Nuveen Asset Management, LLC ("Nuveen") serve as the Municipal Bond Fund's sub-advisers.

Information about the Funds is set forth in the prospectus dated August 1, 2026 (the "Prospectus") and provides the information you should know before investing. This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus and 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, 2026 are included in the Trust's [Form N-CSR](#), which has been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), and are incorporated by reference into this SAI. To obtain a copy of the Prospectus or the Funds' financial statements, please call 1-877-997-9971, write to P.O. Box 2175, Milwaukee, WI 53201-2175, or visit www.aspiriantfunds.com.

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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 (which, to a limited extent, may be held through a wholly-owned and controlled domestic subsidiary).

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.

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

The Funds may use derivative instruments subject to the limitations 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.



Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (the “Derivatives Rule”) provides a comprehensive framework for the Funds’ use of derivatives. The Derivatives Rule requires registered investment companies that enter into derivatives transactions and certain other transactions that create future payment or delivery obligations to, among other things, (i) comply with a value-at-risk (“VaR”) leverage limit, and (ii) adopt and implement a comprehensive written derivatives risk management program. These and other requirements apply unless a Fund qualifies as a “limited derivatives user,” which the Derivatives Rule defines as a fund that limits its derivatives exposure to 10% of its net assets. Complying with the Derivatives Rule may increase the cost of a Fund’s investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors. Each Fund intends to qualify as a limited derivatives user under the Derivatives Rule. The Derivatives Rule may not be effective to limit a Fund’s risk of loss. In particular, measurements of VaR rely on historical data and may not accurately measure the degree of risk reflected in a Fund’s investment in derivatives.

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. 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.

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.

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.
- (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 or funds (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 U.S. and foreign mutual funds (for example, Undertakings for the Collective Investment in Transferable Securities ("UCITS")), closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds, business development companies, and other pooled investment vehicles including hedge funds and private funds. 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 the 1940 Act or rule, regulation, no-action relief, or exemptive relief thereunder. A Fund will only invest in other pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in Fund-eligible investments.

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 ARMBSSs, 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, as amended (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. U.S. 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.



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 Fund may elect to treat reverse repurchase agreements as a type of borrowing subject to the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act or it may treat reverse repurchase agreements as derivatives transactions under the Derivatives Rule including, as applicable, the VaR based limit on leverage risk. 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.

Subsidiary

A Fund may hold, to a limited extent, investments in certain underlying funds through a wholly-owned and controlled domestic subsidiary of the Fund in order to comply with the limitations of Subchapter M of the Code. The domestic subsidiary is organized under Delaware law as a limited liability company and is classified for federal income tax purposes as an association taxable as a corporation. The Fund would be the sole shareholder of the subsidiary. Shares of a subsidiary are generally not sold or offered to other investors.



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-issued and delayed-delivery securities transactions would be deemed not to involve a senior security (*i.e.*, it would not be considered derivatives transaction or subject to asset segregation requirements), provided that (i) the Fund intends to physically settle the transaction and (ii) the transaction will settle within 35 days of its traded date. If such a transaction were considered to be a derivatives transaction, it would be subject to the requirements of the Derivatives Rule. When the Fund agrees to purchase securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis that will settle 35 days or more after its trade date, 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:

- 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, each Fund other than Defensive Allocation 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.

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 diversification, each Fund, except for Defensive Allocation Fund, is classified as “diversified” within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Defensive Allocation Fund is classified as “non-diversified” within the meaning of the 1940 Act. A non-diversified fund can invest a greater portion of its assets in a single issuer or a limited number of issuers than a diversified fund. As a consequence, a non-diversified fund is subject to greater risk than a diversified fund because losses resulting from an investment in a single issuer may represent a larger portion of the total assets of a non-diversified fund. Under the 1940 Act, the fund may change its classification from non-diversified to diversified without shareholder approval.

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 (as that term is defined in Section 18(g) of the 1940 Act) 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, as long as they meet the requirements of the Derivatives Rule or, if applicable, 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, each of whom is not an "interested person" of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act ("Independent Trustees"). Robert Wagman serves as Chairman of the Board. The Board has two standing committees -- the Audit Committee, which is responsible for advising the Board with respect to accounting, auditing, and financial matters affecting the Trust, and the Nominating Committee, which is responsible for selecting and nominating independent trustee candidates to the Board. The Audit Committee also serves as the Trust's Qualified Legal Compliance Committee, which provides a mechanism for reporting legal violations. 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 Audit Committee is chaired by an Independent Trustee and composed entirely of Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee met three times during the Trust's most recent fiscal year. The Nominating Committee is chaired by an Independent Trustee and composed entirely of Independent Trustees. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the Trust's most recent fiscal year. The Nominating Committee accepts and reviews shareholder nominations for independent trustees in the same manner it reviews its own nominations. A shareholder nomination may be submitted to the Trust by sending the nomination to the Trust's Secretary who will submit the nomination to the Committee for review.

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 500, 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 78	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 65	Trustee	Indefinite; since 2012	Partner, Centinela Capital Partners, LLC (2006-present)	4	None
Robert M. Wagman Age 74	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 60	President	Indefinite; since 2013	Chief Executive Officer, Aspiriant, LLC (2010-present), Chief Operating Officer, Aspiriant, LLC (2008-2009)
John D. Allen Age 55	Vice President	Indefinite; since 2014	Chief Investment Officer, Aspiriant, LLC (2014-present); Client Relationship Manager, Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo (2009-2014)



Officers

Name and Age	Position(s) Held With the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During Past Five Years
Douglas S. Hendrickson Age 56	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 49	Assistant Treasurer; Secretary; Chief Compliance Officer; Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite; since 2015	Director, Aspiriant, LLC (2015-present)
Laura Boucher Age 45	Assistant Treasurer; Assistant Secretary	Indefinite; since 2023	Senior Manager, Fund Administration, Aspiriant, LLC (2015-present)

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, 2025:

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	
	Defensive Allocation Fund	NONE	
	Taxable Bond Fund	NONE	
Robert D. Taylor	Equity Allocation Fund	NONE	NONE
	Municipal Bond Fund	NONE	
	Defensive Allocation Fund	NONE	
	Taxable Bond Fund	NONE	
Robert Wagman	Equity Allocation Fund	OVER \$100,000	OVER \$100,000
	Municipal Bond Fund	\$50,001 - \$100,000	
	Defensive Allocation Fund	OVER \$100,000	
	Taxable Bond Fund	OVER \$100,000	

As of July 7, 2026, the Trustees and officers as a group owned less than 1% of the shares of any class of a Fund.

Compensation

Effective April 1, 2026, each Trustee is paid an annual \$100,000 retainer, as well as an additional payment 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 April 1, 2025 through March 31, 2026, the annual retainer was \$95,000. The Chair of the Board is paid an additional \$5,000 per year. Each Trustee who is a member of Audit Committee is paid an additional \$2,000 per year. The Chair of the Audit Committee is paid an additional \$8,000 per year. The following table shows the compensation paid to each Independent Trustee for the Trust's fiscal year ended March 31, 2026:

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	\$ 108,000	—	—	\$ 108,000



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*
Robert D. Taylor	\$ 100,000	—	—	\$ 100,000
Robert M. Wagman	\$ 105,000	—	—	\$ 105,000

* 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 employee owned and no employee has a controlling ownership interest in the Adviser. The Adviser provides investment advisory services to each Fund 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 applicable 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 at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval in accordance with the 1940 Act. 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, if applicable.

Equity Allocation Fund. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.24% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Adviser, however, has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee from 0.24% to 0.16% through July 31, 2027. This fee waiver arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

Municipal Bond Fund. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.27% of the Fund’s average daily net assets. The Adviser, however, has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee from 0.27% to 0.21% through July 31, 2027. This fee waiver arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

Defensive Allocation Fund. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.10% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.



Taxable Bond Fund. For the services it provides to the Fund, the Adviser is entitled to an advisory fee calculated at an annual rate of 0.25% of the Fund's average daily net assets. The Adviser, however, has contractually agreed to waive its advisory fee from 0.25% to 0.08% through July 31, 2027. This fee waiver arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust's Board of Trustees.

The following table shows the advisory fees paid by each Fund to the Adviser and the portion of accrued advisory fees waived by the Adviser for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2026, 2025 and 2024:

		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Equity Allocation Fund				
Advisory Fees Paid	0.16%	\$ 2,168,575	\$ 2,195,917	\$ 2,300,518
Advisory Fees Waived	0.08%	\$ 1,084,366	\$ 1,097,962	\$ 1,150,636
Municipal Bond Fund				
Advisory Fees Paid	0.21%	\$ 2,544,398	\$ 2,658,502	\$ 2,261,754
Advisory Fees Waived	0.06%	\$ 726,945	\$ 759,572	\$ 646,213
Defensive Allocation Fund				
Advisory Fees Paid	0.10%	\$ 1,007,848	\$ 1,084,492	\$ 1,330,354
Advisory Fees Waived	—	—	—	—
Taxable Bond Fund				
Advisory Fees Paid	0.08%	\$ 269,184	\$ 235,556	\$ 174,327
Advisory Fees Waived	0.17%	\$ 572,007	\$ 500,558	\$ 370,446

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. The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive administrative services fees from 0.10% to 0.05%, 0.04%, 0.02%, and 0.04%, for the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund, respectively, through July 31, 2027. This fee waiver arrangement may be terminated only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. From November 7, 2019 through July 31, 2024, the Adviser waived 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.



The following table shows the administrative services fees paid by each Fund to the Adviser and the portion of accrued administrative services fees waived by the Adviser for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2026, 2025 and 2024:

			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Equity Allocation Fund					
Administrative Services Fees Paid	0.05%	\$	677,669	\$ 640,139	\$ 575,193
Administrative Services Fees Waived	0.05%	\$	677,719	\$ 732,310	\$ 862,785
Municipal Bond Fund					
Administrative Services Fees Paid	0.04%	\$	484,645	\$ 464,422	\$ 323,104
Administrative Services Fees Waived	0.06%	\$	726,945	\$ 801,531	\$ 753,920
Defensive Allocation Fund					
Administrative Services Fees Paid	0.02%	\$	201,555	\$ 178,105	\$ 133,034
Administrative Services Fees Waived	0.08%	\$	806,293	\$ 906,387	\$ 1,197,320
Taxable Bond Fund					
Administrative Services Fees Paid	0.04%	\$	134,592	\$ 108,215	\$ 65,372
Administrative Services Fees Waived	0.06%	\$	201,882	\$ 186,231	\$ 152,537

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.



Allspring Investments is a direct and wholly-owned subsidiary of Allspring Global Investments Holdings, LLC, a holding company owned by certain private funds of GTCR LLC and Reverence Capital Partners, L.P. Allspring Investments provides sub-advisory services to the Municipal Bond Fund. For the services provided pursuant to its sub-advisory agreement, Allspring Investments is entitled to a fee at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the Municipal Bond Fund that Allspring Investments manages.

GMO is an independent private company owned by its active and retired partners. GMO provides sub-advisory services to the Equity Allocation Fund. For the services provided pursuant to its sub-advisory agreement, GMO 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 GMO manages.

