



**USAA MUTUAL FUNDS TRUST
SUPPLEMENT DATED OCTOBER 8, 2019
TO THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
DATED AUGUST 1, 2019**

Global Equity Income Fund Shares (UGEIX)
Global Equity Income Fund Institutional Shares (UIGEX)
Target Managed Allocation Fund (UTMAX)

This Supplement updates certain information contained in the above-referenced Statement of Information (“SAI”).

Under the "Portfolio Holdings Disclosure" section, the fifth paragraph found on page 57 hereby is deleted and replaced with the following:

Each Fund intends to post its annual and semiannual reports and quarterly schedules of portfolio holdings on **usaa.com** (which typically occurs approximately 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter). Each Fund intends to post its quarterly portfolio holdings on **usaa.com** (which typically occurs approximately 15 calendar days after each calendar quarter). In addition, each Fund intends to post its top 10 holdings on **usaa.com** 10 days following the end of each month. Effective April 30, 2019, each Fund ceased disclosing its holdings on Form N-Q. Monthly portfolio disclosures are now filed with the SEC on Form N-PORT. Information reported on Form N-PORT for the third month of each Fund’s fiscal quarter will be made publicly available 60 days after the end of the Fund’s fiscal quarter.

GEI-SAI-SUP1-1019

*Global Equity Income Fund Shares (UGEIX)**Target Managed Allocation Fund (UTMAX)**Global Equity Income Fund Institutional Shares (UIGEX)*

USAA MUTUAL FUNDS TRUST (the Trust) is an open-end management investment company offering shares of forty-seven no-load mutual funds, two of which are described in this statement of additional information (SAI): the Global Equity Income Fund and Target Managed Allocation Fund (the Funds). The Funds are classified as diversified. The Global Equity Income Fund offers two classes of shares: Fund Shares and Institutional Shares. Each class of shares is a separate share class of the Fund and not a separate mutual fund. The Institutional Shares are not offered for sale directly to the general public. The Institutional Shares are available for investment through a USAA discretionary managed account program, and certain advisory programs sponsored by financial intermediaries, such as brokerage firms, investment advisers, financial planners, third-party administrators, and insurance companies and to institutional investors, which include retirement plans, endowments, foundations, and bank trusts, for purchase by a USAA Fund participating in a fund-of-funds investment strategy as well as other persons or legal entities that the Fund may approve from time to time.

You may obtain a free copy of the prospectus dated August 1, 2019, for each Fund by writing to USAA Mutual Funds Trust, 9800 Fredericksburg Road, San Antonio, TX 78288, or by calling toll free (800) 235-8396. The prospectus provides the basic information you should know before investing in a Fund. This SAI is not a prospectus and contains information in addition to, and more detailed than, that set forth in each Fund's prospectus. It is intended to provide you with additional information regarding the activities and operations of the Trust and the Funds, and should be read in conjunction with each Fund's prospectus.

The financial statement for each Fund and the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's Report thereon for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, are included in the respective Fund's annual report to shareholders of that date and are incorporated herein by reference. The annual report to shareholders is available, without charge, by writing or calling the Trust at the above address or toll-free phone number.

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VALUATION OF SECURITIES

Effective July 1, 2019, Victory Capital Management Inc. (“Victory Capital” or “Manager”) serves as the Manager of the Funds, and Victory Capital Advisers, Inc. (“VCA” or “Distributor”) serves as the distributor of the Funds’ shares on a continuing, best-efforts basis. Prior to July 1, 2019, USAA Asset Management Company (“AMCO” or “Predecessor Manager”) served as the manager of the Funds and USAA Investment Management Company served as the distributor of the Funds’ shares.

A Fund’s net asset value (“NAV”) per share is calculated each day, Monday through Friday, except days on which the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is closed. The NYSE currently is scheduled to be closed on New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, and on the preceding Friday or subsequent Monday when one of these holidays falls on a Saturday or Sunday, respectively. Each Fund reserves the right to calculate the NAV per share on a business day that the NYSE is closed.

The Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) has established the Valuation and Liquidity Committee (the Committee); and subject to Board oversight, the Committee administers and oversees each Fund’s valuation policies and procedures, which are approved by the Board. Among other things, these policies and procedures allow a Fund to use independent pricing services, quotations from securities dealers, and a wide variety of sources and information to establish and adjust the fair value of securities as events occur and circumstances warrant.

The Committee reports to the Board on a quarterly basis and makes recommendations to the Board as to pricing methodologies and services used by each Fund and presents additional information to the Board regarding application of the pricing and fair valuation policies and procedures during the preceding quarter.

The Committee meets as often as necessary to make pricing and fair value determinations. In addition, the Committee holds regular monthly meetings to review prior actions taken by the Committee and the Manager. Among other things, these monthly meetings include a review and analysis of backtesting reports, pricing service quotation comparisons, illiquid securities and fair value determinations, pricing movements, and stale price monitoring.

The value of securities of each Fund is determined by one or more of the following methods:

Equity securities, including exchange-traded funds (ETFs), exchange traded notes (ETNs), and equity linked structured notes, except as otherwise noted, traded primarily on domestic securities exchanges or the over-the-counter markets are valued at the last sales price or official closing price on the exchange or primary market on which they trade. Equity securities traded primarily on foreign securities exchanges or markets are valued at the last quoted sales price, or the most recently determined official closing price calculated according to local market convention available at the time a Fund is valued. If no last sale or official closing price is reported or available, the average of the closing bid price generally is used for U.S. listed equities and the average of the bid and ask prices generally is used for foreign listed equities.

Securities trading in various foreign markets may take place on days when the NYSE is closed. Further, when the NYSE is open, the foreign markets may be closed. Therefore, the calculation of a Fund’s NAV may not take place at the same time the prices of certain foreign securities held by a Fund are determined. In many cases, events affecting the values of foreign securities that occur between the time of their last quoted sales or official closing prices are determined and the close of normal trading on the NYSE on a day a Fund’s NAV is calculated will not need to be reflected in the value of a Fund’s foreign securities. However, the Manager will monitor for events that would materially affect the value of a Fund’s foreign securities. If the Manager determines that a particular event would materially affect the value of a Fund’s foreign securities, then the Committee will consider such available information that it deems relevant and will determine a fair value for the affected foreign securities in accordance with valuation procedures. In addition, information from an external vendor or other sources may be used to adjust the foreign market closing prices of foreign equity securities to reflect what the Committee believes to be the fair value of the securities as of the close of the NYSE. Fair valuation of affected foreign equity securities may occur frequently based on an assessment that events which occur on a fairly regular basis (such as U.S. market movements) are significant.

Debt securities are valued each business day by a pricing service (the Service) approved by the Board. The Service uses evaluated bid or the last sales price to value a security when, in the Service’s judgment, these prices are readily available and are representative of the security’s market values. For many securities, such prices are not readily available. The Service generally prices those securities 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 in securities; and general market conditions.

Short-term debt securities with original or remaining maturities of 60 days or less may be valued at amortized cost, provided that it is determined that amortized cost represents the fair value of such securities. The Fund has adopted policies and procedures under which

the Committee, subject to supervision by the Board, monitors the continued appropriateness of amortized cost valuations for such securities. Repurchase agreements are valued at cost.

Investments in open-end investment companies, commingled, or other funds, other than ETFs, are valued at their NAV at the end of each business day. Futures are valued at the settlement price at the close of market on the principal exchange on which they are traded or, in the absence of any transactions that day, the values are based upon the last sale on the prior trading date. Options are valued at the mean between the last bid and ask prices. Options on futures are valued at the settlement price determined by the applicable exchange.

In the event that price quotations or valuations are not readily available, are considered not reflective of market value or a significant event has been recognized in relation to a security or class of securities, the securities are valued in good faith by the Committee in accordance with valuation procedures approved by the Board. The effect of fair value pricing is that securities may not be priced on the basis of quotations from the primary market in which they are traded, and the actual price realized from the sale of a security may differ materially from the fair value price. Valuing these securities at fair value is intended to cause a Fund's NAV to be more reliable than it otherwise would be.

Fair value methods used by the Manager include, but are not limited to, obtaining market quotations from secondary pricing services, broker-dealers, other pricing services, or widely used quotation systems. General factors considered in determining the fair value of securities include fundamental analytical data, the nature and duration of any restrictions on disposition of the securities, evaluation of credit quality, and an evaluation of the forces that influenced the market in which the securities are purchased and sold.

CONDITIONS OF PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION

Nonpayment

If any order to purchase shares directly from the Trust is canceled due to nonpayment or if the Trust does not receive good funds by check or electronic funds transfer, Victory Capital Transfer Agency, Inc. (Transfer Agent), formerly known as USAA Shareholder Account Services, will treat the cancellation as a redemption of shares purchased, and you may be responsible for any resulting loss incurred by the Fund or the Manager. If you hold shares in an account with the Transfer Agent, the Transfer Agent can redeem shares from any of your account(s) with the Transfer Agent as reimbursement for all losses. In addition, you may be prohibited or restricted from making future purchases in other funds sponsored or managed by Victory Capital. A \$29 fee is charged for all returned items, including checks and electronic funds transfers.

Transfer of Shares

Under certain circumstances, you may transfer Fund shares to another person by sending written instructions to the Transfer Agent. The account must be clearly identified, and you must include the number of shares to be transferred and the signatures of all registered owners. You also need to send written instructions signed by all registered owners and supporting documents to change an account registration due to events such as marriage or death. If a new account needs to be established, you must complete and return an application to the Transfer Agent.

Confirmations and Account Statements

Fund shareholders will receive a confirmation for each purchase, redemption, exchange, or share conversion transacted in their account. However, confirmations will not be sent for all dividend and capital gain distribution reinvestments and purchases through certain automatic investment plans and certain retirement plans, as well as certain automatic exchanges and withdrawals (excluding those in money market funds). These transactions will be confirmed at least quarterly on shareholder account statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING REDEMPTION OF SHARES

The value of your investment at the time of redemption of your shares may be more or less than the cost at purchase, depending on the value of the securities held in each Fund's portfolio. Requests for redemption that are subject to any special conditions or that specify an effective date other than as provided herein cannot be accepted. A gain or loss for federal income tax purposes may be realized on the redemption of shares of a Fund, depending upon their aggregate NAV when redeemed and your basis in those shares for those purposes.

Shares of the Funds may be offered to other investment companies that are structured as funds-of-funds, to institutional investors, to financial intermediaries, and to other large investors (*e.g.*, managed account programs offered by affiliated and unaffiliated investment advisers). These investors may, from time to time, own or control a significant percentage of a Fund's shares. Accordingly, each Fund is subject to the potential for large-scale inflows and outflows as a result of purchases and redemptions by large investors in the Fund.

These inflows and outflows may be frequent and could increase a Fund's expense ratio, transaction costs, and taxable capital gain distributions (of net gains realized on the liquidation of portfolio securities to meet redemption requests), which could negatively affect the Fund's performance and could cause shareholders to be subject to higher federal income tax with respect to their investments in the Fund. These inflows and outflows also could limit the Manager's ability to manage investments of a Fund in an efficient manner, which could adversely impact the Fund's performance and its ability to meet its investment objective. For example, after a large inflow, a Fund may hold a higher level of cash than it might hold under normal circumstances while the Manager seeks appropriate investment opportunities for the Fund. In addition, large inflows and outflows may limit the ability of a Fund to meet redemption requests and pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in its prospectus because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons, and could cause a Fund to purchase or sell securities when it would not normally do so, which would be particularly disadvantageous for a Fund if it needs to sell securities at a time of volatility in the markets, when values could be falling.

Shares normally are redeemed in cash, although each Fund reserves the right to redeem some or all of its shares in kind by delivering securities from a Fund's portfolio of investments, rather than cash, under unusual circumstances or in order to protect the interests of remaining shareholders. Securities distributed in kind would be valued for this purpose using the same method employed in calculating the Fund's NAV. If a Fund redeems your shares in kind, you may bear transaction costs and will bear market risks until such securities are converted into cash.

Accounts held with the Transfer Agent with a balance of less than \$500 may be subject to automatic redemption, provided that (1) the value of the account has been reduced, below the minimum initial investment in such Fund at the time the account was established, for reasons other than market action, (2) the account has remained below the minimum level for six months, and (3) 30 days' prior written notice of the proposed redemption has been sent to you. The Trust anticipates closing certain small accounts yearly. Shares will be redeemed at the NAV on the date fixed for redemption. Prompt payment will be made directly to your bank account on file, or if none, by mail to your last known address.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment (1) for any periods during which the NYSE is closed, (2) when trading in the markets the Trust normally uses is restricted, or an emergency exists as determined by the SEC so that disposal of the Trust's investments or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable, or (3) for such other periods as the SEC by order may permit for protection of the Trust's shareholders.

For the mutual protection of the investor and the Funds, the Trust may require a signature guarantee. If required, each signature on the account registration must be guaranteed. Signature guarantees are acceptable from FDIC member banks, brokers, dealers, municipal securities dealers, municipal securities brokers, government securities dealers, government securities brokers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies, and savings associations. A signature guarantee for active duty military personnel stationed abroad may be provided by an officer of the United States Embassy or Consulate, a staff officer of the Judge Advocate General, or an individual's commanding officer.

Funds' Right to Reject Purchase and Exchange Orders and Limit Trading in Accounts

The main safeguard of the Funds and each series of the Trust (together, the USAA Funds) against excessive short-term trading is their right to reject purchase or exchange orders if in the best interest of the affected Fund. In exercising this discretion to reject purchase and exchange orders, the affiliated Funds deem that certain excessive short-term trading activities are not in the best interest of the affected Fund because such activities can hamper the efficient management of the Fund. Generally, persons who engage in an "in and out" (or "out and in") transaction within a 30-day period will violate the affiliated Funds' policy if they engage in another "in and out" (or "out and in") transaction in the same Fund within 90 days. The affiliated Funds also reserve the right to restrict future purchases or exchanges if an investor is classified as engaged in other patterns of excessive short-term trading, including after one large disruptive purchase and redemption or exchange. Finally, each Fund reserves the right to reject any other purchase or exchange order in other situations that do not involve excessive short-term trading activities if in the best interest of the Fund.

The following transactions are exempt from the excessive short-term trading activity policies described above:

- Transactions in the money market funds, *Short-Term Bond Fund*, *Ultra Short-Term Bond Fund*, and *Tax Exempt Short-Term Fund*;
- Purchases and sales pursuant to automatic investment or withdrawal plans;
- Purchases and sales made through USAA Managed Portfolios-UMP[®], USAA 529 College Savings Plan[™], USAA Federal Savings Bank Trust Department, or other designated managed investment accounts;
- Purchases and sales by the *Target Retirement Funds*, *Cornerstone Conservative Fund*, and/or *Cornerstone Equity Fund*; and

- Other transactions that are not motivated by short-term trading considerations if they are approved by Transfer Agent management personnel and are not disruptive to a Fund.

If a person is classified as having engaged in excessive short-term trading, the remedy will depend upon the trading activities of the investor in the account and related accounts and its disruptive effect, and can include warnings to cease such activity and/or restrictions or termination of trading privileges in a particular affiliated Fund or all of the affiliated Funds.

The affiliated Funds rely on the Transfer Agent to review trading activity for excessive short-term trading. There can be no assurance, however, that its monitoring activities will successfully detect or prevent all excessive short-term trading. The affiliated Funds or the Transfer Agent may exclude transactions below a certain dollar amount from monitoring and may change that dollar amount from time to time.

The affiliated Funds seek to apply these policies and procedures uniformly to all investors; however, some investors purchase shares of affiliated Funds through financial intermediaries that establish omnibus accounts to invest in the affiliated Funds for their clients and submit net orders to purchase or redeem shares after combining their client orders. The affiliated Funds subject to short-term trading policies generally treat each omnibus account as an individual investor and will apply the short-term trading policies to the net purchases and sales submitted by the omnibus account unless the affiliated Funds or their Transfer Agent have entered into an agreement requiring the omnibus account to submit the underlying trading information for their clients upon our request and/or monitor for excessive trading. For those omnibus accounts for which we have entered into agreements to monitor excessive trading or provide underlying trade information, the financial intermediary or affiliated Funds will review net activity in these omnibus accounts for activity that indicates potential, excessive short-term trading activity. If we detect suspicious trading activity at the omnibus account level, we will request underlying trading information and review the underlying trading activity to identify individual accounts engaged in excessive short-term trading activity. We will instruct the omnibus account to restrict, limit, or terminate trading privileges in a particular affiliated Fund for individual accounts identified as engaging in excessive short-term trading through these omnibus accounts.

We also may rely on the financial intermediary to review and identify underlying trading activity for individual accounts engaged in excessive short-term trading activity, and to restrict, limit, or terminate trading privileges if we determine the intermediary's policies to be at least as stringent as the affiliated Funds' policy. For shares purchased through financial intermediaries, there may be additional or more restrictive policies. You may wish to contact your financial intermediary to determine the policies applicable to your account.

Because of the increased costs to review underlying trading information, the affiliated Funds will not enter into agreements with every financial intermediary that operates an omnibus account. The affiliated Funds or their Transfer Agent could decide to enter into such contracts with financial intermediaries for all Funds or particular Funds, and can terminate such agreements at any time.

INVESTMENT PLANS

Under certain circumstances, the Trust makes available the following investment plans to shareholders of the Funds. At the time you sign up for any of the following investment plans that use the electronic funds transfer service, you will choose the day of the month (the Effective Date) on which you would like to regularly purchase shares. When this day falls on a weekend or holiday, the electronic transfer will take place on the last business day prior to the Effective Date. You may terminate your participation in a plan at any time. Please call the Manager for details and necessary forms or applications or sign up online at usaa.com.

Automatic Purchase of Shares

InvesTronic[®] – The regular purchase of additional shares through electronic funds transfer from a checking or savings account. You may invest as little as \$50 per transaction.

Automatic Transfer Plan – The periodic transfer of funds from a USAA money market fund to purchase shares in another non-money market USAA mutual fund. There is a minimum investment required for this program of \$5,000 in the money market fund, with a monthly transaction minimum of \$50.

Buy/Sell Service – The intermittent purchase or redemption of shares through electronic funds transfer to or from a checking or savings account. You may initiate a “buy” or “sell” whenever you choose.

Directed Dividends – If you own shares in more than one of the funds in the USAA family of funds, you may direct that dividends and/or capital gain distributions received from one fund be used to purchase shares automatically in the same class of another of those funds.

Participation in these automatic purchase plans allows you to engage in dollar-cost averaging.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan

If you own shares in a single investment account (accounts in different USAA Funds cannot be aggregated for this purpose), you may request that enough shares to produce a fixed amount of money be liquidated from the account monthly, quarterly, or annually. The amount of each withdrawal must be at least \$50. Using the electronic funds transfer service, you may choose to have withdrawals electronically deposited at your bank or other financial institution. You also may elect to have such withdrawals invested in another USAA Fund.

This plan may be initiated on usaa.com or by completing a Systematic Withdrawal Plan application, which may be requested from the Manager. You may terminate participation in the plan at any time. You are not charged for withdrawals under the Systematic Withdrawal Plan. The Trust will not bear any expenses in administering the plan beyond the regular Transfer Agent and custodian costs of issuing and redeeming shares. The Manager will bear any additional expenses of administering the plan.

Withdrawals will be made by redeeming full and fractional shares on the date you select at the time the plan is established. Withdrawal payments made under this plan may exceed dividends and other distributions and, to that extent, would reduce the dollar value of your investment and could eventually exhaust the account. Reinvesting dividends and other distributions helps replenish the account. Because share values and net investment income can fluctuate, you should not expect withdrawals to be offset by rising income or share value gains. Withdrawals that exceed the value in your account will be processed for the amount available, and the plan will be canceled.

Each redemption of shares of a Fund may result in realization of a gain or loss, which must be reported on your federal income tax return. Therefore, you should keep an accurate record of any gain or loss realized on each withdrawal.

Tax-Deferred Retirement Plans

Federal tax on distributions may be deferred if you hold shares of a Fund through certain types of retirement programs. For your convenience, the Manager offers 403(b)(7) accounts and various forms of individual retirement accounts (IRAs). You may make investments in one or any combination of the Funds described in the prospectuses of the Trust (excluding any Fund that distributes tax-exempt-interest dividends).

Applications for the IRA and 403(b)(7) programs should be sent directly to Victory Capital Transfer Agency, Inc., P.O. Box 659453, San Antonio, TX 78265-9825. USAA Federal Savings Bank serves as Custodian of these tax-deferred retirement accounts under the programs made available by the Manager. Applications for these retirement accounts received by the Manager will be forwarded to the Custodian for acceptance.

An administrative fee of \$20 is deducted from the money sent to you after closing an account. Exceptions to the fee are: partial distributions and distributions due to disability or death. This charge is subject to change as provided in the various agreements. There may be additional charges, as mutually agreed upon between you and the Custodian, for further services requested of the Custodian.

You may obtain detailed information about the accounts from the Manager. Each employer or individual establishing a tax-deferred retirement account also is advised to consult with a tax adviser before establishing the account.

INVESTMENT POLICIES

The sections captioned *Investment Objective* and *More Information on the Fund's Investment Strategy* in each Fund's prospectus describe the investment objective(s) and the investment policies applicable to each Fund. There can, of course, be no assurance that each Fund will achieve its investment objective(s). Each Fund's objective(s) is not a fundamental policy and may be changed upon written notice to, but without the approval of, the Fund's shareholders. If there is a change in the investment objective(s) of a Fund, the Fund's shareholders should consider whether the Fund remains an appropriate investment in light of then-current needs. The following provides additional information about the investment policies, types of instruments, and certain risks that the Funds may be subject to. Unless described as a principal investment policy in a Fund's prospectus, these represent the non-principal investment policies of the Funds.

Adjustable-Rate Securities

Each Fund may invest in adjustable-rate securities. The interest rate on an adjustable-rate security fluctuates periodically. Generally, the security's yield is based on a U.S. dollar-based interest-rate benchmark such as the Federal Funds Rate, the 90-day Treasury bill rate, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). The yields on these securities are reset on a periodic basis (for example, daily, weekly, or quarterly) or upon a change in the benchmark interest rate. The yields are closely correlated to changes in money market interest rates.

Asset-Backed Commercial Paper

Each Fund may invest in asset-backed commercial paper, which is a short-term investment vehicle with a maturity that is typically between 90 and 180 days. The security itself is typically issued by a bank or other financial institution. The notes are backed by physical assets such as trade receivables, and are generally used for short-term financing needs. A company or group of companies looking to enhance liquidity may sell receivables to a bank or other conduit, which, in turn, will issue them to its investors as commercial paper. The commercial paper is backed by the expected cash inflows from the receivables. As the receivables are collected, the originators are expected to pass the funds to the bank or conduit, which then passes these funds on to the note holders. Investments in asset-backed commercial paper are subject to the risk that insufficient proceeds from the expected cash flows of the contributed receivables are available to repay the commercial paper.

Asset-Backed Securities

Each Fund may invest in asset-backed securities (ABS). ABS represent a participation in, or are secured by and payable from, a stream of payments generated by particular assets, such as credit card, motor vehicle, or trade receivables. They may be pass-through certificates, which have characteristics very similar to mortgage-backed securities, discussed below. With respect to the Funds such pass-through certificates may include equipment trust certificates (ETC) secured by specific equipment, such as airplanes and railroad cars. ETC securities may also be enhanced by letters of credit. An ABS may also be in the form of asset-backed commercial paper, which is issued by a special purpose entity, organized solely to issue the commercial paper and to purchase interests in the assets.

The credit quality of ABS depends primarily on the quality of the underlying assets, the rights of recourse available against the underlying assets and/or the issuer, the level of credit enhancement, if any, provided for the securities, and the credit quality of the credit-support provider, if any. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, the securities may contain elements of credit support which fall into two categories: (i) liquidity protection and (ii) protection against losses resulting from ultimate default by an obligor on the underlying assets. Liquidity protection refers to the provision of advances, generally by the entity administering the pool of assets, to ensure that the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion. Protection against losses resulting from ultimate default is ensured by payment through insurance policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties. A Fund will not pay any additional or separate fees for credit support. The degree of credit support provided for each issue is generally based on historical information respecting the level of credit risk associated with the underlying assets. Delinquency or loss in excess of that anticipated or failure of the credit support could adversely affect the return on an investment in such a security. In addition, the risk of default by borrowers is greater during times of rising interest rates and/or unemployment rates and generally is higher in the case of asset pools that include subprime assets.