MacKay Shields is a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC, which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company. MacKay Shields provides sub-advisory services to the Municipal Bond Fund. 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 Municipal Bond Fund that MacKay Shields 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.

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, 2026, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$1,594,388 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Equity Allocation Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.12% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$1,393,309 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Equity Allocation Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.10% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$1,320,457 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Equity Allocation Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.09% based on average daily net assets.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$2,160,602 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Municipal Bond Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.18% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$2,150,373 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Municipal Bond Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.17% based on average daily net assets. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Adviser paid, in the aggregate, \$1,851,304 to the sub-advisers for the services they provided to the Municipal Bond Fund, which represents an annual rate of 0.17% 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, 2026.

ASPIRIANT		Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
Portfolio Manager	Number	Assets (in Millions)	Number	Assets (in Millions)	
John Allen					
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$334	0	\$0	
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Marc Castellani					
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$334	0	\$0	
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Other Accounts	0	\$0	0	\$0	

ALLSPRING INVESTMENTS		Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
Portfolio Manager	Number	Assets (in Millions)	Number	Assets (in Millions)	
Robert Miller					
Registered Investment Companies	9	\$19,184	0	\$0	
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Other Accounts	13	\$4,272	0	\$0	
Nicholas Venditti					
Registered Investment Companies	15	\$22,380	0	\$0	
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Other Accounts	54	\$10,308	0	\$0	
Adrian Van Poppel					
Registered Investment Companies	5	\$16,652	0	\$0	
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0	
Other Accounts	13	\$2,823	0	\$0	



GMO	Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
	Number	Assets (in Millions)	Number	Assets (in Millions)
Portfolio Manager				
Tom Hancock				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$17,948	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	10	\$9,769	0	\$0
Other Accounts	34	\$12,469	3	\$1,520
Anthony Hene				
Registered Investment Companies	3	\$15,145	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	4	\$8,753	0	\$0
Other Accounts	29	\$11,969	3	\$1,520
Ty Cobb				
Registered Investment Companies	3	\$15,145	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	4	\$8,753	0	\$0
Other Accounts	29	\$11,969	3	\$1,520
MACKAY SHIELDS				
	Total Accounts		Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
	Number	Assets (in Millions)	Number	Assets (in Millions)
Portfolio Manager				
Michael Denlinger				
Registered Investment Companies	22	\$32,605	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	7	\$9,133	2	\$961
Other Accounts	89	\$28,797	1	\$697
Robert DiMella				
Registered Investment Companies	20	\$41,647	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	7	\$9,133	2	\$961
Other Accounts	89	\$28,797	1	\$697



NUVEEN			Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
Portfolio Manager	Total Accounts		Number	Assets (in Millions)
	Number	Assets (in Millions)		
Daniel J. Close				
Registered Investment Companies	19	\$30,655	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$389	0	\$0
Other Accounts	41	\$16,574	0	\$0
Paul L. Brennan				
Registered Investment Companies	17	\$31,074	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other Accounts	1	\$61	0	\$0
Stephen Candido				
Registered Investment Companies	31	\$56,641	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$389	0	\$0
Other Accounts	3	\$184	0	\$0
WELLINGTON			Accounts With Performance-Based Fees	
Portfolio Manager	Total Accounts		Number	Assets (in Millions)
	Number	Assets (in Millions)		
Steven C. Angeli				
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$213	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	8	\$7,643	0	\$0
Other Accounts	30	\$18,658	3	\$4,215

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).

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



Allspring Investments' 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. Once determined, incentives are awarded to portfolio managers annually, with a portion awarded as annual cash and a portion awarded as deferred 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, Allspring Investments 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).

As an independent firm, approximately 20% of Allspring Group Holdings, LLC (of which Allspring Investments is a subsidiary) is owned by employees, including portfolio managers.

GMO. The compensation of each portfolio manager consists of a fixed annual base salary and a discretionary bonus and, in the case of portfolio managers who are partners, a partnership interest in the firm's profits. Base salary is determined by taking into account current industry norms and market data to ensure that GMO pays a competitive base salary. The discretionary bonus is paid on the basis of a number of factors, including features designed to align the compensation of the portfolio managers with the performance of the accounts they manage, such as the Fund, over various periods. The performance of the Fund relative to an index (which may or may not be the Fund's benchmark) may be considered. Such features are intended to promote a closer alignment of interests between those accounts and the portfolio managers managing those accounts. Individual portfolio managers may, however, have some or all of the same economic incentives that GMO itself may have when GMO is eligible to earn a performance fee. Specifically, even if GMO is not earning or eligible to earn a performance fee, individual portfolio managers may have compensation-related incentives to make riskier investments, pursue riskier strategies, seek less downside risk when the Fund has outperformed its benchmark and allocate superior investment ideas to GMO client accounts capable of generating higher performance-related compensation. The level of partnership interest is determined by taking into account the individual's contribution to GMO. Because each portfolio manager's compensation is based, in part, on his or her individual performance, GMO does not have a typical percentage split among base salary, bonus and other compensation.

MacKay Shields. Salaries are set by reference to a range of factors, taking into account each individual's 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, but are not limited to: (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, and contribution to the firm's goals and objectives. MacKay Shields maintains a phantom equity plan for those employees who qualify whereby awards vest and pay out after several years, to attract, retain, motivate and reward key personnel. Beginning 2026, MacKay Shields participates in the New York Life Investment Management Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP), a three-year program designed to attract, retain, and align key personnel. MacKay Shields maintains an employee benefit program, including health and non-health insurance, education reimbursement, and a 401(k) defined contribution plan for all of its employees regardless of their job title, responsibilities or seniority.



Nuveen. Nuveen's philosophy is to provide performance-based and market-competitive compensation, while mitigating inappropriate or excessive risk taking. There are four primary components of compensation: (1) base and benefits, (2) annual cash award, (3) annual Long-Term Performance Plan ("LTPP" award), and (4) equity-like profit sharing plans, including fund alignment plans, with the latter two components applicable to eligible participants.

Base pay is determined based upon an analysis of the employee's general performance, experience, and market levels of base pay for such positions. Base salary and annual variable compensation targets are reviewed annually, while other benefit plans are periodically reviewed to ensure competitiveness.

Individual variable compensation awards are determined based on several factors, including Nuveen's total variable compensation pool, the portion of the pool allocated to a business/area, an employee's performance rating, and employee performance and compensation relative to internal peers and external market.

Employee performance determination includes both subjective and objective criteria. Objective criteria places emphasis on sustained, long-term performance. The subjective portion of the incentive compensation is based on a qualitative evaluation made by each investment professional's supervisor taking into consideration a number of factors, including the investment professional's team collaboration, expense management, support of personnel responsible for asset growth, and his or her compliance with Nuveen's policies and procedures.

The annual variable compensation award is split between an annual cash award and an LTPP award. The proportion of variable compensation that is awarded in the form of an LTPP award increases as an employee's total direct compensation, inclusive of base salary and annual variable compensation, increases. Investment professionals are eligible for annual variable compensation based on their investment performance, qualitative evaluation and financial performance of Nuveen and our parent organization, TIAA. The LTPP award links employee compensation to the achievement of the organization's long-term business goals. Awards under the LTPP are determined as dollar amounts and granted as units ("Performance Units") at the end of February in the year following the relevant performance year. Performance Units vest in full on the third anniversary of the grant date and are settled in cash upon vesting.

Eligible senior employees participate in equity-like profits interests' and fund alignment plans, which provide a meaningful opportunity to participate in the long-term success of the business. These profits interests vest over time and entitle participants to a percentage of business profitability / fund performance, ensuring a strong alignment of interests with the firm's clients over the long term. The profits interests are designed to provide senior personnel with strong incentives to remain with the firm and participate in its success including non-compete and non-solicitation terms. Additional details regarding the program are proprietary.

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. Wellington's compensation of the Fund's manager 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 managed by the Investment Professional 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 the Investment Professional, 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. Angeli is a Partner.

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.

Allspring Investments. Allspring Investments' 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, Allspring Investments 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 Fund 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 Fund, 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, Allspring Investments has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, believed to 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, Allspring Investments 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.

GMO. Conflicts of interest may arise in GMO’s side-by-side management of multiple accounts. It is the policy of GMO to seek to ensure that no client account is given inappropriate preferential treatment over another client account. GMO believes it effectively manages the conflicts that exist as a result of side-by-side management in the way that it has organized and focused its business, and through strong internal controls and procedures. GMO has implemented firm-wide Trade Allocation Policies and Procedures that are applicable to all of its Investment Teams and the GMO Trading Desk. GMO’s standards and procedures are designed so that over time accounts, regardless of an account’s fee type, are not likely to be systematically advantaged or disadvantaged due to the order placement/execution process. In furtherance of treating all clients equitably, trades are placed as block trades where possible. Block trades on any given day generally will be allocated among participating accounts pro-rata to the original order size for the accounts. With regard to limited offerings (IPOs), each investment team must be particularly diligent to ensure that these offerings are allocated equitably among accounts eligible to participate. GMO’s Trading Desk performs automated back-testing, which is reviewed by GMO’s Compliance Group, to ensure that the trade allocation standards are functioning as intended. To manage further the potential conflicts of interest associated with side-by-side management of accounts, performance dispersion among accounts employing similar investment strategies is periodically reviewed to ensure that any material divergence in expected performance is adequately understood.

MacKay Shields. 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 no one client account will receive, over time, preferential treatment over another.

We maintain investment teams with their own distinct investment process that operate independent of each other when making portfolio management decisions. Certain investment teams consist of Portfolio Managers, Research Analysts, and Traders, while certain other investment teams share Research Analysts and/or Traders. MacKay Shields’ investment teams may compete with each other for the same investment opportunities and/or take contrary positions. At times, two or more of MacKay Shields’ investment teams may jointly manage the assets of a single client portfolio (“Crossover Mandate”). In such instances, the asset allocation decisions will be discussed amongst the various investment teams, but the day-to-day investment decision-making process will typically be made independently by each team for the portion of the Crossover Mandate that team is responsible for managing. 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.



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 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.

MacKay Shields engages in transactions and investment strategies for certain clients that differ from the transactions and strategies executed on behalf of other clients, including clients that have retained the services of the same investment team. 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.

Additionally, MacKay Shields' investment strategies are available 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. Similarly, a client with a separately managed account may have more transparency regarding the positions held in its account than would be available to an investor in a collective investment vehicle. Further, separately managed account clients have the ability to terminate their investment management agreement with little or no notice (subject to the terms of the investment advisory agreement or similar agreement).

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 interest, including when they involve securities owned or considered for purchase or sale by or on behalf of a client account. MacKay Shields has adopted a 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.

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.

Nuveen or its affiliates, including TIAA, sponsor an array of financial products for retirement and other investment goals, and provide services worldwide to a diverse customer base. Accordingly, from time to time, the Fund may be restricted from purchasing or selling securities, or from engaging in other investment activities because of regulatory, legal or contractual restrictions that arise due to another client account's investments and/or the internal policies of Nuveen, TIAA or its affiliates designed to comply with such restrictions. As a result, there may be periods, for example, when Nuveen will not initiate or recommend certain types of transactions in certain securities or instruments with respect to which investment limits have been reached.