ABS may be subject to interest rate risk and prepayment risk. In a period of declining interest rates, borrowers may prepay the underlying assets more quickly than anticipated, thereby reducing the yield to maturity and the average life of the asset-backed securities. Moreover, when a Fund reinvests the proceeds of a prepayment in these circumstances, it will likely receive a rate of interest that is lower than the rate on the security that was prepaid. In a period of rising interest rates, prepayments of the underlying assets may occur at a slower than expected rate, creating maturity extension risk. This particular risk may effectively change a security that was considered short- or intermediate-term at the time of purchase into a longer-term security. Since the value of longer-term securities generally fluctuates more widely in response to changes in interest rates than does the value of shorter term securities, maturity extension risk could increase the volatility of a Fund. The weighted average life of such securities is likely to be substantially shorter than their stated final maturity as a result of scheduled principal payments and unscheduled principal prepayments.

Bonds

Each Fund may invest in bonds, which are fixed or variable-rate debt obligations, including bills, notes, debentures, money market instruments and similar instruments and securities. Mortgage-backed securities and ABS are types of bonds, and certain types of income-producing, non-convertible preferred stocks may be treated as bonds for investment purposes. Bonds generally are used by corporations, governments and other issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. Many preferred stocks and some bonds are “perpetual” in that they have no maturity date. Bonds are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. Interest rate risk generally is the risk that interest rates will rise and that, as a result, bond prices will fall, lowering the value of a Fund’s investments in bonds. In general, bonds having longer durations are more sensitive to interest rate changes than are bonds with shorter durations. Credit risk generally is the risk that an issuer may be unable or unwilling to pay interest and/or principal on the bond. Credit risk can be affected by many factors, including adverse changes in the issuer’s own financial condition or in economic conditions.

Borrowing Money and Issuing Senior Securities

Pursuant to the investment restrictions that have been adopted by the Trust for each Fund, each Fund may not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”). “Senior securities” are defined as any bond, debenture, note, or similar obligation or instrument constituting a security and evidencing indebtedness, and any Fund obligations that

have a priority over the Fund's shares with respect to the payment of dividends or the distribution of Fund assets. The 1940 Act prohibits the Fund from issuing senior securities except that the Fund may borrow money in amounts of up to one-third (33 1/3%) of the Fund's total assets (including the amount borrowed) less liabilities (other than borrowings) from banks. Any borrowings that exceed this amount will be reduced within three days (excluding Sundays and holidays) to the extent necessary to comply with the 33 1/3% limitation even if it is not advantageous to sell securities at that time. Borrowings may be used for a variety of purposes, including (i) for temporary or emergency purposes, (ii) in anticipation of or in response to adverse market conditions, (iii) for cash management purposes, and (iv) for investment purposes. Borrowed money will cost the Fund interest expense and/or other fees. The costs of borrowing may reduce a Fund's return. To the extent that a Fund has outstanding borrowings, it will be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of a Fund's securities.

Effective July 1, 2019, each Fund together with other funds of the Trust and Victory Portfolios, Victory Portfolios II, and Victory Variable Insurance Funds, participates in a 364 day committed credit facility and a 364-day uncommitted, demand credit facility with Citibank, N.A. (Citibank). Each such credit facility may be renewed if so agreed by the parties. Under the agreement with Citibank, the Funds may borrow up to \$600 million, of which \$300 million is committed and \$300 million is uncommitted. Of this amount, \$40 million of the line of credit is reserved for use by the Victory Floating Rate Fund (a series of Victory Portfolios), with that Fund paying the related commitment fees for that amount. The purpose of the agreement is to meet temporary or emergency cash needs, including redemption requests that might otherwise require the untimely disposition of securities. Citibank receives an annual commitment fee of 0.15%. Each Fund pays a pro-rata portion of this commitment fee plus any interest on amounts borrowed.

Calculations of Dollar-Weighted Average Portfolio Maturity

Dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity is derived by multiplying the value of each debt instrument by the number of days remaining to its maturity, adding these calculations, and then dividing the total by the value of a Fund's debt instruments. An obligation's maturity typically is determined on a stated final maturity basis, although there are some exceptions to this rule.

With respect to obligations held by a Fund, if it is probable that the issuer of an instrument will take advantage of a maturity-shortening device, such as a call, refunding, or redemption provision, the date on which the instrument will probably be called, refunded, or redeemed may be considered to be its maturity date. Also, the maturities of mortgage-backed securities, some ABS and securities subject to sinking fund arrangements are determined on a weighted average life basis, which is the average time for principal to be repaid. For mortgage-backed securities and some ABS, this average time is calculated by assuming prepayment rates of the underlying loans. These prepayment rates can vary depending upon the level and volatility of interest rates. This, in turn, can affect the weighted average life of the security. The weighted average lives of these securities will be shorter than their stated final maturities. In addition, for purposes of a Fund's investment policies, an instrument will be treated as having a maturity earlier than its stated maturity date if the instrument has technical features such as puts or demand features that, in the judgment of the Manager, will result in the instrument being valued in the market as though it has the earlier maturity.

Finally, for purposes of calculating the dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of a Fund, the maturity of a debt instrument with a periodic interest reset date will be deemed to be the next reset date, rather than the remaining stated maturity of the instrument if, in the judgment of the Manager, the periodic interest reset features will result in the instrument being valued in the market as though it has the earlier maturity.

Certificates of Deposit and Bankers' Acceptances

Each Fund may invest in certificates of deposit, which are receipts issued by a depository institution in exchange for the deposit of funds. The issuer agrees to pay the amount deposited plus interest to the bearer of the receipt on the date specified on the certificate. The certificate usually can be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. Each Fund may invest in bankers' acceptances, which typically arise from short-term credit arrangements designed to enable businesses to obtain funds to finance commercial transactions. Generally, an acceptance is a time draft drawn on a bank by an exporter or an importer to obtain a stated amount of funds to pay for specific merchandise. The draft is then "accepted" by a bank that, in effect, unconditionally guarantees to pay the face value of the instrument on its maturity date. The acceptance may then be held by the accepting bank as an earning asset or it may be sold in the secondary market at the going rate of discount for a specific maturity. Although maturities for acceptances can be as long as 270 days, most acceptances have maturities of six months or less.

To the extent a Fund holds instruments of foreign banks or financial institutions, it may be subject to additional investment risks that are different in some respects from those incurred if the Fund invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. Such risks include future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes by the particular country in which the issuer is located, the possible confiscation or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls, or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which may adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on these securities.

Domestic banks and foreign banks are subject to different governmental regulations with respect to the amount and types of loans that may be made and interest rates that may be charged. In addition, the profitability of the banking industry depends largely upon the availability and cost of funds and the interest income generated from lending operations. General economic conditions and the quality of loan portfolios affect the banking industry. Unexpected changes with respect to these factors may adversely affect the issuance of and the secondary market for these securities.

Commercial Paper

Each Fund may invest in commercial paper, which consists of short-term (usually from 1 to 270 days) unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance their current operations. A variable amount master demand note (which is a type of commercial paper) represents a direct borrowing arrangement involving periodically fluctuating rates of interest under a letter agreement between a commercial paper issuer and an institutional lender pursuant to which the lender may determine to invest varying amounts.

Investments in commercial paper are subject to the risk the issuer cannot issue enough new commercial paper to satisfy its outstanding commercial paper, also known as rollover risk. Commercial paper may become illiquid or may suffer from reduced liquidity in certain circumstances. Like all fixed-income securities, commercial paper prices are susceptible to fluctuations in interest rates. If interest rates rise, commercial paper prices will decline. The short-term nature of a commercial paper investment makes it less susceptible to interest rate risk than many other fixed-income securities because interest rate risk typically increases as maturity lengths increase. Commercial paper tends to yield smaller returns than longer-term corporate debt because securities with shorter maturities typically have lower effective yields than those with longer maturities. As with all fixed-income securities, there is a chance that the issuer will default on its commercial paper obligation.

Commodity-Linked Notes

Each Fund may invest in commodity-linked notes, which are a type of structured note. Commodity-linked notes are privately negotiated structured debt securities indexed to the return of an index such as the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index Total Return, which is representative of the commodities market. They are available from a limited number of approved counterparties, and all invested amounts are exposed to the dealer's credit risk. Commodity-linked notes may be leveraged. For example, if a Fund invests \$100 in a three-times leveraged commodity-linked note, it will exchange \$100 principal with the dealer to obtain \$300 exposure to the commodities market because the value of the note will change by a magnitude of three for every percentage point change (positive or negative) in the value of the underlying index. This means a \$100 note would be worth \$70 if the commodity index decreased by 10 percent. Structured notes also are subject to counterparty risk.

Investments linked to the prices of commodities, including commodity-linked notes, are considered speculative. The values of commodity-linked notes are affected by events that might have less impact on the values of stocks and bonds. Prices of commodities and related contracts may fluctuate significantly over short periods due to a variety of factors, including changes in supply and demand relationships, weather, agriculture, fiscal, and exchange control programs, disease, pestilence, and international economic, political, military and regulatory developments. In addition, the commodity markets may be subject to temporary distortions and other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions. These circumstances could adversely affect the value of the commodity-linked notes and make commodity-linked notes more volatile than other types of investments. Investments in commodity-linked notes may have substantial risks, including risk of loss of a significant portion of their principal value. They also can generate tax risks.

Convertible Securities

Each Fund may invest in convertible securities, which are bonds, preferred stocks, and other securities that pay interest or dividends and offer the buyer the ability to convert the security into common stock. The value of convertible securities depends partially on interest rate changes and the credit quality of the issuer. Because a convertible security affords an investor the opportunity, through its conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the underlying common stock, the value of convertible securities also depends on the price of the underlying common stock.

A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to nonconvertible income securities in that they ordinarily provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stocks of the same or similar issuers, but lower yields than comparable nonconvertible securities. The value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, with investment value declining as interest rates increase and increasing as interest rates decline. The credit standing of the issuer and other factors also may have an effect on the convertible security's investment value. Convertible securities are subordinate in rank to any senior debt obligations of the same issuer and, therefore, an issuer's convertible securities entail more risk than its debt obligations.

The convertible securities in which the Funds invest may be rated below investment grade as determined by Moody's Investors Service Inc. or S&P Global Ratings (S&P), or unrated but judged by the Manager to be of comparable quality (commonly called "junk" bonds). For a more complete description of debt ratings, see *Appendix A*. Such securities are deemed to be speculative and involve greater risk of default due to changes in interest rates, economic conditions, and the issuer's creditworthiness. As a result, their market prices tend to fluctuate more than those of higher-quality securities. During periods of general economic downturns or rising interest rates, issuers of such securities may experience financial difficulties, which could affect their ability to make timely interest and principal payments. A Fund's ability to timely and accurately value and dispose of lower-quality securities also may be affected by the absence or periodic discontinuance of liquid trading markets.

Cover

Transactions using certain derivative instruments, other than purchased options, expose a Fund to an obligation to another party. A Fund will not enter into any such transactions unless there appears to be a liquid secondary market for such investments; or unless it owns either (1) an offsetting (covered) position in securities, currencies or other options, futures contracts or forward contracts, or (2) cash or liquid assets with a value, marked-to-market daily, sufficient to cover its potential obligations to the extent not covered as provided in (1) above. A Fund will comply with SEC guidelines regarding cover for these instruments and will, if the guidelines so require, designate cash or liquid securities in the prescribed amount as determined daily.

Assets used as cover or held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the position in the corresponding derivative instrument is open, unless they are replaced with other appropriate assets. As a result, the commitment of a large portion of a Fund's assets to cover derivative instruments could impede portfolio management or a Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

Cybersecurity Risk

Technology, such as the internet, has become more prevalent in the course of business, and as such, each Fund and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security risk resulting from cyber incidents. Cyber incidents refer to both intentional attacks and unintentional events including: processing errors, human errors, technical errors including computer glitches and system malfunctions, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, market-wide technical-related disruptions, unauthorized access to digital systems (through "hacking" or malicious software coding), computer viruses, and cyber-attacks which shut down, disable, slow or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes or website access or functionality (including denial of service attacks). Cyber incidents could adversely impact a Fund and its shareholders and cause the Fund to incur financial loss and expense, as well as face exposure to regulatory penalties, reputational damage, and additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures. Cyber incidents may cause a Fund or its service providers to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption, lose operational capacity (e.g., the loss of the ability to process transactions, calculate a Fund's NAV, or allow shareholders to transact business), and/or fail to comply with applicable privacy and other laws. Among other potentially harmful effects, cyber incidents also may result in theft, unauthorized monitoring and failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Fund and its service providers. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While the Funds' service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber incidents, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, each Fund cannot control the cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers or any other third parties whose operations may affect each Fund or its shareholders. In certain situations, the Funds, the Manager, or a service provider may be required to comply with law enforcement in responding to a cybersecurity incident, which may prevent the Funds from fully implementing their cybersecurity plans and systems, and (in certain situations) may result in additional information loss or damage. Each Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Derivatives

Each Fund may buy and sell certain types of derivatives, such as inverse floating rate securities, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and swaps (each as described below) under circumstances in which such instruments are expected by the Manager to aid in achieving the Fund's investment objective. Derivatives also may possess the characteristics of both futures and securities (e.g., debt instruments with interest and principal payments determined by reference to the value of a commodity or a currency at a future time) and which, therefore, possess the risks of both futures and securities investments.

Derivatives, such as futures contracts; options on currencies, securities, and securities indexes; options on futures contracts; and swaps enable a Fund to take both "short" positions (positions which anticipate a decline in the market value of a particular asset or index) and "long" positions (positions which anticipate an increase in the market value of a particular asset or index). Each Fund also may use strategies that involve simultaneous short and long positions in response to specific market conditions, such as where the Manager anticipates unusually high or low market volatility.

The Manager may enter into derivative positions for a Fund for either hedging or non-hedging purposes. The term hedging is applied to defensive strategies designed to protect a Fund from an expected decline in the market value of an asset or group of assets that a

Fund owns (in the case of a short hedge) or to protect a Fund from an expected rise in the market value of an asset or group of assets which it intends to acquire in the future (in the case of a long or “anticipatory” hedge). Non-hedging strategies include strategies designed to produce incremental income (such as the option writing strategy) or “speculative” strategies, which are undertaken to equitize the cash or cash equivalent portion of a Fund’s portfolio or to profit from (i) an expected decline in the market value of an asset or group of assets which a Fund does not own or (ii) expected increases in the market value of an asset which it does not plan to acquire.

Equity Securities

Each Fund may invest in equity securities listed on any domestic or foreign securities exchange or traded in the over-the-counter market as well as certain restricted or unlisted securities. As used herein, “equity securities” are defined as common stock, preferred stock, trust or limited partnership interests, rights and warrants to subscribe to or purchase such securities, sponsored or unsponsored American depositary receipts (ADRs), European depositary receipts (EDRs), global depositary receipts (GDRs), and convertible securities, consisting of debt securities or preferred stock that may be converted into common stock or that carry the right to purchase common stock. Common stocks, the most familiar type, represent an equity (ownership) interest in a corporation. They may or may not pay dividends or carry voting rights. Common stock occupies the most junior position in a company’s capital structure. Although equity securities have a history of long-term growth in value, their prices fluctuate based on changes in a company’s financial condition and on overall market and economic conditions. Smaller companies are especially sensitive to these factors.

Equity-Linked Structured Notes

Each Fund may invest in equity-linked structured notes, which are derivative securities specifically designed to combine the characteristics of one or more underlying securities and their equity derivatives in a single note form. The return and/or yield or income component may be based on the performance of the underlying equity securities, an equity index, and/or option positions. Equity-linked structured notes typically are offered in limited transactions by financial institutions in either registered or non-registered form. An investment in equity-linked notes creates exposure to the credit risk of the issuing financial institution, as well as to the market risk of the underlying securities. There is no guaranteed return of principal with these securities and the appreciation potential of these securities may be limited by a maximum payment or call right. In certain cases, equity-linked notes may be more volatile and less liquid than less complex securities or other types of fixed-income securities. Such securities may exhibit price behavior that does not correlate with other fixed-income securities.

Exchange-Traded Notes (ETNs)

Each Fund may invest in ETNs. ETNs are a type of unsecured, unsubordinated debt security, usually issued by large financial institutions. This type of debt security differs from other types of bonds and notes because ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index minus applicable fees, no period coupon payments are distributed, and no principal protections exist. The purpose of ETNs is to create a type of security that combines the aspects of both bonds and ETFs. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are traded on a major exchange (*i.e.*, NYSE) during normal trading hours. However, investors also can hold the debt security until maturity. At that time, the issuer will give the investor a cash amount that would be equal to the principal amount (subject to the day’s index factor).

One factor that affects the ETN’s value is the credit rating of the issuer. The value of an ETN also may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying commodities or securities markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer’s credit rating, and economic, legal, political, or geographic events that affect the referenced commodity or security. A Fund’s decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. If a Fund must sell some or all of its ETN holdings and the secondary market is weak, it may have to sell such holdings at a discount. There may be restrictions on a Fund’s right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which is generally meant to be held until maturity. ETNs are subject to counterparty credit risk and fixed-income risk. ETNs also are subject to tax risk. No assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) will accept, or a court will uphold, how a Fund characterizes and treats ETNs for federal income tax purposes. Further, Congress and the IRS frequently consider proposals that would change the timing of recognition and tax character of income and gains from ETNs.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)

Each Fund may invest in ETFs, which are, with a few exceptions, open-end investment companies that trade throughout the day. ETFs trade on stock exchanges and typically track a market index or specific sectors of the stock or bond markets. Because they trade like a stock, they offer trading flexibility desired by both individuals and institutions. The value of the underlying securities held by an ETF is a major factor in determining an ETF’s price. However, ETFs do not necessarily trade at their NAV. The price of an ETF also is determined by supply and demand and, as a result, the share price of an ETF may trade at a premium or discount to its NAV.

To the extent a Fund invests in ETFs, it will be exposed to the same risks of the ETFs’ holdings as the ETFs themselves in direct proportion to the allocation of the Fund’s assets among those ETFs. You also will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs

in which the Fund invests in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. In addition, an ETF may be a "passive investor" and, therefore, invests in the securities and sectors contained in the index it seeks to track without regard for, or analysis of, the prospects of such securities or sectors. An ETF may invest in all of the securities in such index or in a representative sample of such securities. ETFs generally do not attempt to take defensive positions in volatile or declining markets or under other conditions. Furthermore, ETFs usually are not able to duplicate exactly the performance of the underlying indexes they track. The difference in performance between an ETF and the index it seeks to track can be due to, among other factors, the expenses that the ETF pays, regulatory constraints, investment strategies or techniques undertaken by the ETF, and changes to an underlying index. There also may be a lack of correlation between the securities in an index and those actually held by an ETF. The performance of a Fund that invests in such an ETF could be adversely impacted. In addition, although the ETFs generally are listed on securities exchanges, there can be no assurances that an active trading market for such ETFs will be maintained. Secondary market trading in the ETFs also may be halted by a national securities exchange because of market conditions or for other reasons. There can be no assurances that the requirements necessary to maintain the listing of the ETFs will continue to be met or will remain unchanged.

European Securities

The European Union's (EU) Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) requires member countries to comply with restrictions on interest rates, deficits, debt levels, and inflation rates, and other factors, each of which may significantly impact every European country. The economies of EU member countries and their trading partners may be affected adversely by changes in the euro's exchange rate, changes in EU or governmental regulations on trade, and the threat of default or default by an EU member country on its sovereign debt, which could negatively impact a Fund's investments and cause it to lose money. Recently, the European financial markets have been impacted negatively by rising government debt levels; possible default on or restructuring of sovereign debt in several European countries, including Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Spain; and economic downturns. A European country's default or debt restructuring would adversely affect the holders of the country's debt and sellers of credit default swaps linked to the country's creditworthiness and could negatively impact global markets more generally. Recent events in Europe have adversely affected the euro's exchange rate and value and may continue to impact the economies of every European country.

A country's decision to leave the EU may cause increased volatility in global financial markets as there is uncertainty as to the exact terms of the exit and its impact on different industry sectors. For example, following the United Kingdom's (UK's) June 2016 vote to leave the EU, it has taken considerable time, and will continue to take time, to establish the parameters of the UK's relationship with the EU on trade, and it also has taken considerable time, and will continue to take time, to establish any trade agreements with other regions because the UK may no longer benefit from free trade agreements negotiated by the EU in the future. Much depends on the extent of the withdrawal agreement and other trade agreements that the country reaches after its exit. The UK was scheduled to leave the EU on or before March 29, 2019; however, that deadline has been postponed until October 31, 2019, at which date a 21-month "transition" period will begin. However, there is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences and precise timeframe for the exit, and how the negotiations for the withdrawal and new trade agreements will be conducted. There also is the risk that many international companies may no longer choose the UK as a base for their European operations. Moreover, the UK's decision to withdraw from the EU may adversely affect foreign direct investments and immigration and economic regulations in that country as well as increased transition costs of implementing new policies and agreements. Furthermore, the UK's vote to leave the EU may lead other member nations to follow suit. In addition, Brexit may create additional and substantial economic stresses for the UK, including a contraction of the UK economy and price volatility in UK stocks, decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty and declines in business and consumer spending as well as foreign direct investment. Brexit also may adversely affect UK-based financial firms, including any subadvisers to the Funds that have counterparties in the EU or participate in market infrastructure (trading venues, clearing houses, settlement facilities) based in the EU.

Eurodollar and Yankee Obligations

Each Fund may invest in Eurodollar obligations or Yankee obligations. Eurodollar obligations are dollar-denominated instruments that have been issued outside the U.S. capital markets by foreign corporations and financial institutions and by foreign branches of U.S. corporations and financial institutions. Yankee obligations are dollar-denominated instruments that have been issued by foreign issuers in the U.S. capital markets.

Eurodollar and Yankee obligations are subject to the same risks that pertain to domestic issues, notably credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk. Additionally, Eurodollar (and to a limited extent, Yankee) obligations are subject to certain sovereign risks. One such risk is the possibility that a sovereign country might prevent capital, in the form of dollars, from leaving the country. Other risks include: adverse political and economic developments; the extent and quality of government regulation of financial markets and institutions; the imposition of foreign withholding taxes; and expropriation or nationalization of foreign issuers. However, Eurodollar and Yankee obligations will undergo the same type of credit analysis as domestic issues in which the Fund invests, and will have at least the same financial strength as the domestic issuers approved for the Fund.

Foreign Securities

Each Fund may invest in foreign securities purchased in either foreign (non-dollar denominated) or U.S. markets, including ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs. Investing in foreign securities poses unique risks: currency exchange rate fluctuations; foreign market illiquidity; increased price volatility; exchange control regulations; foreign ownership limits; different accounting, reporting, and disclosure requirements; political or social instability, including policies of foreign governments which may affect their respective equity markets; foreign taxation requirements including withholding taxes; prohibitions or restrictions by certain foreign governments on foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain industries, or limitations on the removal of funds or assets; and difficulties in obtaining legal judgments. In the past, equity and debt instruments of foreign markets have been more volatile than equity and debt instruments of U.S. securities markets.

Investing in the securities of companies located in emerging market countries generally involves greater risk than investing in the securities of companies located in countries with developed markets. The Manager considers all countries of the world to be emerging market countries, except Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom (UK), and the United States. The People's Republic of China (PRC) currently exercises sovereignty over Hong Kong; however, Hong Kong retains significant economic and political autonomy under the Basic Law, a "quasi-constitution" that has been in place since Hong Kong reverted to PRC sovereignty in 1997. The Basic Law is anticipated to remain in place until 2047. Investments in emerging market countries may present market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, technical and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed countries. For instance, these countries may be more likely than developed countries to experience rapid and significant developments in their political or economic structures. Some emerging market countries restrict foreign investments, impose withholding or other taxes on foreign investments, and/or may nationalize or expropriate the assets of private companies. Therefore, a Fund may be limited in its ability to make direct or additional investments in an emerging markets country. Such restrictions also may have negative impacts on transaction costs, market price, investment returns and the legal rights and remedies of a Fund. In addition, the securities markets of emerging market countries generally are smaller, less liquid and more volatile than those of developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting and reporting requirements and less reliable settlement, registration and custodial procedures. Emerging market countries also may be subject to high inflation and rapid currency devaluations and may be heavily dependent on international trade, which can materially affect their securities markets. The risks associated with investing in a narrowly defined geographic area also generally are more pronounced with respect to investments in emerging market countries.

Any investments in foreign securities will be made in compliance with U.S. and foreign currency restrictions, tax laws, and laws limiting the amount and types of foreign investments. Pursuit of the Funds' investment objectives will involve currencies of the United States and of foreign countries. Consequently, changes in exchange rates, currency convertibility, and repatriation requirements may favorably or adversely affect the Funds.

Forward Currency Contracts

Each Fund may enter into forward currency contracts. A forward contract involves an agreement to purchase or sell a specific currency at a specified future date or over a specified time period at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts seek to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign exchange rates. These contracts are usually traded directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirements, and no commissions are charged.

A Fund may enter into forward currency contracts under two circumstances. First, when a Fund enters into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a foreign currency, it may desire to "lock in" the U.S. dollar price of the security until settlement. By entering into such a contract, a Fund will be able to protect itself against a possible loss resulting from an adverse change in the relationship between the U.S. dollar and the foreign currency from the date the security is purchased or sold to the date on which payment is made or received. Second, when management of a Fund believes that the currency of a specific country may deteriorate relative to the U.S. dollar, it may enter into a forward contract to sell that currency. A Fund may not hedge with respect to a particular currency for an amount greater than the aggregate market value (determined at the time of making any sale of forward currency) of the securities held in its portfolio denominated or quoted in, or bearing a substantial correlation to, such currency.

The use of forward contracts involves certain risks. The precise matching of contract amounts and the value of securities involved generally will not be possible since the future value of such securities in currencies more than likely will change between the date the contract is entered into and the date it matures. The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is uncertain. Under normal circumstances, consideration of the prospect for currency parities will be incorporated into the longer term investment strategies. The Manager believes it is important, however, to have the flexibility to enter into such contracts when it determines it is in the best interest of the Funds to do so. It is impossible to forecast what the market value of portfolio securities will be at the expiration of a contract. Accordingly, it may be necessary for a Fund to purchase additional currency (and bear the expense of such purchase) if the market value of the security is less than the amount of

currency a Fund is obligated to deliver, and if a decision is made to sell the security and make delivery of the currency. Conversely, it may be necessary to sell some of the foreign currency received on the sale of the portfolio security if its market value exceeds the amount of currency a Fund is obligated to deliver. A Fund is not required to enter into such transactions and will not do so unless deemed appropriate by the Manager.

Although the Funds value their assets each business day in terms of U.S. dollars, they do not intend to convert their foreign currencies into U.S. dollars on a daily basis. They will do so from time to time, and shareholders should be aware of currency conversion costs. Although foreign exchange dealers do not charge a fee for conversion, they do realize a profit based on the difference (spread) between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer may offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should a Fund desire to resell that currency to the dealer.

Forward contracts in which a Fund may engage include foreign exchange forwards. The consummation of a foreign exchange forward requires the actual exchange of the principal amounts of the two currencies in the contract (*i.e.*, settlement on a physical basis). Because foreign exchange forwards are physically settled through an exchange of currencies, they are traded in the interbank market directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A foreign exchange forward generally has no deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades; foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference (the spread) between the prices at which they are buying and the prices at which they are selling various currencies. When a Fund enters into a foreign exchange forward, it relies on the counterparty to make or take delivery of the underlying currency at the maturity of the contract. Failure by the counterparty to do so would result in the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction. A Fund may be required to obtain the currency that it must deliver under the foreign exchange forward through the sale of portfolio securities denominated in such currency or through conversion of other assets of a Fund into such currency.

Forward contracts in which a Fund may engage also include non-deliverable forwards (NDFs). NDFs are cash-settled, short-term forward contracts on foreign currencies (each a Reference Currency) that are non-convertible and that may be thinly traded or illiquid. NDFs involve an obligation to pay an amount (the Settlement Amount) equal to the difference between the prevailing market exchange rate for the Reference Currency and the agreed upon exchange rate (the NDF Rate), with respect to an agreed notional amount. NDFs have a fixing date and a settlement (delivery) date. The fixing date is the date and time at which the difference between the prevailing market exchange rate and the agreed upon exchange rate is calculated. The settlement (delivery) date is the date by which the payment of the Settlement Amount is due to the party receiving payment.

Although NDFs are similar to foreign exchange forwards, NDFs do not require physical delivery of the Reference Currency on the settlement date. Rather, on the settlement date, the only transfer between the counterparties is the monetary settlement amount representing the difference between the NDF Rate and the prevailing market exchange rate. NDFs typically may have terms from one month up to two years and are settled in U.S. dollars.

NDFs are subject to many of the risks associated with derivatives in general and forward currency transactions, including risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency and the risk that the counterparty will fail to fulfill its obligations. Although NDFs historically have been traded over-the-counter, in the future, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), they may be exchange-traded. Under such circumstances, they will be centrally cleared, and a secondary market for them will exist. With respect to NDFs that are centrally cleared, an investor could lose margin payments it has deposited with the clearing organization as well as the net amount of gains not yet paid by the clearing organization if the clearing organization breaches its obligations under the NDF, becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy. In the event of bankruptcy of the clearing organization, the investor may be entitled to the net amount of gains the investor is entitled to receive plus the return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the clearing organization's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the investor. Even if some NDFs remain traded OTC, they will be subject to margin requirements for uncleared swaps and counterparty risk common to other swaps.

Futures Contracts

Each Fund may use futures contracts to implement its investment strategy. Futures contracts are publicly traded contracts to buy or sell an underlying asset or group of assets, such as a currency, interest rate, or an index of securities, at a future time at a specified price. Opening a position by buying a contract establishes a long position, while opening a position by selling a contract establishes a short position.

The purchase of a futures contract on a security or an index of securities normally enables a buyer to participate in the market movement of the underlying asset or index after paying a transaction charge and posting margin in an amount equal to a small percentage of the value of the underlying asset or index. A Fund initially will be required to deposit with the Trust's custodian or the futures commission merchant (FCM) effecting the futures transaction an amount of "initial margin" in cash or securities, as permitted under applicable regulatory policies.

Initial margin in futures transactions is different from margin in securities transactions in that the former does not involve the borrowing of funds by the customer to finance the transaction. Rather, the initial margin is like a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract. Subsequent payments (called “maintenance or variation margin”) to and from the broker will be made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying asset fluctuates. This process is known as “marking to market.” For example, when a Fund has taken a long position in a futures contract and the value of the underlying asset has risen, that position will have increased in value and a Fund will receive from the broker a maintenance margin payment equal to the increase in value of the underlying asset. Conversely, when a Fund has taken a long position in a futures contract and the value of the underlying instrument has declined, the position would be less valuable, and a Fund would be required to make a maintenance margin payment to the broker.

At any time prior to expiration of the futures contract, a Fund may elect to close the position by taking an opposite position that will terminate a Fund’s position in the futures contract. A final determination of maintenance margin is then made, additional cash is required to be paid by or released to a Fund, and a Fund realizes a loss or a gain. While futures contracts with respect to securities do provide for the delivery and acceptance of such securities, such delivery and acceptance seldom are made.

The risk of loss in trading futures contracts can be substantial because of the low margin deposits required and the high degree of leveraging involved in futures pricing. As a result, a relatively small price movement in a futures contract may cause an immediate and substantial loss or gain. The primary risks associated with the use of futures contracts are: (i) imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the stocks held by a Fund and the prices of futures contracts; and (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract and the resulting inability to close a futures position prior to its maturity date. The degree of imperfection of correlation depends on circumstances such as variations in speculative market demand for futures on securities, including technical influences in futures trading, and differences between the financial instruments being hedged and the instruments underlying the standard contracts available for trading in such respects as interest rate levels, maturities, and creditworthiness of issuers.

Illiquid Securities

Each Fund may invest up to 15% of its net assets in securities that are illiquid. Illiquid securities are securities that cannot be disposed of in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the security. Investments in illiquid securities may impair a Fund’s ability to raise cash for redemptions or other purposes.

Initial Public Offerings

Each Fund may invest in initial public offerings (IPOs), which subject a Fund to the risk that the market value of IPO shares will fluctuate considerably due to factors such as the absence of a prior public market, unseasoned trading, a potentially small number of shares available for trading, and limited information about the issuer. The purchase of IPO shares may involve high transaction costs. IPO shares are subject to market risk and liquidity risk. When a Fund’s asset base is small, a significant portion of the Fund’s performance could be attributable to investments in IPOs, because such investments would have a magnified impact on the Fund. As the Fund’s assets grow, the effect of the Fund’s investments in IPOs on the Fund’s performance probably will decline, which could reduce the Fund’s performance.

Interfund Borrowing and Lending

The Funds are entitled to rely on an exemptive order from the SEC allowing them to lend money to, and borrow money from, each other pursuant to a master interfund lending agreement (the “Interfund Lending Program”). Under the Interfund Lending Program, the Funds may lend or borrow money for temporary purposes directly to or from one another (an “Interfund Loan”), subject to meeting the conditions of the SEC exemptive order. All Interfund Loans will consist only of uninvested cash reserves that the lending Fund otherwise would invest in short-term repurchase agreements or other short-term instruments.

If a Fund has outstanding bank borrowings, any Interfund Loans to the Fund would: (a) be at an interest rate equal to or lower than that of any outstanding bank borrowing, (b) be secured at least on an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding bank loan that requires collateral, (c) have a maturity no longer than any outstanding bank loan (and in any event not over seven days), and (d) provide that, if an event of default occurs under any agreement evidencing an outstanding bank loan to the Fund, that event of default by the Fund will automatically (without need for action or notice by the lending Fund) constitute an immediate event of default under the master interfund lending agreement, entitling the lending Fund to call the Interfund Loan immediately (and exercise all rights with respect to any collateral), and that such call will be made if the lending bank exercises its right to call its loan under its agreement with the borrowing Fund.

A Fund may borrow on an unsecured basis through the Interfund Lending Program only if its outstanding borrowings from all sources immediately after the interfund borrowing total 10% or less of its total assets, provided that if the borrowing Fund has a secured loan outstanding from any other lender, including but not limited to another Fund, the lending Fund’s Interfund Loan will be secured on at least an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding loan that requires collateral. If a borrowing Fund’s total outstanding borrowings immediately after an Interfund Loan would be greater than 10% of its

total assets, the Fund may borrow through the Interfund Lending Program only on a secured basis. A Fund may not borrow under the Interfund Lending Program or from any other source if its total outstanding borrowings immediately after the borrowing would be more than 33 1/3% of its total assets or any lower threshold provided for by the Fund's fundamental restrictions or non-fundamental policies.

No Fund may lend to another Fund through the Interfund Lending Program if the loan would cause the lending Fund's aggregate outstanding loans through the Interfund Lending Program to exceed 15% of its current net assets at the time of the loan. A Fund's Interfund Loans to any one Fund shall not exceed 5% of the lending Fund's net assets. The duration of Interfund Loans will be limited to the time required to receive payment for securities sold, but in no event more than seven days, and for purposes of this condition, loans effected within seven days of each other will be treated as separate loan transactions. Each Interfund Loan may be called on one business day's notice by a lending Fund and may be repaid on any day by a borrowing Fund. The limitations detailed above and the other conditions of the SEC exemptive order permitting interfund borrowing and lending are designed to minimize the risks associated with interfund borrowing and lending for both a lending Fund and a borrowing Fund. However, no borrowing or lending activity is without risk. When a Fund borrows money from another Fund, there is a risk that the Interfund Loan could be called on one business day's notice or not renewed, in which case the Fund may have to borrow from a bank at higher rates if an Interfund Loan is not available from another Fund. Interfund Loans are subject to the risk that a borrowing Fund could be unable to repay the loan when due, and a delay in repayment to a lending Fund or from a borrowing Fund could result in a lost investment opportunity or additional costs. No Fund may borrow more than the amount permitted by its investment limitations. The Interfund Lending Program is subject to the oversight and periodic review of the Board.

Lending of Securities

Each Fund may lend its securities in accordance with a lending policy that has been authorized by the Board and implemented by the Manager. Securities may be loaned only to qualified broker-dealers or other institutional investors that have been determined to be creditworthy by the Manager. When borrowing securities from a Fund, the borrower will be required to maintain collateral with the Trust in an amount at least equal to the fair value of the borrowed securities. During the term of each loan, each Fund will be entitled to receive payments from the borrower equal to all interest and dividends paid on the securities during the term of the loan by the issuer of the securities. In addition, each Fund will invest any cash received as collateral in high-quality short-term instruments such as obligations of the U.S. government or of its agencies or instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, or shares of money market mutual funds, thereby earning additional income. Risks to a Fund in securities-lending transactions are that the borrower may not provide additional collateral when required or return the securities when due; and that the value of the collateral, including collateral investments, will be less than the amount required to be returned to the borrower.

No loan of securities will be made if, as a result, the aggregate of such loans would exceed 33 1/3% of the value of a Fund's total assets. Each Fund may terminate a loan at any time.

Leveraged Loans

Each Fund may invest in leveraged loans, a type of bank loan. Leveraged loans are adjustable-rate bank loans made to companies rated below investment grade. The interest rates on leveraged loans are reset periodically based upon the fluctuations of a base interest rate such as LIBOR and a "spread" above that base interest rate that represents a risk premium to the lending banks and/or other participating investors. Many bank loans bear an adjustable rate of interest; however, leveraged loans provide for a greater "spread" over the base interest rate than other bank loans because they are considered to represent a greater credit risk. Because they are perceived to represent a greater credit risk, leveraged loans possess certain attributes that are similar to high-yield securities. However, because they are often secured by collateral of the borrower, leveraged loans possess certain attributes that are similar to other bank loans.

LIBOR Rate

Many debt securities, derivatives and other financial instruments, including some of a Fund's investments, use the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as the reference or benchmark rate for variable interest rate calculations. However, the use of LIBOR started to come under pressure following manipulation allegations in 2012. Despite increased regulation and other corrective actions since that time, concerns have arisen regarding its viability as a benchmark, due largely to reduced activity in the financial markets that it measures.

In June 2017, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a group of large U.S. banks working with the Federal Reserve, announced its selection of a new Secured Overnight Funding Rate ("SOFR"), which is intended to be a broad measure of secured overnight U.S. Treasury repo rates, as an appropriate replacement for LIBOR. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York began publishing the SOFR in 2018, expecting that it could be used on a voluntary basis in new instruments and transactions. Bank working groups and regulators in other countries have suggested other alternatives for their markets, including the Sterling Overnight Interbank Average Rate ("SONIA") in England.

In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), the United Kingdom financial regulatory body, announced that after 2021 it will cease its active encouragement of UK banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. That announcement suggests that LIBOR may cease to be published after that time. The roughly three-year period until the end of 2021 is expected to be enough time for market participants to transition to the use of a different benchmark for both new and existing securities and transactions.

Various financial industry groups have begun planning for that transition, but there are obstacles to converting certain longer-term securities and transactions to a new benchmark. Transition planning is at an early stage, and neither the effect of the transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that currently rely on the LIBOR to determine interest rates. It could also lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR-based instruments. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur before the end of 2021.

Limitations and Risks of Options and Futures Activity

Each Fund may engage in both hedging and non-hedging strategies. Although effective hedging can generally capture the bulk of a desired risk adjustment, no hedge is completely effective. A Fund’s ability to hedge effectively through transactions in futures and options depends on the degree to which price movements in the hedged asset correlate with price movements of the futures and options.

Non-hedging strategies typically involve special risks. The profitability of a Fund’s non-hedging strategies will depend on the ability of the Manager to analyze both the applicable derivatives market and the market for the underlying asset or group of assets. Derivatives markets often are more volatile than corresponding securities markets, and a relatively small change in the price of the underlying asset or group of assets can have a magnified effect upon the price of a related derivative instrument.

Derivatives markets also are often less liquid than the market for the underlying asset or group of assets. Some positions in futures and options may be closed out only on an exchange that provides a secondary market. There can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract or option at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close such an option or futures position prior to maturity. The inability to close options and futures positions also could have an adverse impact on a Fund’s ability to effectively carry out its derivative strategies and might, in some cases, require the Fund to deposit cash to meet applicable margin requirements.

Under certain circumstances, futures exchanges may establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a futures contract or an option on a futures contract can vary from the previous day’s settlement price; once that limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. Daily price limits do not limit potential losses because prices could move to the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading, thereby preventing liquidation of unfavorable positions.

If a Fund were unable to liquidate a futures contract or an option on a futures position due to the absence of a liquid secondary market or the imposition of price limits, it could incur substantial losses. The Fund would continue to be subject to market risk with respect to the position. In addition, except in the case of purchased options, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily variation margin payments and might be required to maintain the position being hedged by the future or option or to maintain cash or securities in a segregated account.

Historically, advisers of registered investment companies trading commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and swaps), including the Funds, have been excluded from regulation as Commodity Pool Operators (“CPOs”) pursuant to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) Regulation 4.5. In February 2012, the CFTC announced substantial amendments to the permissible exclusions, and to the conditions for reliance on the permissible exclusions, from registration as a CPO. To qualify for an exclusion under these amendments to CFTC Regulation 4.5, if a Fund uses commodity interests (such as futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and swaps) other than for bona fide hedging purposes (as defined by the CFTC), the aggregate initial margin and premiums required to establish these positions, determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 5% of the Fund’s NAV (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions and excluding the amount by which options that are “in-the-money” at the time of purchase are “in-the-money”) or, alternatively, the aggregate net notional value of those positions, determined at the time the most recent position was established, may not exceed 100% of the fund’s NAV (after taking into account unrealized profits and unrealized losses on any such positions). In addition, to qualify for an exclusion, a Fund must satisfy a marketing test, which requires, among other things, that a Fund not hold itself out as a vehicle for trading commodity interests. The amendments to CFTC Regulation 4.5 became effective on April 24, 2012.

The Manager currently claims an exclusion (under CFTC Regulation 4.5) from registration as a CPO with respect to the Funds and, in its management of the Funds, intends to comply with one of the two alternative trading limitations described above and the marketing limitation. Complying with the trading limitations may restrict the Manager’s ability to use derivatives as part of the Funds’ investment strategies. Although the Manager expects to be able to execute the Funds’ investment strategies within the limitations, a Fund’s

performance could be adversely affected. In addition, rules under the Dodd-Frank Act may limit the availability of certain derivatives, may make the use of derivatives by portfolios more costly, and may otherwise adversely impact the performance and value of derivatives.

Liquidity Determinations

The Board has adopted guidelines pursuant to which municipal lease obligations, Section 4(a)(2) Commercial Paper, Rule 144A Securities, certain restricted debt securities that are subject to put or demand features exercisable within seven days (Demand Feature Securities) and other securities (whether registered or not) that may be considered illiquid before or after purchase due to issuer bankruptcy, delisting, thin or no trading, SEC guidance or similar factors (other securities) may be determined to be liquid for purposes of complying with SEC limitations applicable to each Fund's investments in illiquid securities. In determining the liquidity of municipal lease obligations, Section 4(a)(2) Commercial Paper, Rule 144A Securities, and other securities, the Manager will, pursuant to the Board Adopted Liquidity Procedures, among other things, consider the following factors established by the Board: (1) the frequency of trades and quotes for the security, (2) the number of dealers willing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential purchasers, (3) the willingness of dealers to undertake to make a market in the security, and (4) the nature of the security and the nature of the marketplace trades, including the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers, and the mechanics of transfer. Additional factors considered by the Manager in determining the liquidity of a municipal lease obligation are: (1) whether the lease obligation is of a size that will be attractive to institutional investors, (2) whether the lease obligation contains a non-appropriation clause and the likelihood that the obligor will fail to make an appropriation and (3) such other factors as the Manager may determine to be relevant to such determination. In determining the liquidity of Demand Feature Securities, the Manager will evaluate the credit quality of the party (the Put Provider) issuing (or unconditionally guaranteeing performance on) the put or demand feature of the Demand Feature Securities. In evaluating the credit quality of the Put Provider, the Manager will consider all factors that it deems indicative of the capacity of the Put Provider to meet its obligations under the Demand Feature Securities based upon a review of the Put Provider's outstanding debt and financial statements and general economic conditions.

Certain foreign securities (including Eurodollar obligations) may be eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A in the United States and may also trade without restriction in one or more foreign markets. Such securities may be determined to be liquid based upon these foreign markets without regard to their eligibility for resale pursuant to Rule 144A. In such cases, these securities will not be treated as Rule 144A Securities for purposes of the liquidity guidelines established by the Board.

Loan Interests and Direct Debt Instruments (bank loans)

Each Fund may invest in loan interests and direct debt instruments, generally referred to as bank loans, which are interests in amounts owed by a corporate, governmental, or other borrower to lenders or lending syndicates (in the case of loans and loan participations), to suppliers of goods or services (in the case of trade claims or other receivables), or to other parties. These investments involve a risk of loss in case of the default, insolvency, or bankruptcy of the borrower.

Loans normally are not registered with the SEC or any state securities commission or listed on any securities exchange. As a result, there is typically less public information available about a specific loan than there would be if the loan were registered or traded on an exchange. Loans also may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as the Funds, may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws with respect to any loans they own in the event of fraud or misrepresentation by a borrower.

A Fund may come into possession of material non-public information about a borrower as a result of its ownership of a loan or other debt instrument of such borrower. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while possessing such information, a Fund might be unable to enter into a transaction in a publicly traded security of that borrower when it otherwise would be advantageous to do so.

Purchasers of loans and other forms of direct indebtedness depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of interest and repayment of principal. If scheduled interest or principal payments are not made, or are not made in a timely manner, the value of the instrument may be adversely affected. Loans that are fully secured provide more protections than unsecured loans in the event of failure to make scheduled interest or principal payments. However, there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the borrower's obligation, or that the collateral could be liquidated. Indebtedness of borrowers whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks and may be highly speculative. Borrowers that are in bankruptcy or restructuring may never pay off their indebtedness, or may only pay a small fraction of the amount owed. Direct indebtedness of developing countries also involves a risk that the governmental entities responsible for the repayment of the debt may be unable, or unwilling, to pay interest and repay principal when due.

Investments in loans through direct assignment of a financial institution's interests with respect to a loan may involve additional risks such as a loan foreclosure, and costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is possible

that a purchaser could be held liable as a co-lender. Direct debt instruments also may involve a risk of insolvency of the lending bank or other intermediary.

A loan often is administered by a bank or other financial institution that acts as agent for all holders. The agent administers the terms of the loan, as specified in the loan agreement. Unless the purchaser has direct recourse against the borrower, the purchaser may have to rely on the agent to apply appropriate credit remedies against a borrower under the terms of the loan or other indebtedness. If assets held by the agent for the benefit of a purchaser were determined to be subject to the claims of the agent's general creditors, the purchaser might incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment on the loan or loan participation and could suffer a loss of principal or interest.

Direct indebtedness may include letters of credit, revolving credit facilities, or other standby financing commitments that obligate purchasers to make additional cash payments on demand. These commitments may have the effect of requiring a purchaser to increase its investment in a borrower at a time when it would not otherwise have done so, even if the borrower's condition makes it unlikely that the amount will ever be repaid.

For purposes of Fund investment limitations, a Fund generally will treat the borrower as the "issuer" of indebtedness held by the Fund. In the case of loan participations where a bank or other lending institution serves as financial intermediary between a Fund and the borrower, if the participation does not shift the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the borrower to the Fund, SEC interpretations require the Fund, in some circumstances, to treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the borrower as "issuers" for purposes of the Fund's investment policies. Treating a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness may restrict a Fund's ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary, or a group of intermediaries engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies and industries.

Loans may have extended settlement periods. Accordingly, the proceeds from the sale of a loan may not be available to make additional investments or to meet redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loan. The extended trade settlement periods could force a Fund to liquidate other securities to meet redemptions and may present a risk that the Fund may incur losses in order to timely honor redemptions.

Master Demand Notes

Each Fund may invest in master demand notes, which are obligations that permit the investment of fluctuating amounts by each Fund, at varying rates of interest using direct arrangements between the Fund, as lender, and the borrower. These notes permit daily changes in the amounts borrowed. Each Fund has the right to increase the amount under the note at any time up to the full amount provided by the note agreement, or to decrease the amount, and the borrower may repay up to the full amount of the note without penalty. Frequently, such obligations are secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. Because master demand notes are direct lending arrangements between the lender and borrower, these instruments generally will not be traded, and there generally is no secondary market for these notes, although they are redeemable (and immediately repayable by the borrower) at face value, plus accrued interest, at any time. The Manager will invest a Fund's assets in master demand notes only if the Board or its delegate has determined that they are of credit quality comparable to the debt securities in which the Fund generally may invest.