The investment activities of Nuveen or its affiliates may also limit the investment strategies and rights of the Fund. For example, in certain circumstances where the Fund invests in securities issued by companies that operate in certain regulated industries, in certain emerging or international markets, or are subject to corporate or regulatory ownership definitions, or invest in certain futures and derivative transactions, there may be limits on the aggregate amount invested by Nuveen or its affiliates for the Fund and other client accounts that may not be exceeded without the grant of a license or other regulatory or corporate consent. If certain aggregate ownership thresholds are reached or certain transactions undertaken, the ability of Nuveen, on behalf of the Fund or other client accounts, to purchase or dispose of investments or exercise rights or undertake business transactions may be restricted by regulation or otherwise impaired. As a result, Nuveen, on behalf of the Fund or other client accounts, may limit purchases, sell existing investments, or otherwise restrict or limit the exercise of rights (including voting rights) when Nuveen, in its sole discretion, deems it appropriate in light of potential regulatory or other restrictions on ownership or other consequences resulting from reaching investment thresholds.

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. For example, an investment professional may purchase a security in one account while appropriately selling that same security in another account. Similarly, the manager may purchase the same security for the relevant Fund and one or more other accounts at or about the same time. In those instances, the other accounts will have access to their respective holdings prior to the public disclosure of the relevant Fund's holdings. Also, investment professionals at Wellington may make investments in different parts of an issuer's capital structure such as acquiring



a loan of a particular borrower in one account while making an equity investment in that same borrower on behalf of another account. In addition, some of these accounts have fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher, in some cases significantly higher, than the fees Wellington receives for managing the Fund. Mr. Angeli also manages accounts which pay performance allocations to Wellington or its affiliates. Because incentive payments paid by Wellington to the manager are tied to revenues earned by Wellington and, where noted, to the performance achieved by the manager in each account, the incentives associated with any given account may be significantly higher or lower than those associated with other accounts managed by the manager. Finally, the manager may hold shares or investments in the other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts identified above.

Ownership of Fund Shares

The following table shows the dollar range of each portfolio manager's beneficial ownership of shares of the Funds they manage as of March 31, 2026:

Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned			
	Equity Allocation Fund	Municipal Bond Fund	Defensive Allocation Fund	Taxable Bond Fund
	\$500,001–\$1,000,000			
John Allen		NONE	\$500,001–\$1,000,000	\$10,001–\$50,000
Marc Castellani	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
Robert Miller	N/A	NONE	N/A	N/A
Nicholas Venditti	N/A	NONE	N/A	N/A
Adrian Van Poppel	N/A	NONE	N/A	N/A
Tom Hancock	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anthony Hene	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ty Cobb	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michael Denlinger	N/A	NONE	N/A	N/A
Robert DiMella	N/A	NONE	N/A	N/A
Daniel J. Close	N/A	NONE	N/A	N/A
Paul L. Brennan	N/A	NONE	N/A	N/A
Stephen Candido	N/A	NONE	N/A	N/A
Steven C. Angeli	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A

PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Principal Underwriter

Distribution Services, LLC, located at 190 Middle Street, Suite 301, Portland, ME 04101, 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

Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, located at Two Liberty Place, 50 South 16th Street, Suite 2900, Philadelphia, PA 19102, 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, 2026, the Equity Allocation Fund, Municipal Bond Fund, Defensive Allocation Fund, and Taxable Bond Fund paid the administrator \$289,929, \$259,542, \$216,294, and \$73,356, 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, 2026 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
\$ 1,061,390	\$ (54,220)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (880,635)	\$ —	\$ (934,855)	\$ 126,535

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), Juneteenth, 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.

Applicable federal tax requirements generally limit the degree to which a Fund may invest in a subsidiary to an amount not exceeding 25% of its total assets. A subsidiary prices its respective portfolio investments pursuant to the same pricing and valuation methodologies and procedures employed by a Fund. A subsidiary generally offers to redeem all or a portion of its respective shares at the current NAV every day a Fund is open for business. The value of shares of a subsidiary will fluctuate with the value of a subsidiary's respective portfolio investments.

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, Form N-PORT, and 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 each year 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 as a RIC, 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, to the extent of a Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits 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. For example, a Fund may receive delayed or corrected tax reporting statements from its investments that cause such Fund to accrue additional income and gains after such Fund has already made its excise tax distributions for the year. In such a situation, a Fund may incur an excise tax liability resulting from such delayed receipt of such tax information statements. In addition, 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 underlying fund taxable as a RIC or a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such underlying fund or REIT. A Fund's investment strategies will 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 will significantly 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 (as calculated for federal income tax purposes) 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.

A RIC that receives business interest income may pass through its net business interest income for purposes of the tax rules applicable to the interest expense limitations under Section 163(j) of the Code. A RIC's total "Section 163(j) Interest Dividend" for a tax year is limited to the excess of the RIC's business interest income over the sum of its business interest expense and its other deductions properly allocable to its business interest income. A RIC may, in its discretion, designate all or a portion of ordinary dividends as Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, which would allow the recipient shareholder to treat the designated portion of such dividends as interest income for purposes of determining such shareholder's interest expense deduction limitation under Section 163(j) of the Code. This can potentially increase the amount of a shareholder's interest expense deductible under Section 163(j) of the Code. In general, to be eligible to treat a Section 163(j) Interest Dividend as interest income, you must have held your shares in a Fund for more than 180 days during the 361-day period beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend. Section 163(j) Interest Dividends, if so designated by a Fund, will be reported to your financial intermediary or otherwise in accordance with the requirements specified by the IRS.



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. 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 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. Assuming a shareholder holds shares as a capital asset, 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 Section 7704(d) of the Code, 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. 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.

A Fund may invest in U.S. 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 (as calculated for federal income tax purposes). 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 (as calculated for federal income tax purposes).

"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.

Domestic Subsidiaries

The Funds may invest up to 25% of their assets in one or more U.S. subsidiaries to enable it to indirectly make investments that would not generate qualifying income for a RIC. Any net income that such a subsidiary recognizes will be subject to federal and state corporate income tax, but the dividends that the subsidiary pays to a Fund (i.e., those gains, net of the tax paid and any other expenses of the subsidiary, such as its management and advisory fees) may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction (subject to certain limitations) applicable to corporate shareholders and individuals may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified dividend income. Although it is possible that multiple subsidiaries may be required to be aggregated for purposes of the 25% value limit in the Asset Test, losses of one subsidiary will not offset income of another subsidiary.

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 underlying fund 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 funds taxable as 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) plans, 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 United States.

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 years ended March 31, 2026, 2025, and 2024, the Funds paid the following aggregate brokerage commissions:

	2026	2025	2024
Aspiriant Risk-Managed Equity Allocation Fund	\$ 148,947	\$ 83,995	\$ 68,576
Aspiriant Risk-Managed Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 1,437	\$ 1,488	\$ 857
Aspiriant Defensive Allocation Fund	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 10
Aspiriant Risk-Managed Taxable Bond Fund	\$ 60	\$ 40	\$ 40

Brokerage commissions paid by a Fund may be materially different from year to year for multiple reasons such as overall fund performance, market volatility, trading volumes, cash flows, or changes to the portfolio.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the Equity Allocation Fund paid commissions totaling \$15,089 on brokerage transactions totaling \$114,346,445 with brokers providing research services.

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 Allspring Investments, GMO, MacKay Shields, Nuveen, and Wellington 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 July 7, 2026, 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	92.05%
Municipal Bond Fund	Charles Schwab & Co Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main St San Francisco CA 94105	96.04%
Defensive Allocation Fund	Charles Schwab & Co Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main St San Francisco CA 94105	94.09%
Taxable Bond Fund	Charles Schwab & Co Attn Mutual Funds 211 Main St San Francisco CA 94105	91.92%

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Funds' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, and the related report of Tait, Weller & Baker LLP, are incorporated by reference into this SAI from the Trust's Form N-CSR and are available without charge upon request by calling 1-877-997-9971 or visiting www.aspiriantfunds.com.



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.moodys.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.

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| 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.

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| 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.



Appendix B



Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Introduction

Allspring Stewardship

As a fiduciary, Allspring is committed to effective stewardship of the assets we manage on behalf of our clients in our active investment strategies. To us, good stewardship reflects responsible, active ownership and includes both engaging with issuers and voting proxies in a manner that we believe will maximize the long-term value of our clients' investments.

Scope

These Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures ("Policies and Procedures") set forth how we exercise voting rights on behalf of clients that have delegated proxy voting authority to any of the following Allspring advisory entities:

- Allspring Global Investments, LLC
- Allspring Funds Management, LLC
- Allspring Global Investments (UK) Limited
- Allspring Global Investments Luxembourg S.A
- Allspring Global Investments (Singapore) Pte. Ltd
- Galliard Capital Management, LLC

Voting Philosophy

Allspring has adopted these Policies and Procedures to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of clients, without regard to any relationship that Allspring or its affiliates may have with proxy issuers. Allspring exercises its voting responsibility as a fiduciary with the goal of maximizing the long-term value of our clients' investments 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, Allspring supports sound corporate governance practices at companies in which client assets are invested.



Governance and Administration

Proxy Governance Committee

Allspring's Proxy Governance Committee ("PGC") is responsible for overseeing the proxy voting process to ensure its implementation in conformance with these Policies and Procedures. PGC reviews the Policies and Procedures at least annually. PGC may delegate certain powers and responsibilities to proxy voting working groups. PGC reviews and, in accordance with these Policies and Procedures, votes on issues that have been escalated from proxy voting working groups.

PGC Meetings

PGC meets at least quarterly but may be convened more frequently as necessary (for example, to discuss a specific proxy proposal). PGC shall convene or act through written consent, including through the use of electronic systems of record, of a majority of PGC members. Any working group of the PGC 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 working group members available at that time.

PGC Membership

PGC voting members are identified in the Allspring Proxy Charter. Changes to the membership of PGC will be made only with approval of PGC.

Proxy Due Diligence Working Group

PGC has delegated responsibility to the Proxy Voting Due Diligence Working Group ("DDWG") to review and recommend votes on certain proxy matters as outlined in the procedures below.

Proxy Administration

Allspring's Stewardship Team ("Stewardship") is responsible for administering the proxy voting process to ensure its implementation consistent with these Policies and Procedures. Stewardship monitors Allspring's third party proxy voting vendor to ensure proxy voting is being done in a timely and accurate manner. Stewardship regularly reviews these Policies and Procedures and recommends revisions as necessary. Stewardship is also responsible for monitoring the potential conflicts of interest disclosed by the proxy voting vendor.

Third-Party Proxy Voting Vendor

Allspring has retained a third-party proxy voting vendor, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), to assist in the implementation of certain proxy voting-related functions, including: 1) providing research and recommendations on proxy matters, 2) providing technology to facilitate the sharing of ISS research, 3) voting proxies in accordance with Allspring's instructions, and 4) handling various administrative and reporting items.

Proxy Voting Procedures

Allspring's proxy voting process emphasizes engagement with Portfolio Management in order to leverage their knowledge of issuers. While Allspring's process follows a systematic approach to arrive at a recommended vote, Portfolio Management is given the opportunity to review and override voting recommendations (with documented justification).



Unless otherwise required by applicable law¹ and absent a Portfolio Management override, proxy matters are generally voted in accordance with Allspring's voting policy at ISS designed to implement Allspring's custom enhancements to the ISS Global Benchmark Proxy Voting Policy², as discussed in more detail below under "Allspring Proxy Voting Guidelines."³ However, two types of proxy matters are subject to additional review:

- 01 Any proxy matters deemed of "high importance"⁴ (e.g., proxy contests, mergers, and acquisitions) where ISS opposes the recommendations of issuer management will be referred to Portfolio Management for case-by-case review and vote determination.
- 02 Any proxy matters involving environmental or social issues where ISS opposes the recommendations of issuer management are reviewed by DDWG. If DDWG recommends a vote against issuer management, the recommendation is referred to Portfolio Management for case-by-case review and vote determination.

"High importance" and environmental and social proxy matters on which ISS supports the recommendations of issuer management are generally voted with issuer management, absent Portfolio Management feedback to the contrary.

Index Strategies

Certain client accounts employ strategies that seek to replicate the returns of an index ("Index Strategies"). Given the absence of fundamental research on positions held only in Index Strategies, Allspring will not vote proxies for positions held only in such strategies; provided that Allspring generally will vote proxies on a "high importance" matter where Allspring has a significant ownership level that increases the potential for its vote to be determinative on the matter.

Allspring Proxy Voting Guidelines

The following reflects Allspring's Proxy Voting Guidelines in effect as of the date of these Policies and Procedures.

We believe that Boards of Directors of issuers should have strong, independent leadership and should adopt structures and practices that enhance their effectiveness. 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 interest.

¹ 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 Allspring-managed funds, Allspring shall vote the Third Party Fund Holding Voting Matter on behalf of such funds accordingly.

² The term "ISS Global Benchmark Policy" means the combination of ISS regional benchmark policies.

³ As directed by certain clients, Allspring applies other ISS guidelines (e.g., ISS Taft-Hartley Guidelines) or custom proxy guidelines provided by the client.

⁴ The term "high importance" is defined as those items designated Proxy Level 6 or 5 by ISS, which include proxy contests, mergers, and other reorganizations.



- In general, we believe Directors serving on an excessive number of boards could result in time constraints and an inability to fulfill their duties. For Chief Executive Officers, we allow for no more than one outside directorship and for directors at large of operating companies, no more than four in total.
- 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.
- We believe a well-composed board should seek members with a breadth of experiences, perspectives and skillsets in order to create the diversity of thought needed to ensure constructive debate in the boardroom. To this end, we support fulsome disclosure of a board's process for building, assessing and maintaining an effective board, which should include a description of the range of skills, professional experience and personal characteristics (such as age, gender and/or race/ethnicity) represented on the board. We believe a board's composition should comply with the requirements of any relevant market-specific governance frameworks and be consistent with market norms in the market in which the company is listed. To the extent that a board's composition is inconsistent with such requirements or differs from prevailing market norms, we expect the company to disclose the board's rationale for such differences and any anticipated actions to address them. On a case-by-case basis, our assessment of this disclosure may affect our willingness to support the chair of the nominations committee.

We believe it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to create, enhance, and protect shareholder value and that companies should strive to maximize shareholder rights and representation.

- We believe that companies should adopt a one-share, one-vote standard and avoid adopting share structures that create unequal voting rights among their shareholders. We will normally support proposals seeking to establish that shareholders are entitled to voting rights in proportion to their economic interests.
- We believe that directors of public operating and holding companies be elected by a majority of the shares voted. We reserve the right to vote on a case-by-case basis when companies have certain long-term business commitments. This ensures that directors of public operating and holding companies who are not broadly supported by shareholders are not elected to serve as their representatives. We will normally support proposals seeking to introduce bylaws requiring a majority vote standard for director elections.
- We believe a simple majority voting standard should be required to pass proposals. We will normally support proposals seeking to introduce bylaws requiring a simple majority vote.
- We believe that shareholders who own a meaningful stake in the company and have owned such stake for a sufficient period of time should have, in the form of proxy access, the ability to nominate directors to appear on the management ballot at shareholder meetings. In general, we support market-standardized proxy access proposals, and we will analyze them based on various criteria such as threshold ownership levels, a minimum holding period, and the % and/or number of directors that are subject to nomination.
- We believe that shareholders should have the right to call a special meeting and not wait for company management to schedule a meeting if there is sufficiently high shareholder support for doing so on issues of substantial importance. In general, we support the right to call a special meeting with a threshold of 15%-25% of shareholder support as we believe it is a reasonable threshold of shareholders and a hurdle high enough to also avoid the waste of corporate resources for narrowly supported interests.



General Guidelines on Shareholder Proposals

When evaluating shareholder proposals, we consider their materiality to the company and relationship to long-term value generation and/or risk management in light of the company's business model and specific operating context. For instance, certain social issues, such as employee safety, workforce engagement and human rights (including with respect to a company's supply chain), can affect companies' long-term prospects for success. Furthermore, certain environmental issues can present investment risks and opportunities that can impact a company's long-term financial success.

If the issue is deemed material to the company, we then consider salient factors to inform our votes, such as the overall value of any report or other disclosure requested by a proposal, best-in-class practices by peer group companies and best practices in the applicable sector. We will generally avoid supporting proposals that are overly prescriptive, taking into account the current policies, practices, disclosures and regulatory obligations of the company, among other considerations. We generally favor shareholder proposals that improve transparency, as it allows our investment professionals to better understand a company's risks and opportunities and its long-term value drivers.

Closed-End Funds

We recognize that many exchange-listed closed-end funds ("CEFs") have adopted particular corporate governance practices that deviate from certain policies set forth in these Policies and Procedures. We believe that the distinctive structure of CEFs can provide important benefits to investors but leaves CEFs uniquely vulnerable to short-term oriented activist investors. Thus, to protect the interests of their shareholders, many CEFs have adopted measures to defend against attacks from activist investors. As such, in light of the unique nature of CEFs and their differences in corporate governance practices from operating companies, we will consider on a case-by-case basis proposals involving the adoption of defensive measures by CEFs. This is consistent with our approach to proxy voting that recognizes the importance of case-by-case analysis to ensure alignment with investment team views and voting in accordance with the best interests of shareholders.

Practical Limitations to Proxy Voting

While Allspring uses its reasonable best efforts to vote proxies, in certain circumstances, it may be impractical or impossible for Allspring to vote proxies (e.g., limited value or unjustifiable costs). One such instance is "share blocking."

Proxy voting in certain countries requires share blocking, which requires shareholders wishing to vote their proxies to 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, Allspring 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, Allspring will not participate and will refrain from voting proxies for those clients impacted by share blocking.

Securities on Loan

Clients may have securities lending programs and instruct Allspring to endeavor to recall securities on loan to facilitate proxy voting on their behalf. With respect to proxies for loaned securities, if Stewardship is aware of a high importance matter expected on a proxy in time to recall the security, the security will generally be recalled for voting.

**Conflicts of Interest**

As a fiduciary to our clients, Allspring seeks to identify and mitigate conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of its proxy voting activities. Allspring may have a conflict of interest regarding a proxy to be voted upon if, for example, Allspring or its affiliates have other relationships with the issuer of the proxy (e.g., if the issuer is a corporate pension fund client of Allspring). When PGC becomes aware of such a conflict of interest, it takes steps to mitigate the conflict by using any of the following methods:

- Instructing ISS to vote in accordance with its recommendation
- Disclosing the conflict to the relevant client and obtaining its consent before voting
- Submitting the matter to the relevant client to exercise its authority to vote on such matter
- Engaging an independent fiduciary who will direct the vote on such matter
- Voting in proportion to other shareholders ("mirror voting")

Finally, Allspring is a private company and controlling interest which is owned by certain private funds managed by GTCR LLC, a private equity firm ("GTCR"). These funds and other funds managed by GTCR also have ownership interests in other companies in which Allspring invests on behalf of its clients. Allspring manages this potential conflict of interest by defaulting all voting of any proxies issued by such companies to the ISS recommendation.

Records Retention

The Stewardship Team will maintain the following records relating to the implementation of the Policies and Procedures:

- A copy of these Policies and Procedures
- Proxy statements received for client securities (which ISS maintains on behalf of Allspring)
- Records of votes cast on behalf of funds and separate account clients (which ISS maintains on behalf of Allspring)
- Records of each written client request for proxy voting records and Allspring's written response to any client request (written or oral) for such records
- Any documents prepared by Allspring or ISS that were material to making a proxy voting decision

Such proxy voting books and records shall be maintained for a period of six years.

Disclosure of Policies and Procedures and Voting Results

These Policies and Procedures or a summary thereof are disclosed on Allspring's website and as required in relevant regulatory documents.

Upon client request, Allspring will provide clients with proxy statements and any records as to how Allspring voted proxies on their behalf. Clients may contact their relationship manager, call Allspring at 1-866-259-3305 or e-mail: allspringclientadministration@allspringglobal.com to request a record of proxies voted on their behalf.



Allspring discloses proxy voting results in periodic regulatory reports as required by applicable law. In addition, Allspring may disclose high-level proxy voting statistics in materials on its website. Allspring does not disclose to any issuer or third party how its separate account client proxies are voted.

Approved by PGC: 10 February 2026

Effective date: 1 April 2026



GMO

Proxy Voting Policy

Adoption: August 6, 2003/Last Revision: June 18, 2026
(Last Reviewed: June 2026)

**GMO LLC and related entities¹
(collectively, "GMO")**

I. Statement of Policy

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders, and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to seek to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC ("GMO") manages a variety of products and GMO's proxy voting authority may vary depending on the type of product or specific client preferences. GMO retains full proxy voting discretion for accounts comprised of comingled client assets. However, GMO's proxy voting authority may vary for accounts that GMO manages on behalf of individual clients. These clients may retain full proxy voting authority for themselves, grant GMO full discretion to vote proxies on their behalf, or provide GMO with proxy voting authority along with specific instructions and/or custom proxy voting guidelines. Where GMO has been granted discretion to vote proxies on behalf of managed account clients this authority must be explicitly defined in the relevant Investment Management Agreement, or other document governing the relationship between GMO and the client.

In exercising its proxy voting authority, GMO is mindful of the fact that the value of proxy voting to a client's investments may vary depending on the nature of an individual voting matter and the strategy in which a client is invested. Some GMO strategies follow a systematic, research-driven investment approach, applying quantitative tools to process fundamental information and manage risk. Some proxy votes may have heightened value for certain clients, such as votes on corporate events (e.g., mergers and acquisitions, dissolutions, conversions, or consolidations) for those clients invested in GMO strategies involving the purchase of securities around corporate events. These differences may result in varying levels of GMO engagement in proxy votes, but in all cases where GMO retains proxy voting authority, it will seek to vote proxies in the best interest of its clients and in accordance with this Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the "Policy").

GMO's Stewardship Subcommittee, a sub-committee of the GMO ESG Oversight Committee, is responsible for the implementation of this Policy, including the oversight and use of third-party proxy advisers, the manner in which GMO votes its proxies, and fulfilling GMO's obligation voting proxies in the best interest of its clients.