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)

The *Global Equity Income Fund* may invest in MLPs. MLPs are publicly traded partnerships whose interests or "units" are traded on securities exchanges like shares of corporate stock. A typical MLP consists of a general partner and limited partners; however, some MLPs are established as limited liability companies. To be treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes, an MLP generally must derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from qualifying sources, including activities such as the exploration, development, mining, production, processing, refining, transportation, storage and certain marketing of mineral or natural resources. MLPs provide investors with strategic exposure to physical assets, which can be attractive in inflationary environments.

Investments in securities of an MLP involve risks that differ from investments in common stock, including risks related to limited control and limited rights to vote on matters affecting the MLP, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between the MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, and dilution risks. Certain MLP securities may trade in lower volumes due to their smaller capitalizations, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements and lower market liquidity.

Investing in MLPs also involves certain risks related to the underlying assets of the MLPs. MLPs generally are considered interest-rate sensitive investments, and during periods of interest rate volatility, may not provide attractive returns. MLPs operate in the energy sector and may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the prices and levels of supply and demand for energy commodities. A decrease in the production or availability of energy commodities, including through their natural depletion over time, may adversely impact the financial performance of MLPs. MLPs are subject to significant federal, state, and local government regulation in virtually every aspect of their operations. Such regulation can change over time in both scope and intensity, and such changes could increase compliance costs and adversely affect the financial performance of MLPs. There is an inherent risk that MLPs and other companies operating in the

energy sector may incur environmental costs and liabilities due to the nature of their businesses and the substances they handle. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, also may impact MLPs.

MLPs also are subject to risks relating to their complex tax structure, including the risk that a change in current tax law or a change in the business of a given MLP could cause the MLP to lose its tax status as a partnership, which may reduce the value of the Fund's investment in the MLP and lower income to a Fund. Depreciation or other cost recovery deductions passed through to a Fund from any investments in MLPs in a given year will generally reduce a Fund's taxable income, but those deductions may be recaptured in one or more subsequent years. When recognized and distributed, recapture income will generally be taxable to Fund shareholders at the time of the distribution at ordinary income tax rates, even though those shareholders might not have held shares in the Fund at the time the deductions were taken, and even though those shareholders may not have corresponding economic gain on their shares at the time of the recapture.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

Each Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities include, but are not limited to, securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae, also known as GNMA), Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac). These securities represent ownership in a pool of mortgage loans. They differ from conventional bonds in that principal is paid back to the investor as payments are made on the underlying mortgages in the pool. Accordingly, a Fund receives monthly scheduled payments of principal and interest along with any unscheduled principal prepayments on the underlying mortgages. Because these scheduled and unscheduled principal payments must be reinvested at prevailing interest rates, mortgage-backed securities do not provide an effective means of locking in long-term interest rates for the investor. Like other fixed-income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of mortgage-backed securities with prepayment features will generally decline. In addition, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-backed securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed-income securities. The weighted average life of such securities is likely to be substantially shorter than the stated final maturity as a result of scheduled principal payments and unscheduled principal prepayments.

Ginnie Mae is a government-owned corporation that is an agency of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. It guarantees, with the full faith and credit of the United States, full and timely payment of all monthly principal and interest on its mortgage-backed securities. Until recently, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were government-sponsored corporations owned entirely by private stockholders. Both issue mortgage-related securities that contain guarantees as to timely payment of interest and principal but that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. The value of the companies' securities fell sharply in 2008 due to concerns that the firms did not have sufficient capital to offset losses. The U.S. Treasury has historically had the authority to purchase obligations of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. In addition, in 2008, due to capitalization concerns, Congress provided the U.S. Treasury with additional authority to lend Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac emergency funds and to purchase the companies' stock, as described below. In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) announced that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac had been placed in conservatorship.

Since that time, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have received significant capital support through U.S. Treasury preferred stock purchases and Federal Reserve (Fed) purchases of their mortgage-backed securities. While the Fed's purchases have terminated, the U.S. Treasury announced in December 2009 that it would continue its support for the entities' capital as necessary to prevent a negative net worth. From the time Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were placed into conservatorship through the fourth quarter of 2017, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac required U.S. Treasury support of approximately \$187.5 billion through draws under the preferred stock purchase agreements and have paid the U.S. Treasury approximately \$278.8 billion in aggregate cash dividends. However, such payments do not constitute a repayment of the draws Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac received from the U.S. Treasury. In the first quarter of 2018, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac each reported that the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in December 2017 had resulted in a decrease in the value of their deferred tax assets. As a result, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac reported net losses during the fourth quarter of 2017, and indicated that they would request draws from the U.S. Treasury in the amount of \$3.7 billion and \$0.3 billion, respectively. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the Fed, U.S. Treasury, or FHFA initiatives will ensure that Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac will remain successful in meeting their obligations with respect to the debt and mortgage-backed securities they issue. Moreover, there remains significant uncertainty as to whether (or when) Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will emerge from conservatorship, which has no specified termination date. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also are the subject of several continuing class action lawsuits and investigations by federal regulators, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may adversely affect the guaranteeing entities. The future of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac is in question as Congress is considering several pieces of legislation that would reform Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, proposing to address their structure, mission, portfolio limits and guarantee fees, among other issues. The potential impact of these developments is unclear, but they could cause a Fund to lose money.

Unlike mortgage-backed securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of the GSEs, mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers do not have a government or GSE guarantee. Private issuers may purchase various forms of private insurance or guarantees, including individual loan, title, pool and hazard insurance, to support the timely payment of principal and interest of the underlying mortgage loans. However, there can be no assurance that the private insurers or guarantors can meet their obligations under

the insurance policies or guarantee arrangements. In addition, privately issued mortgage-backed securities are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, private mortgage-backed securities may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loans.

Each Fund also may invest in mortgage-backed securities that include collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBSs), stripped mortgage-backed securities (SMBSs), interest only commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS IOs), and mortgage dollar rolls.

CMOs are obligations fully collateralized by a portfolio of mortgages or mortgage-related securities. CMOs are divided into pieces (tranches) with varying maturities. The cash flow from the underlying mortgages is used to pay off each tranche separately. CMOs are designed to provide investors with more predictable cash flows than regular mortgage securities, but such cash flows can be difficult to predict because of the effect of prepayments. Failure to accurately predict prepayments can adversely affect a Fund's return on these investments. CMOs also may be less marketable than other securities.

CMBSs include securities that reflect an interest in, and are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property, such as industrial and warehouse properties, office buildings, retail space and shopping malls, apartments, hotels and motels, nursing homes, hospitals and senior living centers. Many of the risks of investing in CMBSs reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments, and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. In addition, commercial properties, particularly industrial and warehouse properties, are subject to environmental risks and the burdens and costs of compliance with environmental laws and regulations. CMBSs may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage-backed securities.

SMBSs are derivative multi-class mortgage 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 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 interest only or "IO" class), while the other class will receive all of the principal (the principal-only or "PO" class). The yield to maturity on an IO class is 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 a Fund's yield to maturity from these securities. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a 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, established trading markets for these types of securities are not as developed and, accordingly, these securities may be deemed "illiquid" and subject to a Fund's limitations on investment in illiquid securities.

CMBS IOs are similar to the SMBSs described above, but are contrasted by being backed by loans that have various forms of prepayment protection, which include lock-out provisions, yield maintenance provisions, and prepayment penalties. Therefore, they generally have less prepayment risk than SMBSs, and also are less sensitive to interest rate changes. CMBS IOs are subject to default-related prepayments that may have a negative impact on yield.

In mortgage dollar roll transactions, a Fund sells mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to purchase substantially similar securities on a specified future date. While the Fund would forego principal and interest paid on the mortgage-backed securities during the roll period, the Fund would be compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the lower price for the future purchase as well as by any interest earned on the proceeds of the initial sale. At the time a Fund enters into a mortgage dollar roll, it designates on its books and records cash or liquid securities to secure its obligation for the forward commitment to buy mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage dollar roll transactions may be considered a borrowing by a Fund. The mortgage dollar rolls entered into by a Fund may be used as arbitrage transactions in which the Fund will maintain an offsetting position in investment grade debt obligations or repurchase agreements that mature on or before the settlement date on the related mortgage dollar roll. Because a Fund will receive interest on the securities or repurchase agreements in which it invests the transaction proceeds, such transactions may involve leverage.

Municipal Lease Obligations

Each Fund may invest in municipal lease obligations, which are installment purchase contract obligations, and certificates of participation in such obligations (collectively, lease obligations). Lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of a municipality for which the municipality's taxing power is pledged, although a lease obligation is ordinarily backed by a municipality's covenant to budget for the payments due under the lease obligation.

Certain lease obligations contain “non-appropriation” clauses, which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease obligation payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose on a yearly basis. Although “non-appropriation” lease obligations are secured by the leased property, disposition of the property in the event of foreclosure might prove difficult. In evaluating a potential investment in such a lease obligation, the Manager will consider: (1) the credit quality of the obligor; (2) whether the underlying property is essential to a governmental function; and (3) whether the lease obligation contains covenants prohibiting the obligor from substituting similar property if the obligor fails to make appropriations for the lease obligation.

Non-Investment Grade Securities or “Junk Bonds”

Each Fund may invest directly or indirectly in or hold “junk bonds” or non-investment grade securities. Non-investment grade securities (*i.e.*, BB or lower by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”), or Ba or lower by Moody’s Investors Service Inc. (“Moody’s”) or, if unrated, deemed to be of comparable quality by the Manager) are speculative in nature, involve greater risk of default by the issuing entity, and may be subject to greater market fluctuations than higher rated fixed income securities. Non-investment grade bonds, sometimes referred to as “junk bonds,” are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings, or by those companies with questionable credit strength. The retail secondary market for these “junk bonds” may be less liquid than that of higher rated securities and adverse conditions could make it difficult at times to sell certain securities or could result in lower prices than those used in calculating the Fund’s NAV. Also, there may be significant disparities in the prices quoted for “junk bonds” by various dealers. Under such conditions, the Fund may find it difficult to value its “junk bonds” accurately. The Fund’s investments in “junk bonds” may also be subject to greater credit risk because it may invest in debt securities issued in connection with corporate restructuring by highly leveraged issuers or in debt securities not current in the payment of interest or principal or in default. If the issuer of a security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the Fund may lose its entire investment. Because of the risks involved in investing in below investment grade securities, an investment in a Fund that invests substantially in such securities should be considered speculative. “Junk bonds” may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercises these provisions in a declining interest rate market, the Fund would have to replace the security with a lower yielding security, resulting in a decreased return. Conversely, a junk bond’s value will decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the value of the Fund’s assets. The credit rating of a below investment grade security does not necessarily address its market value risk and may not reflect its actual credit risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer. If a Fund that invests in “junk bonds” experiences unexpected net redemptions, this may force it to sell its non-investment grade securities, without regard to their investment merits, thereby decreasing the asset base upon which the Fund’s expenses can be spread and possibly reducing the Fund’s rate of return.

Options on Futures Contracts

Each Fund may invest in options on futures contracts to implement its investment strategy. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in a futures contract (a long position if the option is a call and a short position if the option is a put) at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option.

The trading of options on futures contracts entails the risk that changes in the value of the underlying futures contract will not be fully reflected in the value of the option. The risk of imperfect correlation, however, generally tends to diminish as the maturity date of the futures contract or expiration date of the option approaches. In addition, a Fund utilizing options on futures contracts is subject to the risk of market movements between the time that the option is exercised and the time of performance thereunder. This could increase the extent of any loss suffered by a Fund in connection with such transactions.

Options on Securities and Securities Indexes

Each Fund may purchase and sell options on securities or securities indexes to implement its investment strategy. There are two basic types of options: “puts” and “calls.” Each type of option can be used to establish either a long or a short position, depending upon whether a Fund is the purchaser or a writer of the option. A call option on a security, for example, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying asset at the exercise price during the option period. Conversely, a put option on a security gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and the writer of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying asset at the exercise price during the option period.

Purchased options have limited risk equal to the amount of the premium paid for the option. Such options afford the opportunity for gain corresponding to the increase or decrease in the value of the optioned asset. In general, a purchased put increases in value as the value of the underlying security falls and a purchased call increases in value as the value of the underlying security rises.

The principal reason to write options is to generate extra income (the premium paid by the buyer). Written options have varying degrees of risk. An uncovered written call option theoretically carries unlimited risk, as the market price of the underlying asset could rise far above the exercise price before its expiration. This risk is tempered when the call option is covered, that is, when the option writer owns the underlying asset. In this case, the writer runs the risk of the lost opportunity to participate in the appreciation in value of the asset

rather than the risk of an out-of-pocket loss. A written put option has defined risk, that is, the difference between the agreed-upon price that a Fund must pay to the buyer upon exercise of the put and the value, which could be zero, of the asset at the time of exercise.

The obligation of the writer of an option continues until the writer effects a closing purchase transaction or until the option expires. To secure its obligation to deliver the underlying asset in the case of a call option, or to pay for the underlying asset in the case of a put option, a covered writer is required to deposit in escrow the underlying security or other assets in accordance with the rules of the applicable clearing corporation and exchanges.

Among the options that a Fund may purchase or sell are options on a securities index. In general, options on an index of securities are similar to options on the securities themselves except that delivery requirements are different. For example, a put option on an index of securities does not give the holder the right to make actual delivery of a basket of securities but instead gives the holder the right to receive an amount of cash upon exercise of the option if the value of the underlying index has fallen below the exercise price. The amount of cash received will be equal to the difference between the closing price of the index and the exercise price of the option expressed in dollars times a specified multiple. As with options on equity securities, or futures contracts, a Fund may offset its position in index options prior to expiration by entering into a closing transaction on an exchange or it may let the option expire unexercised.

A securities index assigns relative values to the securities included in the index, and the index options are based on a broad market index. In connection with the use of such options, a Fund may cover its position by identifying assets having a value equal to the aggregate face value of the option position taken.

Indexed securities are instruments whose prices are indexed to the prices of other securities, securities indexes, commodities indexes, currencies, precious metals or other commodities, or other financial indicators. Indexed securities typically, but not always, are debt securities or deposits whose value at maturity or coupon rate is determined by reference to a specific instrument or statistic.

Inflation-protected securities, for example, can be indexed to a measure of inflation, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Commodity-indexed securities, for example, can be indexed to a commodities index such as the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index Total Return.

The performance of indexed securities depends to a great extent on the performance of the security, currency, commodity, or other instrument or measure to which they are indexed, and also may be influenced by interest rate changes in the United States and abroad. Indexed securities may be more volatile than the underlying instruments or measures. Indexed securities also are subject to the credit risks associated with the issuer of the security, and their values may decline substantially if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Recent issuers of indexed securities have included banks, corporations, the U.S. Treasury, and certain other U.S. government agencies. In calculating a Fund's dividends, index-based adjustments may be considered income.

Periodic Auction Reset Bonds

Each Fund may invest in periodic auction reset bonds. Periodic auction reset bonds are bonds whose interest rates are reset periodically through an auction mechanism. For purposes of calculating the portfolio weighted average maturity of each Fund, the maturity of periodic auction reset bonds will be deemed to be the next interest reset date, rather than the remaining stated maturity of the instrument.

Periodic auction reset bonds, similar to short-term debt instruments, are generally subject to less interest rate risk than long-term fixed rate debt instruments because the interest rate will be periodically reset in a market auction. Periodic auction reset bonds with a long remaining stated maturity (*i.e.*, ten years or more), however, could have greater market risk than fixed short-term debt instruments, arising from the possibility of auction failure or insufficient demand at an auction, resulting in greater price volatility of such instruments compared to fixed short-term bonds.

Preferred Stocks

Each Fund may invest in preferred stocks, which represent a class of capital stock. Generally, preferred stock has a specified dividend and ranks after bonds and before common stocks in its claim on income for dividend payments and on assets should the company be liquidated. Preferred stockholders do not ordinarily enjoy any of the voting rights of common stockholders. Most preferred stock is cumulative, meaning that if dividends are passed (not paid for any reason), they accumulate and must be paid before common dividends. Typically, a preferred stock pays a fixed dividend that does not fluctuate, although the company does not have to pay this dividend if it lacks the financial ability to do so. However, an *adjustable-rate preferred stock* pays a dividend that is adjustable, usually quarterly, based on changes in the U.S. Treasury bill rate or other money market rates. A *convertible preferred stock* is exchangeable for a given number of common shares and thus tends to be more volatile than nonconvertible preferred, which behaves more like a fixed-income bond. The main benefit to owning preferred stock is that the investor has a greater claim on the company's assets than common stockholders. Preferred stockholders always receive their dividends, and in the event the company goes bankrupt, are paid off, before common stockholders. The Fund may purchase preferred stock where the issuer has omitted, or is in danger of omitting, payment of its dividend. Such investments would be made primarily for their capital appreciation potential.

Put Bonds

Each Fund may invest in securities (including securities with variable interest rates), the interest on which is excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes (“tax-exempt securities”), that may be redeemed or sold back (put) to the issuer of the security or a third party prior to stated maturity (put bonds). Such securities will normally trade as if maturity is the earliest put date, even though stated maturity is longer. Under a Fund’s portfolio allocation procedure, maturity for put bonds is deemed to be the date on which the put becomes exercisable.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)

Because each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in equity securities of REITs, these Funds also may be subject to certain risks associated with direct investments in real estate, including the cyclical nature of real estate values, risks related to general and local economic conditions, overbuilding and increased competition, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, demographic trends and variations in rental income, changes in zoning laws, casualty or condemnation losses, environmental risks, and increases in interest rates and other real estate capital market influences.

In addition, each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in the debt and preferred securities of REITs and, therefore, may be subject to certain other risks, such as credit risk, associated with investment in these securities. REITs may be affected by changes in the value of their underlying properties and by defaults by borrowers or tenants. Furthermore, REITs depend upon the specialized management skills of their managers and may have limited geographic diversification, thereby subjecting them to risks inherent in financing a limited number of projects. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders, and certain REITs have self-liquidation provisions by which mortgages held may be paid in full and distributions of capital returns may be made at any time. A shareholder in a Fund that invests in REITs will bear not only its proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also will bear, indirectly, the management expenses of the underlying REITs.

Recent Market Conditions and Regulatory Developments

The financial crisis in the U.S. and global economies over the past several years has resulted, and may continue to result, in an unusually high degree of volatility in the financial markets, and in the NAV of many mutual funds, including each Fund. The values of some sovereign debt and of securities of issuers that hold that sovereign debt have fallen. Conditions in the United States have resulted, and may continue to result, in fixed-income instruments experiencing unusual liquidity issues, increased price volatility and, in some cases, credit downgrades and increased likelihood of default. These events have reduced the willingness and ability of some lenders to extend credit, and have made it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing on attractive terms, if at all. As a result, the values of many types of securities have been reduced.

In addition, global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country might adversely impact issuers in a different country. Because the situation in the markets is widespread and largely unprecedented, it may be unusually difficult to identify both risks and opportunities using past models of the interplay of market forces, or to predict the duration of these market conditions. The severity or duration of these conditions also may be affected by policy changes made by governments or quasi-governmental organizations. These conditions could negatively impact the value of a Fund’s investments.

Some countries, including the U.S., have adopted and/or are considering adopting more protectionist trade policies, a move away from the tighter financial industry regulations that followed the 2008 financial crisis, and substantially reducing corporate taxes. The U.S. also is said to be considering significant new investments in infrastructure and national defense which, coupled with lower federal taxes, could lead to sharply increased government borrowing and higher interest rates. The exact policies still are being worked out through the political process. However, the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations, which could increase volatility, especially if the market’s expectations for changes in government policies are not borne out. A rise in protectionist trade policies, and the possibility of changes to some international trade agreements, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot be foreseen at present.

The situation in the financial markets has resulted in calls for increased regulation. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act has initiated a 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; new rules for derivatives trading; and the registration and additional regulation of hedge and private equity fund managers. The regulators that have been charged with the responsibility for implementing the Dodd-Frank Act (*e.g.*, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the CFTC) have been active in proposing and adopting regulations and guidance on the use of derivatives by market participants, including mutual funds. Instruments in which a Fund may invest, or the issuers of such instruments, may be negatively affected by the legislation and regulation, some, in ways that are still unforeseeable. Although many of the implementing regulations have been finalized, the ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act is not yet certain.

The U.S. federal government and certain foreign central banks have taken actions to support financial markets and increase confidence in the U.S. and world economies. Certain of these entities have injected liquidity into the markets and taken other steps in an effort to stabilize the markets and grow the economy. Others have opted for austerity, which may limit growth, at least in the short to medium term. The ultimate effect of these efforts is only beginning to reveal itself. Where economic conditions are recovering, they are nevertheless perceived as still fragile. Changes in government policies may exacerbate the markets' difficulties and withdrawal of this support, or other policy changes by governments or central banks, could negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments and cause it to lose money. In addition, political events within the United States and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree.

The precise details and the resulting impact of the UK's vote to leave the European Union (EU), commonly referred to as "Brexit," are impossible to know at this point. The effect on the economies of the UK and the EU likely will depend on the nature of the UK's trade relations with the EU and other major economies following Brexit, which are matters to be negotiated.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may invest in repurchase agreements, which are collateralized by underlying securities. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which a security is purchased with a simultaneous commitment to sell it back to the seller (a commercial bank or recognized securities dealer) at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date, usually not more than seven days from the date of purchase. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed upon market rate of interest, which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity of the purchased security. The Fund maintains custody of the underlying securities prior to their repurchase, either through its regular custodian or through a special "tri-party" custodian that maintains separate accounts for both the Fund and its counterparty. Thus, the obligation of the counterparty to pay the repurchase price on the date agreed to or upon demand is, in effect, secured by the underlying securities. In these transactions, the securities purchased by the Fund will be those in which it is authorized to invest and that have a total value equal to or in excess of the amount of the repurchase obligation. If the seller defaults and the value of the underlying security declines, the Fund may incur a loss and may incur expenses in selling the collateral. If the seller seeks relief under the bankruptcy laws, the disposition of the collateral may be delayed or limited. The Fund will invest in repurchase agreement transactions with parties whose creditworthiness has been reviewed and found satisfactory by the Manager.

Securities of Other Investment Companies

Each Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies qualify as "money market funds" under applicable SEC rules. Any such investment would be made in accordance with Fund's investment policies and applicable law. In addition, a Fund may invest in securities issued by other non-money market investment companies (including ETFs) that invest in the types of securities in which the Fund itself is permitted to invest. As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that a Fund bears in connection with its own operations. Each Fund's investments in securities issued by other investment companies is subject to statutory limitations prescribed by the 1940 Act.

Short-Term Instruments

When a Fund experiences large cash inflows, for example, through the sale of securities, and desirable securities that are consistent with the Fund's investment objective(s) are unavailable in sufficient quantities or at attractive prices, the Fund may hold short-term investments (or shares of money market mutual funds) for a limited time at the discretion of the Manager. Short-term instruments consist of foreign and domestic: (i) short-term obligations of sovereign governments, their agencies, instrumentalities, authorities or political subdivisions; (ii) other short-term debt securities; (iii) commercial paper; (iv) bank obligations, including negotiable certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances; and (v) repurchase agreements.

Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (STRIPS)

Each Fund may invest in STRIPS, which are U.S. Treasury securities that allow the investor to hold and trade the individual interest and principal components of eligible Treasury notes and bonds as separate securities. STRIPS can only be purchased and held through financial institutions and government securities brokers and dealers. These securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.

Swap Arrangements

Each Fund may enter into various forms of swap arrangements with counterparties with respect to interest rates, currency rates or indexes, including purchase of caps, floors and collars as described below. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into

primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from a few weeks to more than one year. Cleared swaps are transacted through FCMs that are members of central clearinghouses with the clearinghouse serving as a central counterparty similar to transactions in futures contracts.

In an interest rate swap a Fund could agree for a specified period to pay a bank or investment banker the floating rate of interest on a so-called notional principal amount (*i.e.*, an assumed figure selected by the parties for this purpose) in exchange for agreement by the bank or investment banker to pay a Fund a fixed rate of interest on the notional principal amount. In a currency swap a Fund would agree with the other party to exchange cash flows based on the relative differences in values of a notional amount of two (or more) currencies; in an index swap, a Fund would agree to exchange cash flows on a notional amount based on changes in the values of the selected indexes. The purchase of a cap entitles the purchaser to receive payments from the seller on a notional amount to the extent that the selected index exceeds an agreed upon interest rate or amount, whereas the purchase of a floor entitles the purchaser to receive such payments to the extent the selected index falls below an agreed upon interest rate or amount. A collar combines buying a cap and selling a floor.