II. Use of Third-Party Proxy Advisors

GMO has retained an independent third-party Proxy Advisory firm for a variety of services including, but not limited to, receiving proxy ballots, proxy voting research and recommendations, and executing votes. GMO may also engage other Proxy Advisory firms as appropriate for proxy voting research and other services.

¹ Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC, GMO Australia Limited, and GMO Singapore Pte. Ltd.



III. Considerations When Assessing or Considering a Proxy Advisory Firm

When considering the engagement of a new, or the performance and retention of an existing, Proxy Advisory firm to provide research, voting recommendations, or other proxy voting related services, GMO will, as part of its assessment, consider:

- The capacity and competency of the Proxy Advisory firm to adequately analyze the matters up for a vote;
- The ability of the Proxy Advisory firm to provide information supporting its recommendations in a timely manner;
- The ability of the Proxy Advisory firm to respond to ad hoc requests from GMO;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm has an effective process for obtaining current and accurate information including from issuers and clients (e.g., engagement with issuers, efforts to correct deficiencies, disclosure about sources of information and methodologies, etc.);
- How the Proxy Advisory firm incorporates appropriate input in formulating its methodologies and construction of issuer peer groups, including unique characteristics regarding an issuer;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm has adequately disclosed its methodologies and application in formulating specific voting recommendations;
- The nature of third-party information sources used as a basis for voting recommendations;
- When and how the Proxy Advisory firm would expect to engage with issuers and other third parties;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm has established adequate policies and procedures on how it identifies, discloses and addresses conflicts of interests that arise from providing proxy voting recommendations and related services, from activities other than providing proxy voting recommendations and services, and from Proxy Advisory firm affiliations;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm has established adequate diversity and inclusion practices;
- Information regarding any errors, deficiencies, or weaknesses that may materially affect the Proxy Advisory firm's research or ultimate recommendation;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm appropriately and regularly updates methodologies, guidelines, and recommendations, including in response to feedback from issuers and their shareholders;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm adequately discloses any material business changes taking into account any potential conflicts of interests that may arise from such changes.

GMO also undertakes periodic sampling of proxy votes as part of its assessment of a Proxy Advisory firm and in order to reasonably determine that proxy votes are being cast on behalf of its clients consistent with this Policy.



IV. Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Proxy Advisor

GMO requires any Proxy Advisory firm it engages with to identify and provide information regarding any material business changes or conflicts of interest on an ongoing basis. Where a conflict of interest may exist, GMO requires information on how said conflict is being addressed. If GMO determines that a material conflict of interest exists and is not sufficiently mitigated, GMO's Stewardship Subcommittee will determine whether the conflict has an impact on the Proxy Advisory firm's voting recommendations, research, or other services and determine if any action should be taken.

V. Voting Procedures and Approach

In relation to stocks held in GMO funds and accounts where GMO has proxy voting discretion, GMO will, as a general rule, seek to vote in accordance with this Policy and the applicable guidelines GMO has developed to govern voting recommendations from its Proxy Advisory firm ("GMO Voting Guidelines"). In instances where a separate account client has provided GMO with specific instructions and/or custom proxy voting guidelines, GMO will seek to vote proxies in line with such instructions or custom guidelines.

GMO may refrain from voting in certain situations unless otherwise agreed to with a client. These situations include, but are not limited to, when:

1. The cost of voting a proxy outweighs the benefit of voting;
2. GMO does not have enough time to process and submit a vote due to the timing of proxy information transfer or other related logistical or administrative issues;
3. GMO has an outstanding sell order or intends to sell the applicable security prior to the voting date;
4. There are restrictions on trading resulting from the exercise of a proxy;
5. Voting would cause an undue burden to GMO (e.g., votes occurring in jurisdictions with beneficial ownership disclosure and/or Power of Attorney requirements); or
6. GMO has agreed with the client in advance of the vote not to vote in certain situations or on specific issues.

GMO generally does not notify clients of non-voted proxy ballots.

Some of GMO's strategies primarily focus on portfolio management and research related to macro trading strategies which are implemented through the use of derivatives. These strategies typically do not hold equity securities with voting rights.

VI. Voting Guidelines

GMO seeks to vote proxies in a manner that encourages and rewards behavior that supports the creation of sustainable long-term growth, and in a way consistent with the investment mandate of the assets we manage for our clients. Accordingly, GMO's Voting Guidelines aim to promote sustainable best practices in portfolio companies, which includes advocating for environmental protection, human rights, fair labor, and anti-discrimination practices. When evaluating and adopting these guidelines and to encourage best sustainability practices, we take into account generally accepted frameworks such as those defined by the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment and United Nations Global Compact.



VII. Issuer Specific Ballot Evaluations

GMO may review individual ballots (for example, in relation to specific corporate events such as mergers and acquisitions) using a more detailed analysis than is generally applied through the GMO Voting Guidelines. This analysis may, but does not always, result in deviation from the voting recommendation that would result from the GMO Voting Guidelines assigned to a given GMO fund or managed account. When determining whether to conduct an issuer-specific analysis, GMO will consider the potential effect of the vote on the value of the investment. To the extent that issuer-specific analysis results in a voting recommendation that deviates from a recommendation produced by the GMO Voting Guidelines, GMO will be required to vote proxies in a way that, in GMO's reasonable judgment, is in the best interest of GMO's clients.

VIII. Potential Conflicts of Interest of the Advisor

GMO mitigates potential conflicts of interest by generally voting in accordance with the GMO Voting Guidelines and/or specific voting guidelines provided by clients. However, from time to time, GMO may determine to vote contrary to GMO Voting Guidelines with respect to GMO funds or accounts for which GMO has voting discretion, which itself could give rise to potential conflicts of interest.

In addition, if GMO is aware that one of the following conditions exists with respect to a proxy, GMO shall consider such event a potential material conflict of interest:

1. GMO has a material business relationship or potential relationship with the issuer;
2. GMO has a material business relationship with the proponent of the proxy proposal; or
3. GMO members, employees or consultants have a personal or other material business relationship with the participants in the proxy contest, such as corporate directors or director candidates.

In the event of a potential material conflict of interest, GMO will (i) vote such proxy according to the GMO Voting Guidelines; (ii) seek instructions from the client or request that the client votes such proxy, or (iii) abstain. All such instances shall be reported to GMO's Compliance Department at least quarterly.

IX. Ballot Materials and Processing

The Proxy Advisory firm is responsible for coordinating with GMO's clients' custodians to seek to ensure that proxy materials received by custodians relating to a client's securities are processed in a timely fashion. Proxies relating to securities held in client accounts will typically be sent directly to the Proxy Advisory firm. In the event that proxy materials are sent to GMO directly instead of the Proxy Advisory firm, GMO will use reasonable efforts to coordinate with the Proxy Advisory firm for processing.

X. Disclosure

Upon request, GMO will provide clients with a copy of this Policy and how the relevant client's proxies have been voted. In relation to the latter, GMO will prepare a written response that lists, with respect to each voted proxy:

1. The name of the issuer;
2. The proposal voted upon; and
3. The election made for the proposal.



XI. GMO Mutual Funds and Exchange-Traded Funds

GMO's responsibility and authority to vote proxies on behalf of its clients for shares of GMO Trust and GMO ETF Trust (each a "Trust"), for which GMO serves as the investment adviser, may give rise to conflicts of interest. Accordingly, GMO will (i) vote such proxies in the best interests of its clients with respect to routine matters, including proxies relating to the election of Trustees; and (ii) with respect to matters where a conflict of interest exists between GMO and a Trust, such as proxies relating to a new or amended investment management contract between the Trust and GMO, or a reorganization of a series of a Trust, GMO will either (a) vote such proxies in the same proportion as the votes cast with respect to that proxy, (b) seek instructions from its clients and vote on accordance with those instructions, or (c) take such other action as GMO deems appropriate in consultation with the relevant Trust's Chief Compliance Officer.

On an annual basis, GMO will provide, or cause the Proxy Advisory firm to provide, to the GMO Trust administrator or other designee on a timely basis, any and all reports and information necessary to prepare and file Form N-PX, which is required by Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

XII. Proxy Recordkeeping

GMO and its Proxy Advisory firm (where applicable) will maintain records with respect to this Policy for a period of no less than five (5) years as required by SEC Rule 204-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, including the following:

1. A copy of the Policy, and any amendments thereto;
2. A copy of any document that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies, or that memorializes that decision; and
3. A record of each vote cast by GMO or the Proxy Advisory firm on behalf of GMO clients.

XIII. Review of Policy and Procedures

As a general principle, the Stewardship Subcommittee, with the involvement from the Compliance Department, reviews, on an annual basis, the adequacy of this Policy to reasonably ensure it has been implemented effectively, including whether it continues to be reasonably designed to ensure that GMO's approach to voting proxies is in the best interests of its clients.



**MacKay Shields
Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures
February 2026**

1. Introduction

MacKay Shields¹ ("MacKay" or the "Firm") has adopted these "Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures" (the "Policy") to ensure the Firm's compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act") and other applicable fiduciary obligations. The Policy applies to proxies relating to securities held by clients of MacKay Shields who have delegated the responsibility of voting proxies to the Firm. The Policy is designed to assist Firm employees in meeting their specific responsibilities in this area and to reasonably ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of the Firm's clients.

2. Statement of Policy

2.1 It is the policy of MacKay Shields that where the Firm has voting authority, all proxies are to be voted in the best interest of the client without regard to the interests of MacKay Shields or other related parties. Specifically, MacKay Shields shall not subordinate the interests of clients to unrelated objectives, including MacKay Shields' interests. MacKay Shields shall act with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims. For purposes of the Policy, the "best interests of clients" shall mean, unless otherwise specified by the client, the clients' best economic interests over the long term as determined by MacKay Shields – that is, the common interest that all MacKay Shields clients share in seeing the value of a common investment increase over time. It is further the policy of the Firm that complete and accurate disclosure concerning its proxy voting policies and procedures and proxy voting records as required by the Advisers Act, be made available to its clients.

2.2 When proxies with respect to securities held by clients of MacKay Shields have not been received by MacKay Shields or its proxy voting service provider, MacKay Shields will make reasonable efforts to obtain missing proxies. MacKay Shields is not responsible for voting proxies it or its proxy voting service provider does not receive.

2.3 MacKay Shields may choose not to vote proxies when it believes that it is appropriate. This may occur, without limitation, under the following circumstances:

- If the effect on the client's economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant;
- If the cost of voting the proxy outweighs the possible benefit to the client; or
- If a jurisdiction imposes share blocking restrictions which prevent the Firm from trading shares.

3. Use of Third Party Proxy Voting Service Provider

To discharge its responsibility, MacKay Shields has examined third-party services that assist in the researching and voting of proxies and the development of voting guidelines. After such review, the Firm has selected Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc., ("ISS"), to research voting proposals, analyze the financial implications of voting proposals and vote proxies. MacKay Shields utilizes the research and analytical services, operational implementation, administration, record-keeping and reporting services provided by ISS.

¹ For purposes of this Policy, MacKay Shields refers to MacKay Shields LLC and NYL Investments UK LLP.



4. Proxy Voting Guidelines

4.1 To the extent that a client has authorized MacKay Shields to vote proxies on its behalf, and except as set forth Sections 6 & 7 of this Policy or at otherwise directed by a client in writing, MacKay has determined to adopt the following proxy voting guidelines:

4.1.a Proxies for non-union clients will generally be voted in accordance with the voting recommendations contained in the applicable ISS non-union domestic or global proxy voting guidelines, as in effect from time to time ("Non-Union Guidelines"). Refer to Exhibit A for the current U.S. Summary Proxy Voting Guidelines.

4.1.b Proxies for union or Taft-Hartley clients will generally be voted in accordance with the voting recommendations contained in the applicable ISS Taft-Hartley domestic or international proxy voting guidelines, as in effect from time to time ("Union Guidelines"). A summary of the current Taft-Hartley U.S. Voting Guidelines and Taft-Hartley International Voting Guidelines are attached as Exhibit B.

4.1.c Notwithstanding Section 4.1.a of this Policy, proxies for non-union clients whose investment strategy directs MacKay Shields to invest primarily in assets that satisfy Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") criteria, as determined by MacKay Shields, in its discretion, will be voted in accordance with the voting recommendations contained in the applicable ISS Sustainability U.S. or International proxy voting guidelines, as in effect from time to time ("Sustainability Guidelines"). Refer to Exhibit C for the current U.S. and International Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines.

4.2 For purposes of the Policy, the Non-Union Guidelines, Union Guidelines, and Sustainability Guidelines are collectively referred to as the "Standard Guidelines."

4.3 A client may choose to use proxy voting guidelines different from the Standard Guidelines ("Custom Guidelines"). Any Custom Guidelines must be furnished by the client to MacKay Shields in writing and MacKay Shields will general vote proxies for any such client in accordance with the applicable Custom Guidelines.

4.4 In the event the Standard Guidelines or any client's Custom Guidelines do not address how a proxy should be voted or state that the vote is to be determined on a "case-by-case" basis, the proxy will be voted in accordance with ISS recommendations, subject to Section 6. In the event that ISS has not made a recommendation, MacKay Shields will follow the procedure set forth in Section 7.

4.5 For clients using the Standard Guidelines, the Firm will instruct ISS to cast votes in accordance with the Standard Guidelines. For clients using Custom Guidelines, the Firm will provide ISS with a copy of such Custom Guidelines and will instruct ISS to cast votes in accordance with such Custom Guidelines. ISS will cast votes in accordance with the Standard Guidelines or Custom Guidelines, as the case may be, unless instructed otherwise by MacKay Shields as set forth in Sections 6 and 7. Upon receipt of a specific request from a client pursuant to Section 4.6, the Firm will instruct ISS to cast such client's proxy in accordance with such request.

4.6 Notwithstanding the foregoing, MacKay Shields will vote a proxy with respect to a particular security held by a client in accordance with such client's specific request even if it is in a manner inconsistent with the Standard Guidelines or the client's Custom Guidelines, as the case may be. Any such specific requests must be furnished to MacKay Shields by the client in writing and must be received by MacKay on a timely basis for instructing ISS how to cast the vote.



4.7 In an effort to avoid possible conflicts of interest, MacKay Shields has determined to generally vote proxies based on the Standard Guidelines or a client's Custom Guidelines, as the case may be. For the avoidance of doubt, however, it is recognized that the Firm's portfolio management teams have the ultimate responsibility determining how to vote proxies in the best interest of a client voting.

5. Client Account Set-up and Review

5.1 Initially, MacKay Shields must verify whether the client has duly authorized MacKay Shields to vote proxies on its behalf, or if the client has retained the responsibility of voting proxies. The Marketing and Client Services departments, in conjunction with the Legal and/or Compliance Department, will have primary responsibility for making that determination. MacKay's Compliance Department will be responsible for ensuring that a record of each client's proxy voting status and, to the extent applicable, the type of proxy voting guidelines is maintained. In its sole discretion, the Firm may decline to accept authority to vote a client's proxies. Any such refusal shall be in writing.

5.2 In most cases, the delegation of voting authority to MacKay Shields, and the Firm's use of a third-party proxy voting service provider shall be memorialized in the client's investment management agreement.

5.3 MacKay Shields shall notify ISS of new client accounts using such form as ISS shall specify from time to time. Designated personnel within the Firm will be responsible for ensuring that each new client's account for which the Firm has proxy voting authority is established on the appropriate systems and that each such account is properly coded for voting under the appropriate Non-Union Guidelines, Union Guidelines or Custom Guidelines, as the case may be.

6. Overriding Guidelines

A portfolio manager may propose that a particular proxy vote be cast in a manner different from the Standard Guidelines or an ISS voting recommendation, or may propose an abstention from voting, if they believe that to do so, based on all facts and circumstances, is in the best interest of the Firm's clients as a whole. Any portfolio manager who proposes to override the Standard Guidelines or an ISS voting recommendation on a particular vote or to abstain from voting must complete a Proxy Vote Override/Decision Form, which is set forth in Schedule D.

7. Referral of Voting Decision by ISS to MacKay Shields

7.1 In the event that the Standard Guidelines or a client's Custom Guidelines do not address how a proxy should be voted on a specific proposal for an issuer and ISS has not made a recommendation as to how such proxy should be voted, ISS will so advise MacKay Shields. In that event, the Legal and/or Compliance Departments will request that the appropriate portfolio manager makes a voting recommendation and complete a Proxy Vote Override/Decision Form.

7.2 In the event that the Standard Guidelines or a client's Custom Guidelines require a "case-by-case" determination on a particular proxy vote and ISS has not made a recommendation as to how such proxy should be voted, ISS will so advise MacKay Shields. In that event, the Legal and/or Compliance Departments will request that the appropriate portfolio manager make a voting recommendation and complete a Proxy Vote Override/Decision Form.

7.3 In the event that ISS determines that a conflict of interest exists as a result of which ISS is precluded from making a recommendation as to how a proxy should be voted on a specific proposal for an issuer, ISS will so advise MacKay Shields. In that event, the Legal and/or Compliance Departments will request that the appropriate portfolio manager make a voting recommendation and complete a Proxy Vote Override/Decision Form.



8. Conflicts of Interest

8.1 The Firm's portfolio managers may make proxy voting decisions in connection with (i) overriding the Standard Guidelines or an ISS voting recommendation pursuant to Section 6, or (ii) deciding on a vote pursuant to Section 7. In such event, the portfolio managers have an affirmative duty to disclose to the Legal and/or Compliance Departments any potential conflict of interest known to them that exists between the Firm and the client on whose behalf the proxy is to be voted ("Conflict").

8.2. By way of example, Conflicts may exist in situations where the Firm is called to vote on a proxy involving an issuer or proponent of a proxy proposal regarding the issuer where MacKay Shields or an affiliated person of the Firm also:

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

Additional Conflicts may exist, among others, if an executive of the Firm or its control affiliates is a close relative of, or has a personal or business relationship with:

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

8.3 Whether a relationship creates a Conflict will depend on the facts and circumstances. Even if these parties do not attempt to influence the Firm with respect to voting, the value of the relationship to MacKay Shields or an affiliate can create a Conflict.

8.4 After a Proxy Vote Override/Decision Form is completed pursuant to Sections 6 or 7, such Form, which elicits information as to whether a potential Conflict exists, must be submitted to the Legal and/or Compliance Departments for review. If the Firm's General Counsel ("GC"), Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") or their designee determines that there is no potential Conflict, the GC, CCO or their designee, may instruct ISS to vote the proxy issue as set forth in the completed Form.

8.5 If the GC, CCO or their designee determines that there exists or may exist a Conflict, he or she will refer the issue to the Compliance Committee for consideration by convening (in person or via telephone) an emergency meeting of the Compliance Committee. For purposes of this Policy, a majority vote of those members present shall resolve any Conflict. The Compliance Committee will consider the facts and circumstances of the pending proxy vote and the potential or actual Conflict and make a determination as to how to vote the proxy – *i.e.*, whether to permit or deny the recommendation of the portfolio manager, or whether to take other action, such as delegating the proxy vote to an independent third party or obtaining voting instructions from clients.



8.6 In considering the proxy vote and potential Conflict, the Compliance Committee may review the following factors, including but not limited to:

- The percentage of outstanding securities of the issuer held on behalf of clients by the Firm.
- The nature of the relationship of the issuer or proponent with the Firm, its affiliates or its executive officers.
- Whether there has been any attempt to directly or indirectly influence the portfolio manager's decision.
- Whether the direction (for or against) of the proposed vote would appear to benefit the Firm or a related party.
- Whether an objective decision to vote in a certain way will still create a strong appearance of a Conflict.

MacKay Shields may not abstain from voting any such proxy for the purpose of avoiding Conflict.

9. Securities Lending

If MacKay Shields portfolio managers or their designees become aware of an upcoming shareholder meeting where there is an important vote to be taken, or become aware of a request for consent of security holders on a material matter affecting the investment, MacKay Shields will consider whether to request that clients call back securities loans, if applicable. In determining whether to request that clients call back securities loans, the relevant portfolio manager(s) shall consider whether the benefit to the client in voting the matter or giving or withholding consent outweighs the benefit to the client in keeping the security on loan. There may be instances when MacKay Shields may not be aware of the upcoming shareholder meeting or request for consent with sufficient time in advance to make such a request, or when MacKay Shields' request that a client call back a securities loan in sufficient time to vote or give or withhold consent may not be successful.

10. Reporting

Upon request, MacKay Shields shall report annually (or more frequently if specifically requested) to its clients on proxy votes cast on their behalf. MacKay Shields will provide any client who makes a written or verbal request with a copy of a report disclosing how MacKay Shields voted securities held in that client's portfolio. The report will generally contain the following information:

- The name of the issuer of the security;
- The security's exchange ticker symbol;
- The security's CUSIP number;
- The shareholder meeting date;
- A brief identification of the matter voted on;
- Whether the matter was proposed by the issuer or by a security holder;
- Whether MacKay Shields cast its vote on the matter on behalf of the client;
- How MacKay Shields voted on behalf of the client; and
- Whether MacKay Shields voted for or against management on behalf of the client.

**11. Record-Keeping**

All reports and records shall be kept in accordance with these Procedures, the Firm's Maintenance and Retention of Books and Records Policy, the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and other applicable regulations.

12. Review of Voting and Guidelines

As part of its periodic reviews, MacKay Shields' Compliance Department will conduct an annual review of the prior year's proxy voting as well as the guidelines established for proxy voting. Documentation shall be maintained of this review and a report setting forth the results of the review will be presented annually to the Compliance Committee. In addition, MacKay Shields' Compliance Department maintains a list of non-voting accounts.