Most swaps entered into by a Fund will be on a net basis. For example, in an interest rate swap, amounts generated by application of the fixed rate and floating rate to the notional principal amount would first offset one another, with the Fund either receiving or paying the difference between such amounts. In order to be in a position to meet any obligations resulting from swaps, a Fund will set up a segregated custodial account to hold liquid assets, including cash. For swaps entered into on a net basis, assets will be segregated having an NAV equal to any excess of a Fund's accrued obligations over the accrued obligations of the other party; for swaps on other than a net basis, assets will be segregated having a value equal to the total amount of a Fund's obligations. Collateral is treated as illiquid.

Swap agreements historically have been individually negotiated and most swap arrangements are currently traded over-the-counter. Certain standardized swaps currently are, and more in the future will be, centrally cleared and traded on either a swap execution facility or a designated contract market. Cleared swaps are transmitted through FCMs that are members of central clearinghouses with the clearinghouse serving as a central counterparty similar to transactions in futures contracts. Central clearing is expected to decrease counterparty risk and increase liquidity compared to uncleared swaps because central clearing interposes the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant's swap. However, central clearing does not eliminate counterparty risk or illiquidity risk entirely. For example, swaps that are centrally cleared are subject to the creditworthiness of the clearing organization involved in the transaction. An investor could lose margin payments it has deposited with its FCM as well as the net amount of gains not yet paid by the clearing organization if the clearing organization becomes insolvent or goes into bankruptcy. In the event of bankruptcy of the clearing organization, the investor may be entitled to the net amount of gains the investor is entitled to receive plus the return of margin owed to it only in proportion to the amount received by the clearing organization's other customers, potentially resulting in losses to the investor. In addition, depending on the size of a portfolio and other factors, the margin required under the rules of a clearinghouse and by a clearing member FCM may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by a portfolio to support its obligations under a similar uncleared swap. It is expected, however, that regulators will adopt rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on uncleared swaps in the near future, which could reduce the distinction.

These swap arrangements will be made primarily for hedging purposes to preserve the return on an investment or on a portion of a Fund's portfolio. However, a Fund may, as noted above, enter into such arrangements for income purposes to the extent permitted by applicable law. In entering into a swap arrangement, a Fund is dependent upon the creditworthiness and good faith of the counterparty. Fund will attempt to reduce the risk of nonperformance by the counterparty by dealing only with established, reputable institutions. The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation and in some cases transacting in swaps that are centrally cleared and exchange-traded. As a result, the swap market has become relatively liquid. Certain swap transactions involve more recent innovations for which standardized documentation has not yet been fully developed and generally will not be centrally cleared or traded on an exchange and, accordingly, they are less liquid than traditional swap transactions.

Fund may enter into interest rate swaps, the use of which is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If the Manager is incorrect in its forecasts of market values, interest rates, or other applicable factors, the investment performance of a Fund would diminish compared with what it would have been if these investment techniques were not used. Moreover, even if the Manager is correct in its forecasts, there is a risk that the swap position may correlate imperfectly with the price of the asset or liability being hedged.

The Funds may enter into credit default swap (CDS) contracts for investment purposes. The Funds also may invest in credit default swap indexes, which are portfolios of credit default swaps with similar characteristics. If a Fund is a seller of a CDS contract, a Fund would be required to pay the par (or other agreed upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the counterparty in the event of a default by a third party, such as a U.S. or foreign corporate issuer, on the debt obligation. In return, a Fund would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, a Fund would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. As the seller, a Fund would be subject to investment

exposure on the notional amount of the swap. As the seller, a Fund also is not required to remain in the CDS contract until default or maturity and could terminate the contract and incur a realized gain or loss.

The Funds also may purchase CDS contracts in order to hedge against the risk of default of debt securities it holds, in which case a Fund would function as the counterparty referenced above. This would involve the risk that the swap may expire worthless and would only generate income in the event of an actual default by the issuer of the underlying obligation (as opposed to a credit downgrade or other indication of financial instability). It also would involve credit risk; the seller may fail to satisfy its payment obligations to a Fund in the event of a default. As the buyer, a Fund is not required to remain in the CDS contract until default or maturity and could terminate the contract and incur a realized gain or loss.

The swap market was largely unregulated prior to the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act. The Dodd-Frank Act has changed the way the U.S. swap market is supervised and regulated. Developments in the swap market under final implementing regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act will adversely affect a Fund's ability to enter into certain swaps in the over-the-counter market (and require that certain of such instruments be exchange-traded and centrally cleared). Dodd-Frank Act developments also could adversely affect a Fund's ability to support swap trades with collateral, terminate new or existing swap agreements, or realize amounts to be received under such instruments. Regulations that are being developed by the CFTC and banking regulators will require a Fund to post margin on over-the-counter swaps, and clearing organizations and exchanges require minimum margin requirements for exchange-traded and cleared swaps. These changes under the Dodd-Frank Act may increase the cost of a Fund's swap investments, which could adversely affect Fund investors.

Synthetic Instruments

The *Target Managed Allocation Fund* may invest in tender option bonds, bond receipts, and similar synthetic municipal instruments. A synthetic instrument is a security created by combining an intermediate or long-term municipal bond with a right to sell the instrument back to the remarketer or liquidity provider for repurchase on short notice. This right to sell is commonly referred to as a tender option. Usually, the tender option is backed by a conditional guarantee or letter of credit from a bank or other financial institution. Under its terms, the guarantee may expire if the municipality defaults on payments of interest or principal on the underlying bond, if the credit rating of the municipality is downgraded, or interest on the underlying bond ceases to be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The recent economic downturn and budgetary constraints have made municipal securities more susceptible to downgrade, default, and bankruptcy. Synthetic instruments involve structural risks that could adversely affect the value of the instrument or could result in a Fund's holding an instrument for a longer period of time than originally anticipated. For example, because of the structure of a synthetic instrument, there is a risk that a Fund will not be able to exercise its tender option.

Tax-Exempt Securities

Tax-exempt securities generally include debt obligations issued by states and their political subdivisions, and duly constituted authorities and corporations, to obtain funds to construct, repair, or improve various public facilities such as airports, bridges, highways, hospitals, housing, schools, streets, and water and sewer works. Tax-exempt securities may also be issued to refinance outstanding obligations as well as to obtain funds for general operating expenses and for loans to other public institutions and facilities. The tax-exempt income earned on these investments nevertheless will be taxable to a Fund's shareholders when distributed to them. See "*Tax Considerations.*"

The two principal classifications of tax-exempt securities are "general obligations" and "revenue" or "special tax" bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer's pledge of its full faith, credit, and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. Revenue or special tax bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other tax, but not from general tax revenues. A Fund also may invest in tax-exempt private activity bonds, which in most cases are revenue bonds and generally do not have the pledge of the credit of the issuer. The payment of the principal and interest on such private activity bonds is dependent solely on the ability of the user of the facilities financed by the bonds to meet its financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property so financed as security for such payment. There are, of course, many variations in the terms of, and the security underlying, tax-exempt securities. Short-term obligations issued by states, cities, municipalities, or municipal agencies include tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, construction loan notes, and short-term notes.

The yields of tax-exempt securities depend on, among other things, general money market conditions, conditions of the tax-exempt bond market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation, and the rating of the issue. The ratings of Moody's and S&P represent their opinions of the quality of the securities rated by them (see *Appendix A*). It should be emphasized that such ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality. Consequently, securities with the same maturity, coupon, and rating may have different yields, while securities of the same maturity and coupon but with different ratings may have the same yield. It will be the responsibility of the Manager to appraise independently the fundamental quality of the tax-exempt securities included in a Fund's portfolio.

The value of tax-exempt securities can be affected by changes in the actual or perceived credit quality of the issuer, which can be affected by, among other things, the financial condition of the issuer, the issuer's future borrowing plans and sources of revenue, the economic feasibility of the proposed project, and political or economic developments in the region where the instrument is issued. Local and national market forces—such as declines in real estate prices or general business activity—shifting demographics or political gridlock may result in decreasing tax bases, growing entitlement budgets, and increasing construction and/or maintenance costs and could reduce the ability of certain municipal issuers to repay their obligations. Those obligations are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors. Congress or state legislatures may seek to extend the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or to impose other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations. There is also the possibility that as a result of litigation or other conditions, the power or ability of issuers to meet their obligations for the payment of interest and principal on their municipal securities may be materially affected or their obligations may be found to be invalid or unenforceable. These and other factors may adversely affect the value of a Fund's investments.

Tax-Exempt Liquidity Protected Preferred Shares

Each Fund may invest in tax-exempt liquidity protected preferred shares (LPP shares) (or similar securities). LPP shares are issued by municipal bond funds (funds that principally invest in tax-exempt securities) and are generally designed to pay "exempt-interest dividends" (see Tax Considerations) that reset on or about every seven days in a remarketing process. Under this process, the holder of an LPP share generally may elect to tender the share or hold the share for the next dividend period by notifying the remarketing agent in connection with the remarketing for that dividend period. If the holder does not make an election, the holder will continue to hold the share for the subsequent dividend period at the applicable dividend rate determined in the remarketing process for that period. LPP shares possess an unconditional obligation from a liquidity provider (typically a high-quality bank) to purchase, at a price equal to the par amount of the LPP shares plus accrued dividends, all LPP shares that are subject to sale and not remarketed.

The applicable dividend rate for each dividend period typically will be the dividend rate per year that the remarketing agent determines to be the lowest rate that will enable it to remarket on behalf of the holders thereof the LPP shares in such remarketing and tendered to it on the remarketing date. If the remarketing agent is unable to remarket all LPP shares tendered to it and the liquidity provider is required to purchase the shares, the applicable dividend rate may be different. The maturity of LPP shares will be deemed to be the date on which the underlying principal amount may be recovered or the next dividend rate adjustment date consistent with applicable regulatory requirements. LPP shares generally are issued by registered and unregistered pooled investment vehicles that use the proceeds to purchase medium- and long-term investments to seek higher yields and for other purposes.

LPP shares are subject to certain risks, including the following: since mid-February 2008, existing markets for remarketed and auction preferred securities generally have become illiquid and many investors have not been able to sell their securities through the regular remarketing or auction process. Although LPP shares provide liquidity protection through the liquidity provider, it is uncertain, particularly in the near term, whether there will be a revival of investor interest in purchasing securities sold through remarketings. There is also no assurance that a liquidity provider will be able to fulfill its obligation to purchase LPP shares subject to sell orders in remarketings that are not otherwise purchased because of insufficient clearing bids. If there are insufficient clearing bids in a remarketing and the liquidity provider is unable to meet its obligations to purchase the shares, a Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the LPP shares it holds. In addition, there is no assurance that the issuer of the LPP shares will be able to renew the agreement with the liquidity provider when its term has expired or that it will be able to enter into a comparable agreement with another suitable liquidity provider if such event occurs or if the liquidity agreement between the issuer and the liquidity provider is otherwise terminated.

Because of the nature of the market for LPP shares, a Fund may receive less than the price it paid for the shares if it sells (assuming it is able to do so) them outside of a remarketing, especially during periods when remarketing does not attract sufficient clearing bids or liquidity in remarketings is impaired and/or when market interest rates are rising. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that a secondary market will exist for LPP shares or that a Fund will be able to sell the shares it holds outside of the remarketings conducted by the designated remarketing agent at any given time.

A rating agency could downgrade the ratings of LPP shares held by a Fund or securities issued by a liquidity provider, which could adversely affect the liquidity or value in the secondary market of the LPP shares. It is also possible that an issuer of LPP shares may not earn sufficient income from its investments to pay dividends on the LPP shares. In addition, it is possible that the value of the issuer's investment portfolio will decline due to, among other things, increases in long-term interest rates, downgrades or defaults on investments it holds and other market events, which would reduce the assets available to meet its obligations to holders of its LPP shares. In this connection, many issuers of LPP shares invest in non-investment grade bonds, also known as "junk bonds." These securities are predominantly speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields, non-investment grade bonds typically entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. Issuers of non-investment grade bonds are more likely to default on their payments of interest and principal owed and such defaults will reduce the value of the securities they issue. The prices of these lower rated obligations are more sensitive to negative developments than higher rated securities. Adverse business conditions, such as a decline in the issuer's revenues

or an economic downturn, generally lead to a higher non-payment rate. In addition, a security may lose significant value before a default occurs as the market adjusts to expected higher non-payment rates.

In addition, LPP shares are a relatively new type of investment, the terms of which may change in the future in response to regulatory or market developments. LPP shares currently are issued in reliance on guidance provided by the SEC and a notice (which all taxpayers may rely on for guidance) and a handful of private letter rulings (which may be relied on as precedent only by the taxpayer(s) to whom they are addressed) issued by the IRS. It is possible that the SEC and/or the IRS could issue new guidance or rules that supersede and nullify all or a portion of the current guidance, which could adversely impact the value and liquidity of a Fund's investment in LPP shares, the tax treatment of investments in LPP shares, and/or the ability of the Funds to invest in LPP shares.

Temporary Defensive Policy

Each Fund may, on a temporary basis because of market, economic, political, or other conditions, invest up to 100% of its assets in investment-grade, short-term debt instruments. Such securities may consist of obligations of the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, and repurchase agreements secured by such instruments; certificates of deposit of domestic banks having capital, surplus, and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million; bankers' acceptances of similar banks; commercial paper; and other corporate debt obligations.

Treasury Inflation-Indexed Securities

Each Fund may invest in treasury inflation-indexed securities (formerly known as "treasury inflation-protected securities" or "TIPS"), which are U.S. Treasury securities that have been designed to provide a real rate of return after being adjusted over time to reflect the impact of inflation. Their principal value periodically adjusts to take into account the rate of inflation. They trade at prevailing real, or after inflation, interest rates. The U.S. Treasury guarantees repayment of at least the face value of these securities in the event of sustained deflation or a drop in prices.

While these 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 due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to 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 inflation is lower than expected while a Fund holds TIPS, the Fund may earn less on the TIPS than it would on conventional Treasury bonds.

U.S. Government Obligations

Each Fund may invest in various types of U.S. government obligations. U.S. government obligations include securities issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government and supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. U.S. government obligations differ mainly in the length of their maturity. Treasury bills, the most frequently issued marketable government securities, have a maturity of up to one year and are issued on a discount basis. Treasury Notes have maturities of two, three, five, seven, or 10 years, and pay interest semi-annually. Treasury Bonds are issued with a 20- or 30-year term and pay interest semi-annually. U.S. government obligations also include securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies or instrumentalities, including government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs). Some obligations of such agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States or U.S. Treasury guarantees. Others are supported by the right of the issuer or guarantor to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. Others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase certain obligations of the agency or instrumentality or only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality issuing the obligation.

In the case of obligations not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, the investor must look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, which agency or instrumentality may be privately owned. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities (including GSEs) where it is not obligated to do so. In addition, U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in market value due to fluctuations in market interest rates. As a general matter, the value of debt instruments, including U.S. government obligations, declines when market interest rates increase and rises when market interest rates decrease. Certain types of U.S. government obligations are subject to fluctuations in yield or value due to their structure or contract terms.

Variable-Rate and Floating-Rate Securities

The *Global Equity Income Fund* may invest in variable-rate and floating-rate securities, which bear interest at rates that are adjusted periodically to market rates. These interest rate adjustments can both raise and lower the income generated by such securities. These changes will have the same effect on the income earned by a Fund depending on the proportion of such securities held. Because the interest rates of variable-rate and floating-rate securities are periodically adjusted to reflect current market rates, the market value of the variable-rate and floating-rate securities is less affected by changes in prevailing interest rates than the market value of securities

with fixed interest rates. The market value of variable-rate and floating-rate securities usually tends toward par (100% of face value) at interest rate adjustment time.

Similar to fixed-rate debt instruments, variable- and floating-rate instruments are subject to changes in value based on changes in market interest rates or changes in the issuer's creditworthiness. In addition, variable- and floating-rate securities are subject to the risk of loss of principal and income. Although borrowers frequently provide collateral to secure repayment of these obligations they do not always do so and these securities may be unsecured. If borrowers do provide collateral, the value of the collateral may not completely cover the borrower's obligations at the time of a default. If a borrower files for protection from its creditors under bankruptcy laws, these laws may limit a Fund's rights to its collateral. In the event of a bankruptcy, the holder of a variable- or floating-rate loan may not recover its principal, may experience a long delay in recovering its investment, and may not receive interest during the delay.

Variable-Rate Demand Notes (VRDNs)

Each Fund may invest in VRDNs, which are securities that provide the right to sell the security at face value on either that day or within a rate-reset period. The interest rate is adjusted at a stipulated daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or other specified time interval to a rate that reflects current market conditions. The effective maturity for these instruments is deemed to be less than 397 days in accordance with detailed SEC regulatory requirements. These interest rate adjustments can both raise and lower the income generated by such securities. These changes will have the same effect on the income earned by a Fund depending on the proportion of such securities held. VRDNs are tax-exempt securities.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Securities

Each Fund may invest in debt securities offered on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis or for delayed draws on loans; that is, delivery of and payment for the securities take place after the date of the commitment to purchase, normally within 45 days. The payment obligation and the interest rate that will be received on the securities are each fixed at the time the buyer enters into the commitment. A Fund receives a commitment fee for delayed draws on loans. A Fund may sell these securities before the settlement date.

Debt securities purchased on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis are subject to changes in value in the same way as other debt securities held in the portfolios; that is, both generally experience appreciation when interest rates decline and depreciation when interest rates rise. The value of such securities also will be affected by the public's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and anticipated changes in the level of interest rates. Purchasing securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis involves a risk that the yields available in the market when the delivery takes place may actually be higher than those obtained in the transaction itself. To ensure that the Fund will be able to meet its obligation to pay for when-issued or delayed-delivery securities and delayed-draws loan commitments at the time of settlement, a Fund will segregate cash or liquid securities at least equal to the amount of the when-issued or delayed-delivery commitments. The segregated securities are valued at market, and any necessary adjustments are made to keep the value of the cash and/or segregated securities at least equal to the amount of such commitments by the Fund.

On the settlement date of the when-issued or delayed-delivery securities or for delayed draws on loans, a Fund will meet its obligations from then-available cash, sale of segregated securities, sale of other securities, or from sale of the when-issued or delayed-delivery securities themselves (which may have a value greater or less than the Fund's payment obligations). The availability of liquid assets for this purpose and the effect of asset segregation on a Fund's ability to meet its current obligations, to honor requests for redemption, and otherwise to manage its investment portfolio will limit the extent to which the Fund may purchase when-issued and delayed delivery securities. A Fund may realize a capital gain or loss in connection with such transactions.

Zero Coupon Bonds

Each Fund may invest in zero coupon bonds. A zero coupon bond is a security that is sold at a discount from its face value (original issue discount), makes no periodic interest payments, and is redeemed at face value when it matures. The lump sum payment at maturity increases the price volatility of the zero coupon bond in response to changes in interest rates when compared to a bond that distributes a semiannual coupon payment. In calculating its income, a Fund accrues the daily amortization of the original issue discount.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The following investment restrictions have been adopted by the Trust for each Fund. These restrictions may not be changed without approval by the lesser of (1) 67% or more of the voting securities present at a meeting of a Fund if more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund are present or represented by proxy or (2) more than 50% of that Fund's outstanding voting securities. The investment restrictions of one Fund may thus be changed without affecting those of any other Fund.

Each Fund:

- (1) may not borrow money, except to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder and any applicable relief.
- (2) may not purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 25% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of companies whose principal business activities are in the same industry.
- (3) may not issue senior securities, except as permitted under the 1940 Act.
- (4) may not underwrite securities of other issuers, except to the extent that it may be deemed to act as a statutory underwriter in the distribution of any restricted securities or not readily marketable securities.
- (5) may make loans only as permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and any applicable exemptive relief.
- (6) may not purchase or sell commodities or commodity contracts unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments issued by persons that purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts; but this shall not prevent the Fund from purchasing, selling, and entering into financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates, and currencies), options on financial futures contracts (including futures contracts on indices of securities, interest rates, and currencies), warrants, swaps, forward contracts, foreign currency spot and forward contracts, or other derivative instruments that are not related to physical commodities.
- (7) may not purchase or sell real estate unless acquired as a result of ownership of securities or other instruments, except that each Fund may invest in securities or other instruments backed by real estate or securities of companies that deal in real estate or are engaged in the real estate business.

With respect to each Fund's concentration policies as described above, the Manager, where applicable, may determine an "industry" by using various recognized industry classification services including, but not limited to industry classifications established by S&P, Bloomberg L.P., and Frank Russell Company, with certain modifications. The Manager also may include additional industries as separate classifications, to the extent applicable. Because the Manager has determined that certain categories within, or in addition to, those set forth by S&P have unique investment characteristics, additional industries may be included as industry classifications. The Manager classifies municipal obligations by projects with similar characteristics, such as toll road revenue bonds, housing revenue bonds, or higher education revenue bonds.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

The Manager, subject to the general control of the Board, places all orders for the purchase and sale of Fund securities. In executing portfolio transactions and selecting brokers and dealers, it is the Trust's policy to seek the best overall terms available. The Manager shall consider such factors as it deems relevant, including the breadth of the market in the security, the financial condition and execution capability of the broker or dealer, and the reasonableness of the commission, if any, for the specific transaction or on a continuing basis. Securities purchased or sold in the over-the-counter market will be executed through principal market makers, except when, in the opinion of the Manager, better prices and execution are available elsewhere. In addition, the Manager may effect certain "riskless principal" transactions through certain dealers in over-the-counter markets under which mark-ups or mark-downs (which in this context may be deemed the equivalent of commissions) are paid on such transactions.

The Fund will have no obligation to deal with any particular broker or group of brokers in the execution of portfolio transactions. The Fund contemplates that, consistent with obtaining the best overall terms available, brokerage transactions may be effected through affiliated brokers of the Manager. The Board has adopted procedures in conformity with the requirements of Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act designed to ensure that all brokerage commissions paid to USAA Brokerage Services or any broker affiliated directly or indirectly with the Fund, the Manager, are reasonable and fair. The Board has authorized the Manager for the Fund to effect portfolio transactions for the Fund on any exchange of which the Manager (or any entity or person associated with the Manager) is a member and to retain compensation in connection with such transactions. Any such transactions will be effected and related compensation paid only in accordance with applicable SEC regulations.

The Board has approved procedures in conformity with the requirements of Rule 10f-3 under the 1940 Act whereby the Fund may purchase securities that are offered in underwritings in which an affiliate of the Manager participates. These procedures prohibit the Fund from directly or indirectly benefiting an affiliate of the Manager in connection with such underwritings. In addition, for underwritings where the Manager participates as a principal underwriter, certain restrictions may apply that could, among other things, limit the amount of securities that the Fund could purchase in the underwritings.

In the allocation of brokerage business used to purchase securities for the Fund, preference may be given to those broker-dealers who provide research and brokerage services to the Manager subject to obtaining the best overall terms available. Payment for such services also may be generated through fixed price public offering underwriting concessions from purchases of new issue fixed-income securities. Such research and brokerage services may include, for example: advice concerning the value of securities; the advisability of investing in, purchasing, or selling securities, and the availability of securities or the purchasers or sellers of securities; analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and performance of accounts; and various functions incidental to effecting securities transactions, such as clearance and settlement. These research services may also include access to research on third party databases, such as historical data on companies, financial statements, earnings history and estimates, and corporate releases; real-time quotes and financial news; research on specific fixed-income securities; research on international market news and securities; and rating services on companies and industries. Thus, the Manager may be able to supplement its own information and to consider the views and information of other research organizations in arriving at its investment decisions. If such information is received and it is in fact useful to the Manager, it may tend to reduce the Manager's costs.