13. How to Request Information On How the Firm Voted Proxies

Clients may, at anytime, request and receive information from MacKay Shields as to how the Firm voted proxies for securities held in their account. Any such proxy information request should be in writing to:

MacKay Shields LLC
clientservicerepresentatives@mackayshields.com
(CC: compliance-db@mackayshields.com)
299 Park Avenue, 32nd Floor
New York, NY 10171
Attention: Head of Client Services

Exhibits:

Exhibit A -	U.S. Summary Proxy Voting Guidelines (Standard Guidelines for non-union clients).
Exhibit B (Part I and II) -	U.S. Taft-Hartley Proxy Voting Guidelines and International Taft-Hartley Proxy Voting Guidelines (Standard Guidelines for union clients (Taft-Hartley) (US and International))
Exhibit C (Part I and II) -	U.S. Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines and International Sustainability Proxy Voting Guidelines (Standard Guidelines for ESG investment objective mandates)
Schedule D-	Proxy Vote Override/Decision Form

* Access to the ISS Voting Guidelines mentioned above and other ISS Voting Guidelines are available at <https://www.issgovernance.com/policy-gateway/voting-policies/>



Nuveen Proxy Voting Policy

Policy Purpose and Statement

Proxy voting is the primary means by which shareholders may influence a publicly traded company's governance and operations and thus create the potential for value and positive long-term investment performance. When an SEC registered investment adviser has proxy voting authority, the adviser has a fiduciary duty to vote proxies in the best interests of its clients and must not subrogate its clients' interests to its own. In their capacity as fiduciaries and investment advisers, Nuveen Asset Management, LLC ("NAM"), Teachers Advisors, LLC ("TAL") and TIAA-CREF Investment Management, LLC ("TCIM"), (each an "Adviser" and collectively, the "Advisers"), vote proxies for the Portfolio Companies held by their respective clients, including investment companies and other pooled investment vehicles, institutional and retail separate accounts, and other clients as applicable. The Advisers have adopted this Policy, the Nuveen Proxy Voting Guidelines, and the Nuveen Proxy Voting Conflicts of Interest Policy for voting the proxies of the Portfolio Companies they manage. The Advisers leverage the expertise and services of an internal group referred to as the Responsible Investing Team (RI Team) to administer the Advisers' proxy voting. The RI Team adheres to the Advisers' Proxy Voting Guidelines which are reasonably designed to ensure that the Advisers vote client securities in the best interests of the Advisers' clients.

Applicability

This Policy applies to Nuveen employees acting on behalf of Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, Teachers Advisors, LLC, and TIAA-CREF Investment Management, LLC

Policy Statement

Proxy voting is a key component of a Portfolio Company's corporate governance program and is the primary method for exercising shareholder rights and influencing the Portfolio Company's behavior. Nuveen makes informed voting decisions in compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 (the "Rule") of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act") and applicable laws and regulations, (e.g., the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, "ERISA").

Enforcement

As provided in the TIAA Code of Business Conduct, all employees are expected to comply with applicable laws and regulations, as well as the relevant policies, procedures and compliance manuals that apply to Nuveen's business activities. Violation of this Policy may result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

Terms and Definitions

Advisory Personnel includes the Adviser's portfolio managers and/or research analysts.

Proxy Voting Guidelines (the "Guidelines") are a set of pre-determined principles setting forth the manner in which the Advisers intend to vote on specific voting categories, and serve to assist clients, Portfolio Companies, and other interested parties in understanding how the Advisers intend to vote on proxy-related matters. The Guidelines are not exhaustive and do not necessarily dictate how the Advisers will ultimately vote with respect to any proposal or resolution.

Portfolio Company includes any publicly traded company held in an account that is managed by an Adviser.



Policy Requirements

Investment advisers, in accordance with the Rule, are required to (i) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of clients, and address resolution of material conflicts that may arise, (ii) describe their proxy voting procedures to their clients and provide copies on request, and (iii) disclose to clients how they may obtain information on how the Advisers voted their proxies.

The Nuveen Proxy Voting Committee (the “Committee”), the Advisers, the RI Team and Nuveen Compliance are subject to the respective requirements outlined below under Roles and Responsibilities.

Although it is the general policy to vote all applicable proxies received in a timely fashion with respect to securities selected by an Adviser for current clients, the Adviser may refrain from voting in certain circumstances where such voting would be disadvantageous, materially burdensome or impractical, or otherwise inconsistent with the overall best interest of clients.

Roles and Responsibilities

Nuveen Proxy Voting Committee

The purpose of the Committee is to establish a governance framework to oversee the proxy voting activities of the Advisers in accordance with the Policy. The Committee has delegated responsibility for the implementation and ongoing administration of the Policy to the RI Team, subject to the Committee’s ultimate oversight and responsibility as outlined in the Committee’s Proxy Voting Charter.

Advisers

1. Advisory Personnel maintain the ultimate decision-making authority with respect to how proxies will be voted, unless otherwise instructed by a client, and may determine to vote contrary to the Guidelines and/or a vote recommendation of the RI Team if such Advisory Personnel determines it is in the best interest of the Adviser’s clients to do so. The rationale for all such contrary vote determinations will be documented and maintained.
2. When voting proxies for different groups of client accounts, Advisory Personnel may vote proxies held by the respective client accounts differently depending on the facts and circumstances specific to such client accounts. The rationale for all such vote determinations will be documented and maintained.
3. Advisory Personnel must comply with the Nuveen Proxy Voting Conflicts of Interest Policy with respect to potential material conflicts of interest.

Responsible Investing Team

1. Performs day-to-day administration of the Advisers’ proxy voting processes.
2. Seeks to vote proxies in adherence to the Guidelines, which have been constructed in a manner intended to align with the best interests of clients. In applying the Guidelines, the RI Team, on behalf of the Advisers, takes into account several factors, including, but not limited to:
 - Input from Advisory Personnel
 - Third party research



- Specific Portfolio Company context, including environmental, social and governance practices, and financial performance.
- 3. Delivers copies of the Advisers' Policy to clients and prospective clients upon request in a timely manner, as appropriate.
- 4. Assists with the disclosure of proxy votes as applicable on corporate websites and elsewhere as required by applicable regulations.
- 5. Prepares reports of proxies voted on behalf of the Advisers' investment company clients to their Boards or committees thereof, as applicable.
- 6. Performs an annual vote reconciliation for review by the Committee.
- 7. Arranges the annual service provider due diligence, including a review of the service provider's potential conflicts of interests, and presents the results to the Committee.
- 8. Facilitates quarterly Committee meetings, including agenda and meeting minute preparation.
- 9. Complies with the Nuveen Proxy Voting Conflicts of Interest Policy with respect to potential material conflicts of interest.
- 10. Creates and retains certain records in accordance with Nuveen's Record Management program.
- 11. Oversees the proxy voting service provider in making and retaining certain records as required under applicable regulation.
- 12. Assesses, in cooperation with Advisory Personnel, whether securities on loan should be recalled in order to vote their proxies.

Nuveen Compliance

1. Ensures proper disclosure of Advisers' Policy to clients as required by regulation or otherwise.
2. Ensures proper disclosure to clients of how they may obtain information on how the Advisers voted their proxies.
3. Assists the RI Team with arranging the annual service provider due diligence and presenting the results to the Committee.
4. Monitors for compliance with this Policy and retains records relating to its monitoring activities pursuant to Nuveen's Records Management program.

Governance

Review and Approval

This Policy will be reviewed at least annually and will be updated sooner if substantive changes are necessary. The Policy Leader, the Committee and the NEFI Compliance Committee are responsible for the review and approval of this Policy.

**Implementation**

Nuveen has established the Committee to provide centralized management and oversight of the proxy voting process administered by the RI Team for the Advisers in accordance with its Proxy Voting Committee Charter and this Policy.

Exceptions

Any request for a proposed exception or variation to this Policy will be submitted to the Committee for approval and reported to the appropriate governance committee(s), where appropriate.

Related Documents

- Nuveen Proxy Voting Committee Charter
- Nuveen Proxy Voting Guidelines
- Nuveen Proxy Voting Conflicts of Interest Policy and Procedures
- Nuveen Policy Statement on Responsible Investing

Policy Adoption Date	February 3, 2020
Current Policy Effective Date	October 1, 2022
Current Policy Approval Date	August 31, 2022
Policy Owner	Nuveen Proxy Voting Committee
Policy Leader	Managing Director, Nuveen Compliance
Policy Portal Administration	Leader: Managing Director, Nuveen Compliance Owner: Managing Director, Head of Affiliate Compliance
Criticality/Tier	Moderate



WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Wellington Management 2023 Global Proxy Voting Guidelines

WELLINGTON
MANAGEMENT*

WELLINGTON'S PHILOSOPHY

Wellington Management is a long-term steward of our clients' assets and aims to vote proxies for which we have voting authority in the best financial interest of clients.

These guidelines are based on Wellington Management's fiduciary obligation to act in the best financial interest of its clients as shareholders and while written to apply globally, we consider jurisdictional differences to make informed decisions.

It should be noted that the following are guidelines, not rigid rules, and Wellington Management reserves the right in all cases to deviate from the general direction set out below where doing so is in the best interest of its clients.

OUR APPROACH TO STEWARDSHIP

The goal of our stewardship activities is to support decisions that we believe will maximize investment returns for our clients.

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 mostly to public equities.

Stewardship extends to any area that may affect the long-term sustainable financial return of an investment[.] Stewardship can be accomplished through research and constructive dialogue with company management and boards, by monitoring company behavior through informed active ownership, and by emphasizing management accountability for important issues via our proxy votes, which have long been part of Wellington's investment ethos. Please refer to our Engagement Policy for more information on how engagement is conducted at Wellington.

OUR APPROACH TO VOTING

We vote proxies in what we consider to be the best financial interests of our clients. Our approach to voting is investment-led and serves as an influential component of our engagement and escalation strategy. The Investment Stewardship Committee, a cross-functional group of experienced professionals, oversees Wellington Management's stewardship activities with regards to proxy voting and engagement practices.

Generally, issues which can be addressed by the proxy voting guidance below are voted by means of standing instructions communicated to our primary voting agent. Some votes warrant analysis of specific facts and circumstances and therefore are reviewed individually. We examine such proxy proposals on their merits and take voting action in a manner that best serves the financial interests of our clients. While manual votes are often resolved by environmental, social, and governance (ESG) analysts and grounded in our sector and company research, each portfolio manager is empowered to make a final decision for their relevant client portfolio(s), absent a material conflict of interest. Proactive portfolio manager input is sought under certain circumstances, which may include consideration of position size and proposal



subject matter and nature. Where portfolio manager input is proactively sought, deliberation across the firm may occur. This collaboration does not prioritize consensus across the firm above all other interests but rather seeks to inform portfolio managers' decisions by allowing them to consider multiple perspectives. Consistent with our community-of-boutiques model, portfolio managers may occasionally arrive at different voting conclusions for their clients, resulting in different decisions for the same vote. Robust voting procedures and the deliberation that occurs before a vote decision are aligned with our role as active owners and fiduciaries for our clients.

We generally support shareholder proposals if we determine that their adoption would promote long-term shareholder value. In making this determination, we consider numerous factors, including but not limited to the anticipated benefits of the proposal to the company; whether the proposal addresses the general interests of the company's shareholders and not just those of the shareholder proponents; whether the company is currently addressing the issue motivating the proposal or has engaged with the shareholder proponents; whether the company can implement the proposal effectively; and whether the proposal's adoption would impose material costs on the company or result in unintended consequences.

In addition, because proxy voting provides only limited means (*i.e.*, voting "for" or "against") to express our views on a particular issue, we may support shareholder proposals in cases where we do not support every recommended action or where the proposal is accompanied by a supporting statement that we do not support so long as we are directionally aligned with the issue motivating the proposal. In these cases, we aim to engage directly with the company to clarify the nuanced view our vote represents.