In return for such services, the Fund may pay to a broker a "higher commission" (as such term may be interpreted by the SEC) than may be charged by other brokers, provided that the Manager determines in good faith that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such broker, viewed in terms of either that particular transaction or of the overall responsibility of the Manager to the Fund and its other clients. The receipt of research from broker-dealers that execute transactions on behalf of the Trust may be useful to the Manager in rendering investment management services to other clients (including affiliates of the Manager); and conversely, such research provided by broker-dealers who have executed transaction orders on behalf of other clients may be useful to the Manager in carrying out its obligations to the Trust. While such research is available to and may be used by the Manager in providing investment advice to all its clients (including affiliates of the Manager), not all of such research may be used by the Manager for the benefit of the Trust. Such research and services will be in addition to and not in lieu of research and services provided by the Manager, and the expenses of the Manager will not necessarily be reduced by the receipt of such supplemental research. See *The Trust's Manager*.

The Manager continuously reviews the performance of the broker-dealers with which it places orders for transactions. A periodic evaluation is made of brokerage transaction costs and services. In evaluating the performance of brokers and dealers, the Manager considers whether the broker-dealer has generally provided the Manager with the best overall terms available, which includes obtaining the best available price and most favorable execution.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, and in all instances subject to the Fund's policies regarding best execution, the Manager may allocate brokerage transactions to broker-dealers that have entered into commission recapture arrangements in which the broker-dealer allocates a portion of the commissions paid by the Fund toward the reduction of that Fund's expenses. The Manager may use step-out trades where the executing broker-dealer agrees to step-out a portion of a larger trade to the commission recapture broker-dealer to facilitate the commission recapture arrangement.

Securities of the same issuer may be purchased, held, or sold at the same time by the Trust for the Fund or other accounts or companies for which the Manager acts as the investment adviser (including affiliates of the Manager). On occasions when the Manager deems the purchase or sale of a security to be in the best interest of the Trust, as well as the Manager, the Manager, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, may aggregate such securities to be sold or purchased for the Trust with those to be sold or purchased for other customers in order to obtain best execution and lower brokerage commissions, if any. In such event, allocation of the securities so purchased or sold, as well as the expenses incurred in the transaction, will be made by the Manager in the manner it considers to be most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to all such customers, including the Trust. In some instances, this procedure may affect the price and size of the position obtainable for the Trust.

The Trust pays no brokerage commissions for debt securities. The market for such securities is typically a "dealer" market in which investment dealers buy and sell the securities for their own accounts, rather than for customers, and the price may reflect a dealer's mark-up or mark-down. In addition, some securities may be purchased directly from issuers.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, the Target Managed Allocation Fund paid no brokerage fees to the regular broker-dealers (the ten largest broker-dealers through whom the Fund purchased securities) or the parents of the regular broker-dealers while the Global Equity Income Fund purchased securities of the following regular broker-dealers (the ten largest broker-dealers through whom the Funds purchased securities) or the parents of the regular broker-dealers.

Regular Broker-Dealer	Value of Securities
JP Morgan Securities, Inc.	
Global Equity Income Fund	\$585,000

The Manager directed a portion of the Funds' transactions to certain broker-dealers that provided the Manager with research, analysis, advice, and similar services. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, such transactions and related underwriting concessions amounted to the following:

Fund	Transaction Amount	Underwriting Concessions
Global Equity Income Fund	\$12,925,901	\$2,542
Target Managed Allocation Fund	\$15,489,947	\$5,655

Brokerage Commissions

During the last three fiscal years ended March 31, the Funds paid the following aggregate brokerage fees:

Fund	2019	2018	2017
Global Equity Income Fund	\$ 22,931	\$ 31,594	\$ 30,306
Target Managed Allocation Fund	\$289,422	\$307,639	\$200,408

Portfolio Turnover Rates

The rate of portfolio turnover of the Fund will not be a limiting factor when the Manager deems changes in the Fund's portfolio appropriate in view of its investment objective(s). Ordinarily, the Fund will not purchase or sell securities solely to achieve short-term trading profits, although the Fund may sell portfolio securities without regard to the length of time held if consistent with the Fund's investment objective(s).

The portfolio turnover rate is computed by dividing the dollar amount of securities purchased or sold (whichever is smaller) by the average value of securities owned during the year. Short-term investments such as, but not limited to, commercial paper and short-term U.S. government securities are not considered when computing the turnover rate.

For the last two fiscal years ended March 31, the Funds' portfolio turnover rates were as follows:

Fund	2019	2018
Global Equity Income Fund	15%	22%
Target Managed Allocation Fund	195% ¹	75%

¹ Reflects an increase in trading due to asset allocation shifts.

FUND HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Trust, formerly known as USAA State Tax-Free Trust, is an open-end management investment company established as a statutory trust under the laws of the state of Delaware pursuant to a Master Trust Agreement dated June 21, 1993, as amended. The Trust is authorized to issue shares of beneficial interest in separate portfolios. The Trust currently includes forty-seven portfolios, two of which are described in this SAI.

The Global Equity Income Fund and Target Managed Allocation Fund are classified as diversified. Each Fund began offering shares on August 7, 2015. The Trust is permitted to offer additional funds or classes of shares. Each class of shares of the Fund is a separate share class of that Fund and is not a separate mutual fund. The Fund Shares currently are available for investment through a USAA member account with the Manager, USAA Brokerage Services, or certain other financial intermediaries the Fund may approve from time to time. The Institutional Shares are available for investment through a USAA discretionary managed account program, and certain advisory programs sponsored by financial intermediaries, such as brokerage firms, investment advisors, financial planners, third-party administrators, and insurance companies. Institutional Shares also are available to institutional investors, which include retirement plans, endowments, foundations, and bank trusts, for purchase by a USAA Fund participating in a fund-of-funds investment strategy as well as other persons or legal entities that the Fund may approve from time to time.

The Global Equity Income Fund offers two classes of shares, identified as Fund Shares and Institutional Shares. The Target Managed Allocation Fund offers one class of shares, identified as Fund Shares. Shares of each class of the Fund represent an identical interest in the Fund's investment portfolio and has the same rights, privileges and preferences. However, each class may differ with respect to other expenses allocable exclusively to each class, voting rights on matters exclusively affecting that class, and its exchange privilege, if any.

Each Fund's assets and all income, earnings, profits, and proceeds thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors, are specifically allocated solely to such Fund. They constitute the underlying assets of such Fund, are required to be segregated on the books of account, and are to be charged with the expenses of such Fund. The assets of each Fund are charged with the liabilities and expenses attributable

to such Fund, except that liabilities and expenses may be allocated to a particular class. Any general expenses of the Trust not readily identifiable as belonging to a particular Fund are allocated on the basis of the Funds' relative net assets during the fiscal year or in such other manner as the Trustees determine to be fair and equitable.

Shares of each class of a Fund represent an equal proportionate interest in that Fund with every other share of that class and are entitled to dividends and other distributions out of the net income and realized net capital gains belonging to that Fund when declared by the Board. They generally will have identical voting, dividend, liquidation, and other rights, preferences, powers, restrictions, limitations, qualifications and terms and conditions, except that: (a) each has a different designation; (b) each class of shares bears its "Class Expenses"; (c) each has exclusive voting rights on any matter submitted to shareholders that relates solely to its arrangement; (d) each class has separate voting rights on any matter submitted to shareholders in which the interests of one class differ from the interests of any other class; (e) each class may have separate exchange privileges; and (f) each class may have different conversion features. Expenses currently designated as "Class Expenses" by the Board under the Multiple Class Plan Pursuant to Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act include: legal, printing and postage expenses related to preparing and distributing materials such as shareholder reports, prospectuses, and proxies to current shareholders of a specific class; blue sky fees incurred by a specific class of shares; transfer agency expenses relating to a specific class of shares; expenses of administrative personnel and services required to support the shareholders of a specific class of shares; litigation expenses or other legal expenses relating to a specific class of shares; shareholder servicing expenses identified as being attributable to a specific class; and such other expenses actually incurred in a different amount by a class or related to a class's receipt of services of a different kind or to a different degree than another class. In addition, each class of a Fund may pay a different advisory fee to the extent that any difference in amount paid is the result of the application of the same performance fee provisions in the advisory contract with respect to the Fund to the different investment performance of each class of the Fund. Upon liquidation of a Fund, shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets belonging to such Fund available for distribution. However, due to the differing expenses of the classes, dividends and liquidation proceeds on the different classes of shares will differ.

Under the Trust's Master Trust Agreement, no annual or regular meeting of shareholders is required. Thus, there ordinarily will be no shareholder meeting unless otherwise required by the 1940 Act. Under certain circumstances, however, shareholders may apply to the Trustees for shareholder information in order to obtain signatures to request a shareholder meeting. The Trust may fill vacancies on the Board or appoint new Trustees if the result is that at least two-thirds of the Trustees have been elected by shareholders. Moreover, pursuant to the Master Trust Agreement, any Trustee may be removed by the vote of two-thirds of the outstanding Trust shares, and holders of 10% or more of the outstanding shares of the Trust can require Trustees to call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of voting on the removal of one or more Trustees. The Trust will assist in communicating to other shareholders about the meeting. On any matter submitted to the shareholders, the holder of any share class of the Fund is entitled to one vote per share (with proportionate voting for fractional shares) regardless of the relative NAVs of the Fund's share classes. However, on matters affecting an individual Fund, a separate vote of the shareholders of that Fund is required. Shareholders of a Fund are not entitled to vote on any matter that does not affect that Fund but which requires a separate vote of another Fund.

Shares do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that holders of more than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect 100% of the Trust's Board, and the holders of less than 50% of the shares voting for the election of Trustees will not be able to elect any person as a Trustee.

Shareholders of a particular Fund might have the power to elect all of the Trustees if that Fund has a majority of the assets of the Trust. When issued, each Fund's shares are fully paid and nonassessable, have no pre-emptive or subscription rights, and are fully transferable. The Fund's conversion rights are as follows:

Converting from Institutional Shares to Fund Shares: If you no longer meet the eligibility requirements to invest in Institutional Shares of a Fund (e.g., you terminate participation in a USAA discretionary managed account program), we may convert your Institutional Shares of the Fund to Fund Shares. The Fund will notify you before any such conversion to Fund Shares occurs.

Other Conversions: The Fund also may provide for other conversion privileges from time to time under which a shareholder of the Fund may convert shares into another class of shares of the same Fund under certain circumstances, subject to approval by the Fund's officers.

Pricing: When a conversion occurs, you receive shares of one class of a Fund for shares of another class of the same Fund. At the time of conversion, the dollar value of the "new" shares you receive equals the dollar value of the "old" shares that were converted. In other words, the conversion has no effect on the value of your investment in a Fund at the time of the conversion. However, the number of shares you own after the conversion may be greater than or less than the number of shares you owned before the conversion, depending on the NAVs per share of the two share classes. A conversion between share classes of the same Fund is a non-taxable event.

Conversions are not subject to the Funds' restrictions on short-term trading activity discussed under the section titled **Funds' Right to Reject Purchase and Exchange Orders and Limit Trading in Accounts** in this SAI.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The recently enacted Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) makes significant changes to the U.S. Federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are not permanent and only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2026. The Tax Act makes changes to the tax rules affecting shareholders and the Funds, including various investments that the Fund may make. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors for more detailed information.

Taxation of the Funds

Each Fund, which is treated as a separate corporation for federal tax purposes, intends to continue to qualify each taxable year for treatment as a “regulated investment company” (RIC) under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). If a Fund so qualifies it will not be liable for federal income tax on its net investment income and net capital gains (*i.e.*, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) that it distributes to its shareholders.

To continue to qualify for treatment as a RIC, a Fund must, among other things, (1) derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from (a) dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, and or other income (including gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities, or such currencies, and (b) net income from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (*i.e.*, a publicly traded partnership that is treated as a partnership for federal tax purposes and derives less than 90% of its gross income from the items described in clause (a)) (a QPTP) (income requirement); (2) distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (generally consisting of net investment income, the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss, and net gains and losses from certain foreign currency transactions) for the taxable year (distribution requirement); and (3) satisfy certain diversification requirements at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year (diversification requirement).

If a Fund failed to qualify for RIC treatment for any taxable year either (1) by failing to satisfy the distribution requirement, even if it satisfied the income requirements and diversification requirements (collectively, Other Qualification Requirements), or (2) by failing to satisfy any of the Other Qualification Requirements and was unable to, or determined not to, avail itself of Code provisions that enable a RIC to cure a failure to satisfy any of the Other Qualification Requirements as long as the failure “is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect” and the RIC pays a deductible tax calculated in accordance with those provisions and meets certain other requirements, then for federal income tax purposes it would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on the full amount of its taxable income for that year without being able to deduct the distributions it makes to its shareholders. In addition, for those purposes all those distributions, including distributions of net capital gain, would be taxable to its shareholders as dividends to the extent of the Fund’s earnings and profits. For individual and certain other non-corporate shareholders (each, an individual shareholder), those dividends would be taxable as “qualified dividend income” (as described in each Fund’s prospectus) (QDI) and thus subject to federal income tax at the lower rates for net capital gain. In the case of corporate shareholders that meet certain holding period and other requirements regarding their shares of the Fund, all or part of those dividends would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Furthermore, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying for RIC treatment.

The Code imposes a nondeductible 4% excise tax (Excise Tax) on a RIC that fails to distribute during a calendar year an amount at least equal to the sum of (1) 98% of its ordinary (taxable) income for the year, (2) 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the twelve-month period ending on October 31 of that year, plus (3) any prior undistributed taxable income and gains. Each Fund intends to continue to make distributions necessary to avoid imposition of the Excise Tax. However, a Fund may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate portfolio investments to make those distributions, potentially resulting in additional taxable gain or loss.

The use of hedging strategies, such as writing (selling) and purchasing options and futures contracts and entering into forward currency contracts, involves complex rules that will determine for federal income tax purposes the amount, character, and timing of recognition of the gains and losses a Fund realizes in connection therewith. Gain from the disposition of foreign currencies (except certain gains that may be excluded by future regulations), and gains from options, futures contracts, and forward currency contracts a Fund derives with respect to its business of investing in securities or foreign currencies, will be treated as “qualifying income” under the income requirements. The tax treatment of swap agreements and other derivative instruments, such as commodity-linked derivative instruments, including commodity index-linked notes, commodity options, futures contracts, and options on futures contracts, may be affected by future regulatory or legislative changes that could affect whether income (earned directly or indirectly) from such investments is such “qualifying income.”

Some futures contracts, foreign currency contracts, and “nonequity” options (*i.e.*, certain listed options, such as those on a “broad-based” securities index) but not including any “securities futures contract” that is not a “dealer securities futures contract” (both as defined in the Code) and any interest rate swap, currency swap, basis swap, interest rate cap, interest rate floor, commodity swap, equity swap, equity index swap, credit default swap, or similar agreement in which a Fund invests may be subject to section 1256 of

the Code (collectively, “section 1256 contracts”). Any section 1256 contracts a Fund holds at the end of its taxable year generally must be “marked-to-market” (that is, treated as having been sold at that time for their fair market value) for federal income tax purposes, with the result that unrealized gains or losses will be treated as though they were realized. Sixty percent of any net gain or loss recognized on these deemed sales, and 60% of any net realized gain or loss from any actual sales of section 1256 contracts, will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss, and the balance will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. These rules may operate to increase the amount that a Fund must distribute to satisfy the distribution requirement (*i.e.*, with respect to the portion treated as short-term capital gain), which will be taxable to its shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them, and to increase the net capital gain a Fund recognizes, without in either case increasing the cash available to it.

Section 988 of the Code also may apply to forward currency contracts and options and futures contracts on foreign currencies. Under that section, each foreign currency gain or loss generally is computed separately and treated as ordinary income or loss. These gains or losses will increase or decrease the amount of a Fund’s investment company taxable income to be distributed to its shareholders as ordinary income, rather than affecting the amount of its net capital gain. In the case of overlap between sections 1256 and 988, special provisions determine the character and timing of any income, gain, or loss.

Section 1092 of the Code (dealing with straddles) also may affect the taxation of certain options, futures contracts, and forward currency contracts in which a Fund may invest. That section defines a “straddle” as offsetting positions with respect to actively traded personal property; for these purposes, options, futures contracts, and forward currency contracts are positions in personal property. Under that section, any loss from the disposition of a position in a straddle generally may be deducted only to the extent the loss exceeds the unrealized gain on the offsetting position(s) of the straddle. In addition, these rules may postpone the recognition of loss that otherwise would be recognized under the mark-to-market rules discussed above. The regulations under section 1092 also provide certain “wash sale” rules, which apply to transactions where a position is sold at a loss and a new offsetting position is acquired within a prescribed period, and “short sale” rules applicable to straddles. If a Fund makes certain elections, the amount, character, and timing of recognition of gains and losses from the affected straddle positions would be determined under rules that vary according to the elections made. Because only a few of the regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences to a Fund of straddle transactions are not entirely clear.

Each Fund will monitor its transactions, make appropriate tax elections, and make appropriate entries in its books and records when it acquires any option, futures contract, forward currency contract, foreign currency, or hedged investment to mitigate the effect of the foregoing rules, prevent its disqualification as a RIC, and minimize the imposition of federal income tax and the Excise Tax.

Certain Funds may invest in the stock of “passive foreign investment companies” (PFICs). A PFIC is any foreign corporation (with certain exceptions) that, in general, meets either of the following tests for a taxable year: (1) at least 75% of its gross income is passive or (2) an average of at least 50% of its assets produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. Under certain circumstances, a Fund will be subject to federal income tax on a portion of any “excess distribution” it receives on the stock of a PFIC and of any gain on its disposition of that stock (collectively, PFIC income), plus interest thereon, even if the Fund distributes the PFIC income as a dividend to its shareholders. The balance of the PFIC income will be included in the Fund’s investment company taxable income and, accordingly, will not be taxable to it to the extent it distributes that income to its shareholders. Fund distributions thereof will not be eligible for the reduced maximum federal income tax rates on individual shareholders’ QDI.

If a Fund invests in a PFIC and elects to treat the PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (QEF), then in lieu of the foregoing tax and interest obligation, the Fund would be required to include in income each taxable year its *pro rata* share of the QEF’s annual ordinary earnings and net capital gain which the Fund likely would have to distribute to satisfy the distribution requirement and avoid imposition of the Excise Tax even if the QEF did not distribute those earnings and gain to the Fund. In most instances it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to make this election because some of the information required to make this election may not be easily obtainable.

Each Fund may elect to “mark to market” its stock in certain PFICs it owns at the end of its taxable year, in which event it would be required to distribute to its shareholders any resulting gains in accordance with the distribution requirement. “Marking-to-market,” in this context, means including in gross income each taxable year (and treating as ordinary income) the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the stock over a Fund’s adjusted basis therein (including mark-to-market gain for each prior taxable year for which an election was in effect) as of the end of that year. Pursuant to the election, a Fund also would be allowed to deduct (as an ordinary, not a capital, loss) the excess, if any, of its adjusted basis in PFIC stock over the fair market value thereof as of the taxable year-end, but only to the extent of any net mark-to-market gains with respect to that stock the Fund included in income for prior taxable years under the election. A Fund’s adjusted basis in each PFIC’s stock subject to the election would be adjusted to reflect the amounts of income included and deductions taken thereunder.

Investors should note that a Fund’s determination whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC is a fact-intensive determination that is based on various facts and circumstances and thus is subject to change, and the principles and methodology used in determining whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC are subject to interpretation. It is possible that a Fund could invest in a foreign corporation that becomes, or is determined to be, a PFIC after the Fund invests therein. It is anticipated that any federal income tax imposed on a Fund with respect to investments in PFICs would be insignificant.

For federal income tax purposes, debt securities purchased by a Fund, including zero coupon bonds, may be treated as having original issue discount (OID) (generally, the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity of a debt obligation over its issue price). OID is treated for those purposes as earned by a Fund as it accrues, whether or not any payment is actually received, and therefore is subject to the distribution requirement. Generally, the accrual of OID is determined on the basis of a constant yield to maturity, which takes into account the compounding of accrued interest. Because each Fund annually must distribute substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to any deduction for dividends paid), including any accrued OID, to satisfy the distribution requirement and to avoid imposition of the Excise Tax, the Fund may be required in a particular taxable year to distribute as a dividend an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash it actually receives. Those distributions will be made from a Fund's cash assets or from the proceeds of sales of its portfolio securities, if necessary. A Fund may realize capital gains or losses from those sales, which would increase or decrease its investment company taxable income and/or net capital gain.

If a Fund purchases a debt security on a secondary market at a price lower than its stated redemption price, the difference is "market discount." Generally, any gain realized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the "accrued market discount" on the debt security. Market discount generally accrues in equal daily installments.

A Fund also may purchase debt securities at a premium (i.e., at a purchase price in excess of face amount). The premium may be amortized if a Fund so elects. The amortized premium is first offset against interest received on the securities and then allowed as a deduction and generally must be amortized under an economic accrual method. The amortized bond premium on a security will reduce a Fund's adjusted tax basis in the security.

Income from direct investments in commodities and certain types of derivative contracts regarding commodities, such as certain swaps on commodity indices, is not "qualifying income" for purposes of the income requirement. Although the IRS had issued a large number of private letter rulings (PLRs) (which the Funds may not cite as precedent) beginning in 2006 stating that income a RIC derives from certain "structured notes that create a commodity exposure" (i.e., commodity-linked notes) constitutes qualifying income, the IRS (1) suspended the issuance of those rulings in July 2011 and (2) in September 2016 issued guidance providing that it will not "ordinarily" issue PLRs on any issue relating to the treatment of a corporation as a RIC that requires a determination of whether a financial instrument or position is a "security." As a result, the IRS is revoking outstanding PLRs regarding commodity-linked notes, and it is highly unlikely that future PLRs addressing the status of those notes will be issued, if at all. Accordingly, if a Fund invests in those notes to an extent that might threaten its ability to satisfy the income requirement, the Fund may be unable to qualify as a RIC for one or more taxable years.

Taxation of the Shareholders

Distributions generally are included in a shareholder's gross income for the taxable year in which they are received. However, distributions a Fund declares in October, November, or December that are payable to shareholders of record in such a month are deemed to have been received on December 31, if the Fund pays the distributions during the following January.

Any gain or loss a shareholder realizes on the redemption or exchange of shares of a Fund, or on receipt of a distribution in complete liquidation of a Fund, generally will be a capital gain or loss, which will be long-term or short-term, depending upon the shareholder's holding period for the shares. Any such gain an individual shareholder recognizes on a redemption or exchange of Fund shares that he or she has held for more than one year will qualify for the 15% or 20% maximum federal income tax rates mentioned in each Fund's prospectus. Any loss realized on a redemption or exchange of shares will be disallowed to the extent the shares are replaced (including shares acquired pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after disposition of the shares; in such a case, the basis in the acquired shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. Any loss a shareholder realizes on a disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net capital gain the shareholder received with respect to such shares.

If a Fund's distributions in a taxable year exceed its current and accumulated earnings and profits, all or a portion of the distributions made in that year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to its shareholders. Distributions in excess of a Fund's distribution requirement, but not in excess of its earnings and profits, will be taxable to shareholders and will not constitute nontaxable returns of capital. A Fund's capital loss carryovers, if any, carried from taxable years beginning before 2011 do not reduce current earnings and profits, even if such carryovers offset current year realized gains. A return of capital distribution generally will not be taxable but will reduce a shareholder's basis in its shares and result in a higher capital gain or lower capital loss when the shares are redeemed.

If a Fund engages in securities lending, the borrower generally will be obligated to pay the Fund an amount equal to ("in lieu of") any dividend paid on the loaned securities during the loan term. Even if the dividend otherwise would be QDI, distributions to the Fund's shareholders of such "in lieu of" payments will not be treated as such and instead will be taxed at the shareholders' marginal federal income tax rates.

In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from redemptions of Fund shares, each Fund (or its administrative agent) must report to the IRS the basis information for Fund shares purchased after December 31, 2011, (Covered Shares) that are redeemed or exchanged and indicate whether they had a short-term (one year or less) or long-term (more than one year) holding period. In addition, each Fund will indicate whether the lot has been adjusted for a wash sale. The requirement to report only the gross proceeds from a redemption or exchange of Fund shares will continue to apply to all non-Covered Shares.

Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), “foreign financial institutions” (FFIs) and “non-financial foreign entities” (NFFEs) that are shareholders of a Fund may be subject to a generally nonrefundable 30% withholding tax on income dividends the Fund pays. As discussed more fully below, the FATCA withholding tax generally can be avoided (a) by an FFI, if it reports certain information regarding direct and indirect ownership of financial accounts U.S. persons hold with the FFI, and (b) by an NFFE that certifies its status as such and, in certain circumstances, information regarding substantial U.S. owners.

An FFI can avoid FATCA withholding by becoming a “participating FFI,” which requires the FFI to enter into a tax compliance agreement with the IRS under the Code. Under such an agreement, a participating FFI agrees to (1) verify and document whether it has U.S. accountholders, (2) report certain information regarding their accounts to the IRS, and (3) meet certain other specified requirements.

The U.S. Treasury has negotiated intergovernmental agreements (IGAs) with certain countries and is in various stages of negotiations with other foreign countries with respect to one or more alternative approaches to implement FATCA. An entity in one of those countries may be required to comply with the terms of the IGA instead of U.S. Treasury regulations. An FFI resident in a country that has entered into a Model I IGA with the United States must report to that country’s government (pursuant to the terms of the applicable IGA and applicable law), which will, in turn, report to the IRS. An FFI resident in a Model II IGA country generally must comply with U.S. regulatory requirements, with certain exceptions, including the treatment of recalcitrant accountholders. An FFI resident in one of those countries that complies with whichever of the foregoing applies will be exempt from FATCA withholding.

An NFFE that is the beneficial owner of a payment from a Fund can avoid FATCA withholding generally by certifying its status as such and, in certain circumstances, either that (1) it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or (2) it does have one or more such owners and reports the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each such owner. The NFFE will report to the Fund or other applicable withholding agent, which may, in turn, report information to the IRS.

Those foreign shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted, or deemed compliant categories established by U.S. Treasury regulations, IGAs, and other guidance regarding FATCA. An FFI or NFFE that invests in a Fund will need to provide the Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity’s status under FATCA to avoid FATCA withholding. The requirements imposed by FATCA are different from, and in addition to, the tax certification rules to avoid backup withholding described in the Funds’ prospectuses. Foreign investors are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the application of these requirements to their own situation and the impact thereof on their investment in a Fund.

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, the Code generally allows individuals and certain non-corporate entities a deduction for 20% of (1) “qualified REIT dividends” and (2) “QPTP income.” Recently issued proposed regulations allow a Fund to pass the character of its qualified REIT dividends through to its shareholders provided certain holding period requirements are met. The Treasury Department has also announced that it is considering adopting regulations that would provide a similar pass-through of QPTP income, but that pass-through is not currently available. As a result, an investor who invests directly in QPTPs will be able to receive the benefit of the 20% deduction, which a shareholder in a Fund that invests in QPTPs currently will not.

* * * * *

The foregoing discussion of certain federal tax considerations affecting each Fund and its shareholders is only a summary and is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Purchasers of Fund shares should consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences of investing in shares, including under federal, state, local and other tax laws. Finally, the foregoing discussion is based on current applicable provisions of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial authority, and administrative interpretations published by the date hereof; changes in any applicable authority could materially affect the conclusions discussed above, possibly retroactively, and such changes often occur.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST

The Board consists of 10 Trustees who supervise the business affairs of the Trust. The Board is responsible for the general oversight of the Funds’ business and for assuring that the Funds are managed in the best interests of each Fund’s respective shareholders. The Board periodically reviews the Funds’ investment performance as well as the quality of other services provided to the Funds and their shareholders by each of the Funds’ service providers, including Victory Capital and its affiliates.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board is comprised of a super-majority (80% or more) of Trustees who are not “interested persons” (as defined under the 1940 Act) of the Funds (the Independent Trustees) and two Trustees who are “interested persons” of the Funds (Interested Trustees). Mr. Dan McNamara, the Chairman of the Board, is deemed an “interested person” due to his previous position as Director of AMCO, the former investment adviser of the Funds. Mr. Brown is deemed an “interested person” due to his position as Chief Executive Officer of Victory Capital, investment adviser to the Funds. In addition, the Vice Chairman of the Board also has been designated a Lead Independent Trustee. The Chairman presides at meetings of the Trustees and may call meetings of the Board and any Board committee whenever he deems it necessary. The Chairman participates in the preparation of the agenda for meetings of the Board and the identification of information to be presented to the Board with respect to matters to be acted upon by the Board. The Chairman also acts as a liaison with the Funds’ management, officers, and other Trustees generally between meetings. The Chairman may perform such other functions as may be requested by the Board from time to time. Except for any duties specified in this SAI or pursuant to the Trust’s Master Trust Agreement or By-laws, or as assigned by the Board, the designation of a Trustee as Chairman does not impose on that Trustee any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than the duties, obligations or liability imposed on any other Trustee, generally. The Vice Chair and Lead Independent Trustee may call meetings of the Board and any Board committee whenever he deems it necessary, and presides at meetings of the Trustees in the absence of the Chair. The Vice Chair and Lead Independent Trustee participates in the preparation of the agenda for meetings of the Board and the identification of information to be presented to the Board with respect to matters to be acted upon by the Board. In addition, the Vice Chair and Lead Independent Trustee will coordinate activities performed by the Independent Trustees as a group and will serve as the main liaison between the Independent Trustees and the Funds’ management and officers between meetings. The Vice Chair and Lead Independent Trustee may perform such other functions as may be requested by the Board from time to time. The Board has designated a number of standing committees as further described below, each of which has a Chairman. The Board also may designate working groups or ad hoc committees as it deems appropriate.

The Board believes that this leadership structure is appropriate because it allows the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, and it allocates areas of responsibility among committees or working groups of Trustees and the full Board in a manner that enhances effective oversight. The Board considers leadership by an Independent Trustee as Vice Chairman to be integral to promoting effective independent oversight of the Funds’ operations and meaningful representation of the shareholders’ interests, given the number of funds offered by the Trust and the amount of assets that these funds represent. The Board also believes that having a super-majority of Independent Trustees is appropriate and in the best interest of the Funds’ shareholders. Nevertheless, the Board also believes that having interested persons serve on the Board brings corporate and financial viewpoints that are, in the Board’s view, important elements in its decision-making process. In addition, the Board believes that the Interested Trustees provide the Board with the Manager’s perspective in managing and sponsoring the Funds. The leadership structure of the Board may be changed, at any time and in the discretion of the Board, including in response to changes in circumstances or the characteristics of the Trust.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

As series of a registered investment company, the Funds are subject to a variety of risks, including investment risks (such as, among others, market risk, credit risk and interest rate risk), financial risks (such as, among others, settlement risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk), compliance risks, and operational risks. The Trustees play an active role, as a full board and at the committee level, in overseeing risk management for the Funds. The Trustees delegate the day-to-day risk management of the Funds to various groups, including but not limited to, portfolio management, risk management, compliance, legal, fund accounting, and various committees discussed herein. These groups provide the Trustees with regular reports regarding investment, valuation, liquidity, and compliance, as well as the risks associated with each. The Trustees also oversee risk management for the Funds through regular interactions with the Funds’ external auditors and periodic presentations from the Manager.

The Board also participates in the Funds’ risk oversight, in part, through the Funds’ compliance program, which covers the following broad areas of compliance: portfolio management, trading practices, code of ethics and protection of non-public information, accuracy of disclosures, safeguarding of fund assets, recordkeeping, marketing, fees, privacy, anti-money laundering, business continuity, valuation and pricing of funds shares, processing of fund shares, affiliated transactions, fund governance and market timing. The Board also receives periodic updates regarding cybersecurity matters. The program seeks to identify and assess risk through various methods, including through regular interdisciplinary communications between compliance professionals, operational risk management and business personnel who participate on a daily basis in risk management on behalf of the Funds. The Funds’ chief compliance officer provides an annual compliance report and other compliance related briefings to the Board in writing and in person.

Victory Capital seeks to identify for the Board the risks that it believes may affect the Funds and develop processes and controls regarding such risks. However, risk management is a complex and dynamic undertaking and it is not always possible to comprehensively identify and/or mitigate all such risks at all times since risks are at times impacted by external events. In discharging its oversight responsibilities, the Board considers risk management issues throughout the year with the assistance of its various committees as described below. Each committee presents reports to the Board after its meeting, which may prompt further discussion

of issues concerning the oversight of the Funds' risk management. The Board as a whole also reviews written reports or presentations on a variety of risk issues as needed and may discuss particular risks that are not addressed in the committee process.

Among other committees, the Board has established an Audit and Compliance Committee, which is composed solely of Independent Trustees and which oversees management of financial risks and controls. The Audit and Compliance Committee serves as the channel of communication between the independent auditors of the Funds and the Board with respect to financial statements and financial reporting processes, systems of internal control, and the audit process. Although the Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for overseeing the management of financial risks, the Board is regularly informed of these risks through committee reports.

Trustee Qualifications

The Board believes that all of the Trustees bring to the Board a wealth of executive leadership experience derived from their service as executives, board members, and leaders of diverse companies, academic institutions, and community and other organizations. The Board also believes that the different perspectives, viewpoints, professional experience, education, and individual qualities of each Trustee represent a diversity of experiences and a variety of complementary skills. In determining whether an individual is qualified to serve as a Trustee of the Funds, the Board considers a wide variety of information about the Trustee, and multiple factors contribute to the Board's decision. However, there are no specific required qualifications for Board membership. Each Trustee is determined to have the experience, skills, and attributes necessary to serve the Funds and their shareholders because each Trustee demonstrates an exceptional ability to consider complex business and financial matters, evaluate the relative importance and priority of issues, make decisions, and contribute effectively to the deliberations of the Board. The Board also considers the individual experience of each Trustee and determines that the Trustee's professional experience, education, and background contribute to the diversity of perspectives on the Board. The business experience and objective thinking of the Trustees are considered invaluable assets for Victory Capital management and, ultimately, the Funds' shareholders.

Set forth below are the Independent Trustees, the Interested Trustees, officers, and each of their respective offices and principal occupations during the last five years, length of time served, information relating to any other directorships held, and the specific roles and experience of each Board member that factor into the determination that the Trustee should serve on the Board.

Name, Address* and Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Funds	Term of Office** and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held
Independent Trustees					
Jefferson C. Boyce (September 1957)	Lead Independent Trustee and Vice Chairman	Trustee since September 2013, Lead Independent Trustee and Vice Chairman since July 2019	Senior Managing Director, New York Life Investments, LLC (1992-2012), an investment manager. Mr. Boyce brings to the Board experience in financial investment management, and, in particular, institutional and retail mutual funds, variable annuity products, broker dealers, and retirement programs, including experience in organizational development, marketing, product development, and money management as well as five years' experience as a Board member of the USAA family of funds.	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	Westhab, Inc.

Name, Address* and Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Funds	Term of Office** and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held
Robert L. Mason, Ph.D. (July 1946)	Trustee	Trustee since January 1997 and Chairman from January 2012 to July 2019	Adjunct Professor in the Department of Management Science and Statistics in the College of Business at the University of Texas at San Antonio (2001-present); Institute Analyst, Southwest Research Institute (03/02-01/16), which focuses on providing innovative technology, science, and engineering services to clients around the world and is one of the oldest independent, nonprofit, applied research and development organizations in the United States. He was employed at Southwest Research Institute for 40 years. Dr. Mason brings to the Board particular experience with information technology matters, statistical analysis, and human resources as well as over 22 years' experience as a Board member of the USAA family of funds.	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	None
Dawn M. Hawley (February 1954)	Trustee	Trustee since April 2014	Manager of Finance, Menil Foundation, Inc. (05/07-06/11), which is a private foundation that oversees the assemblage of sculptures, prints, drawings, photographs, and rare books. Director of Financial Planning and Analysis and Chief Financial Officer, AIM Management Group, Inc. (10/87-01/06). Ms. Hawley brings to the Board experience in financial investment management and, in particular, institutional and retail mutual funds, variable annuity products, broker dealers, and retirement programs, including experience in financial planning, budgeting, accounting practices, and asset/liability management functions including major acquisitions and mergers, as well as over five years' experience as a Board member of the USAA family of funds.	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	None

Name, Address* and Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Funds	Term of Office** and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held
Paul L. McNamara (July 1948)	Trustee	Trustee since January 2012	Director, Cantor Opportunistic Alternatives Fund, LLC (03/10-02/14), which is a closed-end fund of funds by Cantor Fitzgerald Investment Advisors, LLC. Mr. McNamara retired from Lord Abbett & Co. LLC, an independent U.S. investment management firm, as an Executive Member on 09/30/09, a position he held since 10/02. He had been employed at Lord Abbett since 1996. Mr. McNamara brings to the Board extensive experience with the financial services industry and, in particular, institutional and retail mutual fund markets, including experience with mutual fund marketing, distribution, and risk management, as well as overall experience with compliance and corporate governance issues. Mr. McNamara also has experience serving as a fund director as well as seven years' experience as a Board member of the USAA family of funds. Paul L. McNamara is of no relation to Daniel S. McNamara.	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	None
Richard Y. Newton III (January 1956)	Trustee	Trustee since March 2017	Director, Elta North America (01/18-present), which is a global leader in the design, manufacture and support of innovative electronic systems in the ground, maritime, airborne and security domains for the nation's warfighters, security personnel, and first responders; Managing Partner, Pioneer Partnership Development Group (12/15-present); Executive Director, The Union League Club of New York (06/14-11/15); Executive Vice President, Air Force Association (08/12-05/14); Lieutenant General, United States Air Force (01/08-06/12). Lieutenant General Newton (Ret.) served 34 years of active duty in the United States Air Force. Lt. Gen. Newton retired as the Assistant Vice Chief of Staff and Director of Air Staff at the Headquarters of the U.S. Air Force where he was responsible for overseeing the administration and organization of the Air Staff, which develops policies, plans and programs, establishes requirements, and provides resources to support the Air Force's mission. Lt. Gen. Newton is a graduate of the United States Air Force Academy, Webster University, and The National War College. Lt. Gen. Newton brings to the Board extensive management and military experience, as well as over two years' experience as a Board member of the USAA family of funds.	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	None

Name, Address* and Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Funds	Term of Office** and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held
Barbara B. Ostdiek, Ph.D. (March 1964)	Trustee	Trustee since January 2008	Senior Associate Dean of Degree programs at Jesse H. Jones Graduate School of Business at Rice University (07/13-present); Associate Professor of Finance at Jesse H. Jones Graduate School of Business at Rice University (07/01-present); Academic Director, El Paso Corporation Finance Center at Jesse H. Jones Graduate School of Business at Rice University (07/02-06/12). Dr. Ostdiek brings to the Board particular experience with financial investment management, education, and research as well as over eleven years' experience as a Board member of the USAA family of funds.	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	None
Michael F. Reimherr (August 1945)	Trustee	Trustee since January 2000	President of Reimherr Business Consulting performing business valuations of medium to large companies, developing business plans, budgets, internal financial reporting, and mergers and acquisitions (05/95-12/17); St. Mary's University Investment Committee overseeing University Endowment (06/14-present). Mr. Reimherr brings to the Board particular experience with organizational development, budgeting, finance, and capital markets as well as over 19 years' experience as a Board member of the USAA family of funds.	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	None
John C. Walters (February 1962)	Trustee	Trustee since July 2019	Retired. Mr. Walters brings significant Board experience including active involvement with the board of a Fortune 500 company, and a proven record of leading large, complex financial organizations. He has a demonstrated record of success in distribution, manufacturing, investment brokerage, and investment management in both the retail and institutional investment businesses. He has substantial experience in the investment management business with a demonstrated ability to develop and drive strategy while managing operational, financial, and investment risk.	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	Guardian Variable Products Trust (16 series), Lead Independent Director; Amerilife Holdings LLC, Director; Stadion Money Management; Director; University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), Member Board of Governors.

* The address for each Independent Trustee is Victory Capital Management Inc., P.O. Box 659430, San Antonio, Texas 78265-9430.

** Under the Trust's organizational documents, each Trustee serves as a Trustee of the Trust during the lifetime of the Trust and until its termination except as such Trustee sooner dies, resigns, retires, or is removed. However, pursuant to a policy adopted by the Board, each elected or appointed Independent Trustee may serve as a Trustee until the Trustee reaches age 75, and the Interested Trustees may serve as a Trustee until the Trustee reaches age 75. The Board may change or grant exceptions from this policy at any time without shareholder approval. A Trustee may resign, or may be removed by a written instrument signed by two-thirds of the number of Trustees before the removal, or may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the Trust, at any time. Vacancies on the Board can be filled by the action of a majority of the Trustees, provided that after filling such vacancy at least two-thirds of the Trustees have been elected by the shareholders.

Trustees and officers of the Trust who are employees of the Manager or affiliated companies are considered "interested persons" under the 1940 Act.

Name, Address* and Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) Held During the Past Five Years	Total Number of USAA Funds Overseen by Officer	Other Directorships Held
Interested Trustees					
Daniel S. McNamara (June 1966)	Trustee and Chairman	Trustee since January 2012 and Chairman since July 2019	President of Financial Advice & Solutions Group (FASG), USAA (02/13-present); Director of USAA Asset Management Company (AMCO), (08/11-present); Director of USAA Investment Management Company (IMCO) (09/09-present); President, IMCO (09/09-04/14); President and Director of USAA Shareholder Account Services (SAS) (10/09-present); Senior Vice President of USAA Financial Planning Services Insurance Agency, Inc. (FPS) (04/11-present); Director of FPS (12/13-present); President and Director of USAA Investment Corporation (ICORP) (03/10-present); Director of USAA Financial Advisors, Inc. (FAI) (12/13-present). Mr. McNamara brings to the Board extensive experience in the financial services industry, including experience as an officer of the Trust	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	None
David C. Brown (May 1972)	Trustee	Trustee since July 2019	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (2013- present), Co-Chief Executive Officer, (2011- 2013), Victory Capital Management Inc.; Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (2013- present), Victory Capital Holdings, Inc. Mr. Brown brings to the Board extensive business, finance and leadership skills gained and developed through years of experience in the financial services industry, including his tenure overseeing the strategic direction as CEO of Victory Capital. These skills, combined with Mr. Brown's extensive knowledge of the financial services industry and demonstrated success in the development and distribution of investment strategies and products, enable him to provide valuable insights to the Board and strategic direction for the Funds.	One registered investment company offering 47 individual funds	Trustee, Victory Portfolios (42 series), Victory Portfolios II (26 series), Victory Variable Insurance Funds (9 series)

* The address of the Interested Trustees is Victory Capital Management Inc., P.O. Box 659430, San Antonio, Texas 78265-9430.

Name, Address* and Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) Held During the Past Five Years
Officers			
Chris Dyer (February 1962)	President	July 2019	Director of Mutual Fund Administration, Victory Capital Management Inc. (2004-present).
Scott Stahorsky (July 1969)	Vice President	July 2019	Manager, Fund Administration, Victory Capital Management Inc. (2015-present); Senior Analyst, Fund Administration, Victory Capital Management Inc. (2005-2015).

Name, Address* and Date of Birth	Position(s) Held with Fund	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) Held During the Past Five Years
James K. De Vries (April 1969)	Treasurer	March 2018	Director, Victory Capital Management Inc. (7/1/19- present); Executive Director, Investment and Financial Administration, USAA (2012-6/30/19); Assistant Treasurer, USAA Mutual Funds Trust (2013-2018). Mr. De Vries also serves as the Funds' Principal Financial Officer.
Erin Wagner (February 1974)	Secretary	July 2019	Deputy General Counsel, Victory Capital Management Inc. (2013-present)
Allan Shaer (March 1965)	Assistant Treasurer	July 2019	Senior Vice President, Financial Administration, Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. (2016-present); Vice President, Mutual Fund Administration, JP Morgan Chase Bank (2011-2016).
Carol D. Trevino (October 1965)	Assistant Treasurer	September 2018	Manager, Victory Capital Management Inc. (7/1/19-present); Accounting/ Financial Director, USAA (12/13-6/30/19); Senior Accounting Analyst, USAA (03/11-12/13).
Charles Booth (April 1960)	Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer and Identify Theft Officer	July 2019	Director, Regulatory Administration and CCO Support Services, City Fund Services Ohio, Inc. (2007-present).
Amy Campos (August 1976)	Chief Compliance Officer	July 2019	Chief Compliance Officer, USAA Mutual Funds Trust (7/1/19-present); Executive Director, Deputy Chief Compliance Officer, USAA Mutual Funds Trust and USAA ETF Trust (7/17-6/19); Compliance Director, USAA Mutual Funds Trust (2014-7/17); Senior Compliance Advisor, USAA Mutual Funds Trust (2010-2014).

* The address of each officer is Victory Capital Management Inc., P.O. Box 659430, San Antonio, Texas 78265-9430.

Committees of the Board

The Board typically conducts regular meetings five or six times a year to review the operations of the Funds in the USAA family of funds. During the Funds' most recent fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, the Board held meetings six times. A portion of these meetings is devoted to various committee meetings of the Board, which focus on particular matters. In addition, the Board may hold special meetings by telephone or in person to discuss specific matters that may require action prior to the next regular meeting. The Board has five committees: an Executive Committee, an Audit and Compliance Committee, a Product Management and Distribution Committee, a Corporate Governance Committee, and an Investments Committee. The duties of these five Committees and their membership are as follows:

Executive Committee: Between the meetings of the Board and while the Board is not in session, the Executive Committee of the Board has all the powers and may exercise all the duties of the Board in the management of the business of the Trust which may be delegated to it by the Board. Chairman and Interested Trustee D. McNamara, Interested Trustee Brown, and Lead Independent Trustee Boyce are members of the Executive Committee. During the Funds' most recent fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, the Executive Committee held no meetings.

Audit and Compliance Committee: The Audit and Compliance Committee of the Board of Trustees reviews the financial information and the independent auditor's reports and undertakes certain studies and analyses as directed by the Board. The Audit and Compliance Committee has responsibility for the review of the Trust's compliance program and the performance of the Trust's chief compliance officer, as well as responsibility for certain additional compliance matters. Lead Independent Trustee Boyce and Independent Trustees Hawley, Mason, P. McNamara, Ostdiek, Newton, Reimherr, and Walters are members of the Audit and Compliance Committee. During the Funds' most recent fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, the Audit and Compliance Committee held four meetings.

Product Management and Distribution Committee: The Product Management and Distribution Committee of the Board reviews the Funds offered by the Trust and the respective investment objectives and policies, as well as the Manager’s selection of subadvisers; oversees the distribution and marketing of the Funds; and assists the Board in overseeing certain third-party service providers and related matters. The Product Management and Distribution Committee provides oversight with respect to the sale and distribution of shares of the Funds, including payments made by the Funds pursuant to the Trust’s 12b-1 Plan. Chairman and Interested Trustee D. McNamara, Interested Trustee Brown, Lead Independent Trustee Boyce, and Independent Trustees Hawley, Mason, P. McNamara, Ostdiek, Newton, Reimherr, and Walters are members of the Product Management and Distribution Committee. During the Funds’ most recent fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, the Product Management and Distribution Committee held five meetings.

Corporate Governance Committee: The Corporate Governance Committee of the Board maintains oversight of the organization, performance, and effectiveness of the Board and the Independent Trustees. The Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for maintaining a policy on Board tenure and term limitations for the Independent Trustees, establishing procedures to identify and recruit potential candidates for Board membership, and recommending candidates to fill any vacancy for Independent Trustees on the Board. The Corporate Governance Committee has adopted procedures to consider nominees recommended by shareholders. Shareholders may send recommendations to Mr. Paul McNamara, chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee. To be considered by the Board, any recommendations for a nomination submitted by a shareholder must include at least the following information: name; date of birth; contact information; education; business profession and other expertise; affiliations; experience relating to serving on the Board; and references. Lead Independent Trustee Boyce and Independent Trustees Hawley, Mason, P. McNamara, Ostdiek, Newton, Reimherr, and Walters are members of the Corporate Governance Committee. During the Funds’ most recent fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, the Corporate Governance Committee held six meetings.

Investments Committee: The Investments Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities overseeing, among other things: the investment programs implemented by Victory Capital and/or, if applicable, the investment subadviser(s) for the Funds; the performance and portfolio composition of the Funds; and the valuation and liquidity of each Fund’s assets. In addition, the Investments Committee coordinates the Board’s consideration of investment advisory and underwriting agreements pursuant to Section 15(c) of the 1940 Act. Chairman and Interested Trustee D. McNamara, Interested Trustee Brown, Lead Independent Trustee Boyce, and Independent Trustees Hawley, Mason, P. McNamara, Ostdiek, Newton, Reimherr, and Walters are members of the Investments Committee. During the Funds’ most recent fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, the Investments Committee held four meetings.

There are no family relationships among the Trustees, officers, and managerial level employees of the Trust.

The following table sets forth the dollar range of total equity securities beneficially owned by the Trustees of the Funds listed in this SAI and in all of the USAA Funds overseen by the Trustees as of the calendar year ended December 31, 2018.