Please refer to our Global Proxy Policy and Procedures for further background on the process and governance of our voting approach.

Detailed below are the principles which we consider when deciding how to vote.

Voting Guidelines

BOARD COMPOSITION AND ROLE OF DIRECTORS

Effective boards should act in shareholders' best economic interests and possess the relevant skills to implement the company's strategy.

We consider shareholders' ability to elect directors annually an important right and, accordingly, generally support proposals to enable annual director elections and declassify boards.

We may withhold votes from directors for being unresponsive to shareholders or for failing to make progress on issues material to maximizing investment returns. We may also withhold votes from directors who fail to implement shareholder proposals that if adopted would promote shareholder value and have received majority support or have implemented poison pills without shareholder approval.

Time commitments

We expect directors to have the time and energy to fully commit to their board-related responsibilities and not be over-stretched with an excessive number of external directorships. We may vote against directors 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.



We consider the roles of board chair and chair of the audit committee as equivalent to an additional board seat when evaluating the overboarding matrix for non-executives. We may take into consideration that certain directorships, such as Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (SPACs) and investment companies, are usually less demanding.

Directors should also attend at least 75% of scheduled board meetings and we may vote against their re-election unless they disclose a valid reason for failure to do so.

Succession planning and board refreshment

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.

We expect companies to refresh their board membership every five years and may vote against the chair of the nominating committee for failure to implement. We believe a degree of director turnover allows companies to strengthen board diversity and add new skillsets to the board to enhance their oversight and adapt to evolving strategies.

Boards should offer transparency around their process to evaluate director performance and independence, conducting a rigorous regular evaluation of the board, key committees as well as individual directors, which is responsive to shareholder input. We believe externally facilitated board evaluations may contribute to companies retaining an appropriate mix of skills, experience and diversity on their boards over time.

In certain markets companies 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 perform best when composed of an appropriate combination of executive and non-executive (in particular independent non-executive) directors to challenge and counsel management.

To determine appropriate minimum levels of board independence, we look to 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 the most senior executive on the ballot) in cases where the board is less than one-third independent.

In addition to the overall independence at the board level, we also consider the independence of audit, compensation, and nominating committees. Where independence falls short of our expectations, 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 improved independence.

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 proposals to separate the chair and CEO or establish a lead director but may support the involvement of an outgoing CEO as executive chair for a limited period to ensure a smooth transition to new management.

**Board diversity**

We believe boards which reflect a wide range of perspectives are best positioned to create shareholder value. Appointing boards that thoughtfully debate company strategy and direction is not possible unless boards elect highly qualified and diverse directors. By setting a leadership example, boardrooms with a wide range of experiences, expertise, and perspectives encourage an organizational culture that promotes diverse thinkers, enabling better strategic decisions and the navigation of increasingly complex issues facing companies today.

We think it is not in shareholders' best interests for the full board to be comprised of directors who all share the same background, experience, and personal characteristics (e.g., gender, race, ethnicity, and age) . We expect our portfolio companies to be thoughtful and intentional in considering the widest possible pool of skilled candidates who bring diverse perspectives into the boardroom. We encourage companies to disclose the composition and qualifications of their board and to communicate their ambitions and strategies for creating and fostering a diverse board.

We reserve the right to vote against the re-election of the Nominating/Governance Committee Chair when the board is not meeting local market standards from a diversity perspective or when the gender-diverse representation is below 20% at companies in major indices. Outside of these major indices and absent a market-defined standard, we may vote against the reelection of the Nominating/Governance Committee Chair where no gender-diverse directors are represented on a board.

We reserve the right to vote against the reelection of the Nominating/Governance Committee Chair at US large cap and FTSE 100 companies that failed to appoint at least one director from a minority ethnic group and fail to provide clear and compelling reason for being unable to do so. We will continue to engage on diversity of the board in other markets and may vote against the re-election of directors where we fail to see improvements.

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 oppose 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.

We generally support 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 financial 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 and 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 a 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 on metrics that are objective, rigorous, and tied to shareholder value creation. 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.

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 will reconsider our support for a plan if we believe these factors, on balance, are not in the best financial 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

We expect companies to disclose non-executive director compensation and 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 are mindful of the board's need for flexibility in recruitment and retention but will oppose excessively generous arrangements unless agreements encourage management to negotiate in shareholders' best financial interest. We generally support proposals calling for shareholder ratification of severance arrangements.

Retirement bonuses (Japan)

Misaligned compensation which is based on tenure and seniority may compromise director independence. We generally vote against directors and statutory auditors if retirement bonuses are given to outgoing directors.

Claw-back 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. We generally support shareholder proposals requesting that a company establish a robust claw-back provision if existing policies do not cover these circumstances. We also support proposals seeking greater transparency about the application of claw back policies.

Audit quality and oversight

Scrutiny of auditors, particularly audit quality and oversight, has been increasing. 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.

As of December 2022

2023 Global Proxy Voting Guidelines

SHAREHOLDER 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.

Multiple voting rights

We generally support one share, one vote structures. The growing practice of going public with a dual-class share structure can raise governance and performance concerns. In our view, dual-class shares can create misalignment between shareholders' economic stake and their voting power and can grant control to a small number of insiders who may make decisions that are not in the interests of all shareholders.

We generally prefer that companies dispense with dual-class share structures but we recognize that newly listed companies may benefit from a premium by building in some protection for founders for a limited time after their IPO. 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 seven years of going public. We believe such 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.

Similarly, we generally do not support the introduction of loyalty shares, which grant increased voting rights to investors who hold shares over multiple years.

Proxy access

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

Special meeting rights

We believe the right to call a special meeting is an important shareholder right, and we will generally support such proposals to establish this right at companies that lack this facility. We will generally support a proposal lowering thresholds where the current level exceeds 15% and the proposal calls for a 10%+ threshold, taking into consideration the make-up of the existing shareholder base and the company's general responsiveness to shareholders. If shareholders are granted the right to call special meetings, we generally do not support written consent.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ALLOCATION

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 financial interest of our clients.

Increases in authorized common stock

We generally support requests for increases up to 100% of the shares with preemption rights. 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)**

We hold board chairs accountable for persistently low returns on equity (ROE) in Japan, 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 should not be punished for the past CEO/Chair's record.

Cross-shareholdings (Japan)

Cross-shareholdings reduce management accountability by creating a cushion of cross-over investor support. We may vote against the highest-ranking director up for re-election for companies where management has allocated a significant portion (20% or more) of net assets to cross-shareholdings. When considering this issue, we will take into account a company's trajectory in reducing cross-shareholdings over time as well as legitimate business reasons given to retain specific shareholdings.

ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS

We assess portfolio companies' performance on environmental issues we deem to be material to long-term financial performance and communicate our expectations for best practice.

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 financial returns of client portfolios. Proxy voting is a key tool we use for managing climate-related investment risks, as part of our stewardship escalation process.

We expect companies facing material climate risks to have credible transition plans communicated using the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Appropriate reporting on climate readiness will help stakeholders understand those companies' willingness and ability to adapt to or mitigate material climate-related risks. In addition to the voting policies specifically mentioned, we may also vote against directors at companies facing material climate risks where climate plans and disclosures meaningfully lag our expectations for those companies.

Emissions disclosure

We generally encourage all companies to disclose Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. While we recognize the challenges associated with collecting Scope 3 emissions data, this disclosure is necessary for us to fully understand the transition risks applicable to an issuer. Disclosure of both overall categories of Scope 3 emissions – upstream and downstream – with context and granularity from companies about the most significant Scope 3 sources enhances our ability to evaluate investment risks and opportunities. We generally encourage companies to adopt emerging global standards for measurement and disclosure of emissions such as those being developed by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and believe companies will benefit from acting now and consequently evolving their approach in line with emerging global standards.

We view disclosure of Scope 1 and 2 emissions as a minimum expectation where measurement practices are well-defined and attainable. We will generally vote against the re-election of the Chair of MSCI World companies, Climate Action 100+ companies, as well as companies assessed by the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) which do not disclose Scope 1 and 2 emissions, have not made a commitment to do so in the next year and where emissions intensity is material to financial performance. We will expand this expectation to large cap companies in Emerging Markets in 2024.

**Net-zero targets**

As an outcome of enterprise risk management and strategic planning to reduce the potential negative financial impacts of climate change on shareholder value, we encourage companies to set a credible, science-based decarbonization glidepath, with an interim and long-term target, that comprises all categories of material emissions and is consistent with the ambition to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner. For Climate Action 100+ companies we reserve the right to vote against the company chair where quantitative emission reduction targets have not been defined. We consider it to be best practice for companies to pursue validation from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

We generally support shareholder proposals asking companies facing material climate risks for improved disclosure on climate risk management and we generally support those that request alignment of business strategies with the Paris Agreement or similar language.

Other environmental shareholder proposals

For other environmental proposals covering themes including biodiversity, natural capital, deforestation, water usage, (plastic) packaging as well as palm oil, we take a case-by-case approach and will generally support proposals calling for companies to provide disclosure where this is additive to the company's existing efforts, the proposed information pertains to a material financial impact and in our view is of economic benefit to investors.

SOCIAL TOPICS**Corporate culture, human capital, and diversity, equity, & inclusion**

Through engagement we emphasize to management the importance of how they invest in and cultivate their human capital to perpetuate a strong culture. We assess culture holistically from an alignment of management incentives, responsiveness to employee feedback, evidence of an equitable and sound talent management strategy and commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion practices that promote shareholder value. We value transparency and use of key performance indicators.

A well-articulated culture statement and talent attraction, retention and development strategy 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 assess whether they are 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.

We maintain that a deliberate human capital management strategy should foster a collaborative, productive workplace in which all talent can thrive. One ongoing engagement issue that pertains to human capital management is diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). We see DEI practices as a material input to long-term financial performance, so as our clients' fiduciaries, we seek to better understand how and to what extent a company's approach to diversity is integrated with talent management at all levels. This is only possible when there is consistent, robust disclosure in place. A sound long-term plan holds more weight than a company's current demographics, so we look for a demonstrable DEI strategy that seeks to improve shareholder value over time and align management incentives accordingly. To that end, we expect companies in the US to publicly disclose their EEO-1 reporting and all companies to disclose their DEI strategy.



Gender and racial pay equity are important parts of our assessment of a company's diversity efforts. Pay inequity can impact shareholder value by exposing a company to challenges with recruiting & retaining talent, job dissatisfaction, workforce turnover, and costly lawsuits. Consequently, we may support proposals asking for improved transparency on a company's gender and/or racial pay gap if existing disclosures are lagging best practice and if the company has not articulated its efforts to promote equal opportunities to advance to senior roles.

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. See the Board Diversity section above for more on our approach.

Stakeholders and risk management

In recent years, discourse on opioids, firearms, and sexual harassment has brought 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.

We encourage companies facing these risks to disclose related risk management strategies. 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. 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. To help us assess company practices and drive more substantive engagement with companies on this issue, we will generally 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.

Political contributions and lobbying

We generally support shareholder proposals asking for enhanced disclosure and board oversight of a company's political and lobbying activities where existing disclosure and board oversight are inadequate. This is because sufficient disclosure and board oversight are necessary to evaluate whether and ensure that these activities align with the company's stated strategy and promote shareholder value.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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