	Global Equity Income Fund	Target Managed Allocation Fund	USAA Fund Complex Total
Interested Trustees			
Daniel S. McNamara	None	None	Over \$100,000
David C. Brown	None	None	None
Independent Trustees			
Robert L. Mason, Ph.D.	None	None	Over \$100,000
Jefferson C. Boyce	None	None	\$50,001-\$100,000
Dawn M. Hawley.....	None	None	Over \$100,000
Paul L. McNamara	None	None	Over \$100,000
Richard Y. Newton III	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Barbara B. Ostdiek, Ph.D.	None	None	\$0-\$10,000
Michael F. Reimherr.....	None	None	Over \$100,000
John C. Walters.....	None	None	None

The following table sets forth information describing the compensation of the current Trustees of the Trust for their services as Trustees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019.

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from Funds Listed in this SAI	Total Compensation from the USAA Family of Funds ^(b)
Interested Trustees		
Daniel S. McNamara	None ^(a)	None ^(a)
David C. Brown ^(c)	None ^(a)	None ^(a)
Independent Trustees		
Robert L. Mason, Ph.D.	\$11,890	\$323,000
Jefferson C. Boyce	\$ 9,941	\$270,000
Dawn Hawley	\$10,088	\$274,000
Paul L. McNamara	9,941	\$270,000
Richard Y. Newton III.....	\$ 9,500	\$258,000
Barbara B. Ostdiek, Ph.D.	\$ 9,500	\$258,000
Michael F. Reimherr	\$ 9,500	\$258,000
John C. Walters ^(c)	None	None

(a) Daniel S. McNamara is affiliated with the Trust's former investment adviser, AMCO, and David C. Brown is affiliated with the Trust's investment adviser, Victory Capital. Accordingly, neither receives any remuneration from the Trust or any other fund of the USAA Fund Complex.

(b) At March 31, 2019, the Fund Complex consisted of two registered investment companies offering 53 individual funds.

(c) Messrs. Brown and Walters became members of the Board of Trustees on July 1, 2019.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

A principal shareholder is any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. A control person is one who owns beneficially or through controlled companies more than 25% of the voting securities of a company, who acknowledges the existence of control, or by whom the Fund acknowledges control. Shareholders with a controlling interest could affect the outcome of voting or the direction of management of a Fund.

As of June 30, 2019, the officers and Trustees of the Trust, as a group, owned beneficially or of record less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

Control Persons

As of June 30, 2019, there were no control persons of the Fund.

Principal Shareholders

As of June 30, 2019, the following persons were known to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the share class and Fund indicated:

Title of Class	Name and Address of Owner	Percent of Class	Nature of Ownership ¹
Global Equity Income Fund	UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE ASSN C/O PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING 9800 FREDERICKSBURG RD SAN ANTONIO, TX 78288-0001	17.49%	Beneficial
Global Equity Income Fund	NATIONAL FINANCIAL FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFITS OF ITS CUSTOMERS 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY NJ 07310	45.67%	Record
Target Managed Allocation Fund.....	USAA TARGET RETIREMENT 2050 FUND 9800 FREDERICKSBURG RD SAN ANTONIO, TX 78288-0001	21.22%	Beneficial

Title of Class	Name and Address of Owner	Percent of Class	Nature of Ownership¹
Target Managed Allocation Fund.....	USAA TARGET RETIREMENT 2040 FUND 9800 FREDERICKSBURG RD SAN ANTONIO, TX 78288-0001	35.11%	Beneficial
Target Managed Allocation Fund.....	USAA TARGET RETIREMENT 2030 FUND 9800 FREDERICKSBURG RD SAN ANTONIO, TX 78288-0001	26.07%	Beneficial
Target Managed Allocation Fund.....	USAA TARGET RETIREMENT 2020 FUND 9800 FREDERICKSBURG RD SAN ANTONIO, TX 78288-0001	8.31%	Beneficial
Global Equity Income Fund Institutional Shares	UNITED SERVICES AUTOMOBILE ASSN C/O PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING 9800 FREDERICKSBURG RD SAN ANTONIO, TX 78288-0001	100.00%	Beneficial

¹ “Record” ownership means the shareholder of record, or the exact name of the shareholder on the account, i.e., “ABC Brokerage, Inc.” “Beneficial” ownership refers to the actual pecuniary, or financial, interest in the security, i.e., “Jane Doe Shareholder.”

THE TRUST’S MANAGER

Victory Capital, a New York corporation registered as an investment adviser with the SEC, serves as investment adviser to the Funds effective July 1, 2019. Victory Capital’s principal business address is 4900 Tiedeman Road, 4th Floor, Brooklyn, Ohio 44144. Victory Capital is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Victory Capital Holdings, Inc. (“VCH”) a publicly traded Delaware corporation. As of June 30, 2019, Victory Capital managed assets totaling in excess of \$64.1 billion for numerous clients including large corporate and public retirement plans, Taft-Hartley plans, foundations and endowments, high net worth individuals and mutual funds. Effective July 1, 2019, VCH acquired AMCO from its parent company and Victory Capital became the adviser to the Funds.

Subject to the authority of the Board, the Manager is responsible for the overall management and administration of the Funds’ business affairs. Victory Capital is responsible for selecting each Fund’s investments according to the Fund’s investment objective, policies, and restrictions. Victory Capital is a multi-boutique asset manager comprised of multiple investment teams, referred to as investment franchises, each of which utilizes an independent approach to investing. The Advisory Agreement also authorizes Victory Capital to retain one or more Subadvisers for the management of all or a portion of a Fund’s investment. Under the Advisory Agreement, the Manager is responsible for monitoring the services furnished pursuant to the Subadvisory Agreements and making recommendations to the Board with respect to the retention or replacement of Subadvisers and renewal of Subadvisory Agreements.

Advisory Agreement

Under the Advisory Agreement, the Manager provides an investment program, carries out the investment policy, and manages the portfolio assets for each Fund. The Manager is authorized, subject to the control of the Board of the Trust, to determine the selection, amount, and time to buy or sell securities for the Funds.

For these services under this agreement, the Fund has agreed to pay the Manager a fee computed as described under *Fund Management* in the prospectus. Management fees are computed and accrued daily and are payable monthly. The Manager compensates all personnel, officers, and Trustees of the Trust if such persons are also employees of the Manager or its affiliates.

Except for the services and facilities provided by the Manager, the Funds pay all other expenses incurred in its operations. Expenses for which the Funds are responsible include taxes (if any); brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions (if any); expenses of issuance and redemption of shares; charges of transfer agents, custodians, and dividend disbursing agents; cost of preparing and distributing proxy material and all other expenses incidental to holding meetings of shareholders, including proxy solicitations therefor, unless otherwise required; auditing and legal expenses; certain expenses of registering and qualifying shares for sale; fees of Trustees who are not interested persons (not affiliated) of the Manager; administrator, custodian, pricing and bookkeeping, registrar and transfer agent fees and expenses; fees and expenses related to the registration and qualification of the Funds’ shares for distribution under state and federal securities laws; expenses of typesetting for printing prospectuses and SAIs and supplements thereto expenses of printing and mailing these sent to existing shareholders; (xi) insurance premiums for fidelity bonds and other coverage to the extent approved by the Trust’s Board of Trustees; (xii) association membership dues authorized by the Trust’s Board of Trustees; and (xiii) such non-recurring or extraordinary expenses as may arise, including those relating to actions, suits or proceedings to which the Trust is a

party (or to which the Funds' assets are subject) and any legal obligation for which the Trust may have to provide indemnification to the Trust's Trustees and officers..

The Advisory Agreement provides that the Manager shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Funds in connection with the performance of the services pursuant thereto, except a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the receipt of compensation for services or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard by the Adviser of its duties and obligations thereunder.

The Advisory Agreement will remain in effect until June 30, 2021, for each such Fund and will continue in effect from year to year thereafter for each such Fund as long as it is approved at least annually (i) by a vote of the outstanding voting securities of such Fund (as defined by the 1940 Act) or by the Board (on behalf of such Fund), and (ii) by vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Manager or (otherwise than as Trustees) of the Trust cast in person, at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated at any time, without payment of any penalty, by either the Trust or Victory Capital on 60 days' written notice and will automatically terminate in the event of its assignment (as defined by the 1940 Act).

Before July 1, 2019, AMCO served as the investment adviser to the Funds. For the last three fiscal years ended March 31, the Funds paid AMCO advisory fees as follows:

Fund	2019	2018	2017
Global Equity Income Fund Shares	\$ 405,175	\$ 463,833	\$ 284,309
Global Equity Income Fund Institutional Shares	\$ 26,337	\$ 26,058	\$ 23,476
Target Managed Allocation Fund	\$2,281,724	\$2,421,964	\$2,161,389

The management fees for the *Global Equity Income Fund* are based upon two components: (1) a base investment management fee, which is accrued daily and paid monthly, computed at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of the Fund and (2) a performance adjustment that will add to or subtract from the base investment management fee depending upon the performance of the Fund relative to a relevant Lipper Index. The Fund's performance will be compared to the Lipper Global Equity Income Funds Index. Victory Capital will charge only the base fee (with no performance adjustments) for a period of twelve months following the effectiveness of the Advisory Agreement while Victory Capital develops a performance record for the applicable Funds. With respect to the *Target Managed Allocation Fund*, the management fees consist solely of the base investment management fee.

The *Global Equity Income Fund* offers multiple classes of shares, and the performance adjustment is determined on a class-by-class basis. In some circumstances, the Manager has agreed to waive certain expenses of the Fund, the impact of which may be to increase the performance of the Fund. Any corresponding increase in the performance of the Fund may contribute to a positive performance adjustment.

Computing the Performance Adjustment

For any month, the base investment management fee of *Global Equity Income Fund* will equal the Fund's average daily net assets for that month multiplied by the annual base investment management fee rate for the Fund, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days in the month and the denominator of which is 365 (366 in leap years). The performance adjustment is calculated separately for each share class on a monthly basis and is added to or subtracted from the base investment management fee depending upon the performance over the performance period of the respective share class relative to the performance of the Fund's relevant Lipper Index. The performance period for each Fund consists of the current month plus the previous 35 months.

The annual performance adjustment rate is multiplied by the average daily net assets of the Fund over the performance period, which is then multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days in the month and the denominator of which is 365 (366 in leap years). The resulting amount is then added to (in the case of overperformance) or subtracted from (in the case of underperformance) the base investment management fee as referenced in the chart below:

Over/Under Performance Relative to Index (in basis points) ¹	Annual Adjustment Rate (in basis points as a percentage of a Fund's average daily net assets) ¹
+/- 100 to 400	+/- 4
+/- 401 to 700	+/- 5
+/- 701 and greater	+/- 6

¹ Based on the difference between average annual performance of the relevant share class of the Fund and its relevant Lipper index, rounded to the nearest basis point (.01%). Average daily net assets are calculated over a rolling 36-month period.

For example, assume that an equity fund with average daily net assets of \$300 million has a base investment management fee of 0.75 of 1% (75 basis points) of the fund's average daily net assets. Also assume that the fund had average daily net assets during the performance period of \$250 million. The following examples demonstrate the effect of the performance adjustment during a given 30-day month in various market environments, including situations in which the fund has outperformed, underperformed, and approximately matched its relevant index:

	Examples					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Fund Performance ^(a)	12.80%	15.02%	6.75%	(12.25%)	(10.07%)	(8.17%)
Index Performance ^(a)	8.75%	18.29%	6.28%	(19.87%)	(5.45%)	(7.98%)
Over/Under Performance ^(b)	405	-327	47	762	-462	-19
Annual Adjustment Rate ^(b)	5	-4	0	6	-5	0
Monthly Adjustment Rate ^(c)	0.0041%	(.0033%)	n/a	0.0049%	(0.0041%)	n/a
Base Fee for Month.....	\$187,500	\$187,500	\$187,500	\$187,500	\$187,500	\$187,500
Performance Adjustment.....	10,250	(8,250)	0	12,250	(10,250)	0
Monthly Fee.....	\$197,750	\$221,918	\$187,500	\$256,768	\$180,268	\$187,500

(a) Average annual performance over a 36-month period

(b) In basis points 1/100th of a percent

(c) Annual Adjustment Rate divided by 365, multiplied by 30, and stated as a percentage

Each Fund measures its investment performance by comparing the beginning and ending redeemable value of an investment in the Fund during the measurement period, assuming the reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions during the period. Lipper uses this same methodology when it measures the investment performance of the component mutual funds within the respective Lipper Index. Because the adjustment to the base investment management fee is based upon the Fund's performance compared to the investment record of its Lipper Index, the controlling factor as to whether a performance adjustment will be made is not whether the Fund's performance is up or down *per se*, but whether it is up or down more or less than the record of its respective Lipper Index. Moreover, the comparative investment performance of the Fund is based solely on the relevant performance period without regard to the cumulative performance over a longer or shorter period of time.

From time to time, the Manager may, without prior notice to shareholders, waive all or any portion of fees or agree to reimburse expenses incurred by the Fund. As a result of the Fund's expense limitations previously in effect by AMCO, for the last three fiscal years ended March 31, AMCO reimbursed the Fund as follows:

FUND	2019	2018	2017
Global Equity Income Fund Shares	\$59,718	\$ -	\$39,738
Global Equity Income Fund Institutional Shares	\$13,678	\$10,472	\$22,202

Administration and Servicing Agreement

Under a Fund Administration, Servicing and Accounting Agreement effective July 1, 2019 (Administration Agreement), Victory Capital is obligated on a continuous basis to provide such administrative services as the Board reasonably deems necessary for the proper administration of the Funds. Victory Capital may delegate one or more of its responsibilities to others at its expense. Citi Fund Services of Ohio, Inc. ("Citi") serves as sub-administrator and sub-fund accountant to the Trust pursuant to an agreement with Victory Capital, as disclosed in greater detail under "Sub-Administrator and Sub-Fund Accountant." As administrator, Victory Capital supervises the Trust's operations, including the services that Citi provides to the Funds as sub-administrator, but excluding those that Victory Capital provides as investment adviser, all subject to the supervision of the Board. Prior to July 1, 2019, AMCO served as the Funds' administrator under a separate agreement.

Victory Capital coordinates the preparation, filing, and distribution of amendments to the Trust's registration statement on Form N-1A, supplements to prospectuses and SAIs, and proxy materials in connection with shareholder meetings; drafts shareholder communications, including annual and semiannual reports; administers the Trust's other service provider contracts; monitors compliance with investment restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act, each Fund's investment objective, defined investment policies, and restrictions, tax diversification, and distribution and income requirements; coordinates the Funds' service arrangements with financial institutions that make the Funds' shares available to their customers; assists with regulatory compliance; supplies individuals to serve as Trust officers; prepares Board meeting materials; and annually determines whether the services that it provides (or the services that Citi provides as sub-administrator) are adequate and complete.

Victory Capital also performs fund accounting services for each Fund. The fund accountant calculates each Fund's NAV, the dividend and capital gain distribution, if any, and the yield. The fund accountant also provides a current security position report, a summary report of transactions and pending maturities, a current cash position report, and maintains the general ledger accounting records for the Funds. In addition, the Funds may reimburse Victory Capital for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a result of providing the services under the Administration Agreement.

The Administration Agreement provides that the Manager shall not be liable for any action or inaction, except for any action or inaction constituting willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties hereunder or the reckless disregard of such duties.

For these services under the Administration Agreement, with respect to *Global Equity Income Fund*, the Trust has agreed to pay Victory Capital a fee computed daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate equal to fifteen one-hundredths of one percent (0.15%) of the average daily net assets for the Fund Shares and an annual rate equal to one tenth of one percent (0.10%) of the average daily net assets for the Institutional Shares.

With respect to the *Target Managed Allocation Fund*, the Trust has agreed to pay Victory Capital a fee computed daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate equal to one-twentieth of one percent (0.05%) of the average daily net assets for the Fund.

In addition, the Funds may reimburse Victory Capital for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a result of providing the services under the Administration Agreement.

Prior to July 1, 2019, AMCO served as the Funds' administrator under a separate agreement. For the last three fiscal years ended March 31, the Funds paid administration and servicing fees to AMCO as follows:

Fund	2019	2018	2017
Global Equity Income Fund Shares.....	\$123,593	\$143,792	\$ 88,253
Global Equity Income Fund Institutional Shares.....	\$ 5,368	\$ 5,473	\$ 4,914
Target Managed Allocation Fund.....	\$228,172	\$242,196	\$216,139

In addition to the services provided under the Administration Agreement, AMCO also provided certain tax, compliance, and legal services for the benefit of the Funds. The Board has approved the reimbursement for certain of these expenses incurred by the Manager. For the last three fiscal years ended March 31, the Funds reimbursed AMCO for compliance and legal services as follows:

FUND	2019	2018	2017
Global Equity Income Fund.....	\$ 719	\$1,452	\$1,525
Target Managed Allocation Fund.....	\$2,260	\$4,682	\$8,083

Codes of Ethics

Each of the Trust, the Manager, and the Distributor has adopted a Code of Ethics in accordance with Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The Manager Code of Ethics applies to all Access Personnel (the Manager's directors, officers, and employees with investment advisory duties) and all Supervised Personnel (all of the Manager's directors, officers, and employees). Each Code of Ethics provides that Access Personnel must refrain from certain trading practices. Each Code also requires all Access Personnel (and, in the Manager Code, all Supervised Personnel) to report certain personal investment activities, including, but not limited to, purchases or sales of securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds. Violations of any Code of Ethics can result in penalties, suspension, or termination of employment.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

VICTORY CAPITAL PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board has delegated to the Manager authority to vote on proposals presented to shareholders of portfolio securities held by the USAA Funds. The Manager votes on proposals presented to shareholders of portfolio securities held by those Funds for which the Manager is responsible. For USAA Funds with sub-advisers, the Manager has delegated responsibility for voting to the applicable sub-advisers. To assist the Manager in making proxy-voting decisions, the Manager has adopted a Proxy Voting Policy ("Policy") that establishes voting guidelines (Proxy Voting Guidelines) with respect to certain recurring issues. The Policy is reviewed on an annual basis by the Manager's Proxy Committee (Proxy Committee) and revised when the Proxy Committee determines that a change is appropriate. The Board annually reviews the Trust's Proxy Voting Policy and the Manager's Policy and determines whether amendments are necessary or advisable.

Voting under the Manager's Policy may be executed through administrative screening per established guidelines with oversight by the Proxy Committee or upon vote by a quorum of the Proxy Committee. The Manager delegates to Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS"), an independent service provider, the non-discretionary administration of proxy voting for the Trust, subject to oversight by the Manager's Proxy Committee. In no circumstances shall ISS have the authority to vote proxies except in accordance with standing or specific instructions given to it by the Manager.

The Manager votes proxies in the best interests of the Funds and their shareholders. This entails voting client proxies with the objective of increasing the long-term economic value of Fund assets. The Manager's Proxy Committee determines how to vote proxies by following established guidelines, which are not intended to be rigid rules. The Proxy Committee is directed to apply the guidelines as appropriate. On occasion, however, a contrary vote may be warranted when such action is in the best interests of the Funds or if required by the Board or the Funds' Proxy Voting Policy. In such cases, the Manager may consider, among other things:

- the effect of the proposal on the underlying value of the securities
- the effect on marketability of the securities
- the effect of the proposal on future prospects of the issuer
- the composition and effectiveness of the issuer's board of directors
- the issuer's corporate governance practices
- the quality of communications from the issuer to its shareholders

The Manager may also take into account independent third-party, general industry guidance or other corporate governance review sources when making decisions. It may additionally seek guidance from other senior internal sources with special expertise on a given topic where it is appropriate. The investment team's opinion concerning the management and prospects of the issuer may be taken into account in determining whether a vote for or against a proposal is in a Fund's best interests. Insufficient information, onerous requests or vague, ambiguous wording may indicate that a vote against a proposal is appropriate, even when the general principal appears to be reasonable.

The following examples illustrate the Manager's policy with respect to some common proxy votes. This summary is not an exhaustive list of all the issues that may arise or of all matters addressed in the Guidelines, and whether the Manager supports or opposes a proposal will depend upon the specific facts and circumstances described in the proxy statement and other available information.

Directors

- The Manager generally supports the election of directors in uncontested elections, except when there are issues of accountability, responsiveness, composition, and/or independence.
- The Manager generally supports proposals for an independent chair taking into account factors such as the current board leadership structure, the company's governance practices, and company performance.
- The Manager generally supports proxy access proposals that are in line with the market standards regarding the ownership threshold, ownership duration, aggregation provisions, cap on nominees, and do not contain any other unreasonably restrictive guidelines.
- The Manager reviews contested elections on a case-by-case basis taking into account such factors as the company performance, particularly the long-term performance relative to the industry; the management track record; the nominee qualifications and compensatory arrangements; the strategic plan of the dissident and its critique of the current management; the likelihood that the proposed goals and objectives can be achieved; the ownership stakes of the relevant parties; and any other context that is particular to the company and the nature of the election.

Capitalization & Restructuring

- The Manager generally supports capitalization proposals that facilitate a corporate transaction that is also being supported and for general corporate purposes so long as the increase is not excessive and there are no issues of superior voting rights, company performance, previous abuses of capital, or insufficient justification for the need for additional capital.

Mergers and Acquisitions

The Manager reviews mergers and acquisitions on a case-by-case basis to balance the merits and drawbacks of the transaction and factors such as valuation, strategic rationale, negotiations and process, conflicts of interest, and the governance profile of the company post-transaction.

Compensation

- The Manager reviews all compensation proposals for pay-for-performance alignment, with emphasis on long-term shareholder value; arrangements that risk pay for failure; independence in the setting of compensation; inappropriate pay to non-executive directors, and the quality and rationale of the compensation disclosure.
- The Manager will generally vote FOR advisory votes on executive compensation (“say on pay”) unless there is a pay-for-performance misalignment; problematic pay practice or non-performance-based element; incentive for excessive risk-taking, options backdating; or a lack of compensation committee communication and/or responsiveness to shareholder concerns.
- The Manager will vote case-by-case on equity-based compensation plans taking into account factors such as the plan cost; the plan features; and the grant practices as well as any overriding factors that may have a significant negative impact on shareholder interests.

Social and Environmental Issues

- The Manager will vote case-by-case on topics such as consumer and product safety; environment and energy; labor standards and human rights; workplace and board diversity; and corporate and political issues, taking into account factors such as the implementation of the proposal is likely to enhance or protect shareholder value; whether the company has already responded in an appropriate and sufficient manner to the issue raised; whether the request is unduly burdensome; and whether the issue is more appropriately or effectively handled through legislation or other regulations.

The Manager may also take into account independent third-party, general industry guidance or other corporate governance review sources when making decisions. It may additionally seek guidance from other senior internal sources with special expertise on a given topic where it is appropriate. The investment team’s opinion concerning the management and prospects of the issuer may be taken into account in determining whether a vote for or against a proposal is in a Fund’s best interests. Insufficient information, onerous requests or vague, ambiguous wording may indicate that a vote against a proposal is appropriate, even when the general principal appears to be reasonable.

Occasionally, conflicts of interest arise between the Manager’s interests and those of a Fund or another client. When this occurs, the Proxy Committee must document the nature of the conflict and vote the proxy in accordance with the Proxy Voting Guidelines unless such guidelines are judged by the Proxy Committee to be inapplicable to the proxy matter at issue. In the event that the Proxy Voting Guidelines are inapplicable or do not mitigate the conflict, the Manager will seek the opinion of the Manager’s Chief Compliance Officer or consult with an external independent adviser. In the case of a Proxy Committee member having a personal conflict of interest (e.g. a family member is on the board of the issuer), such member will abstain from voting. Finally, the Manager reports to the Board annually any proxy votes that took place involving a conflict, including the nature of the conflict and the basis or rationale for the voting decision made.

The Manager generally will vote on proposals presented to shareholders of portfolio securities held by the Funds. However, the Manager reserves the right not to vote on such proposals where it determines that the cost of exercising voting rights on behalf of a Fund exceeds the benefit of exercising such voting rights. In addition, the Manager generally will not vote on proposals presented to shareholders with respect to foreign securities that are on loan under the USAA Funds’ securities lending program. In this connection, the Manager has determined that the potential return from lending such securities generally is more advantageous to the USAA Fund than recalling such securities from the borrower to exercise voting rights with respect thereto. In addition, the Manager generally will not vote on proposals presented to shareholders with respect to foreign securities that are subject to share blocking where the foreign company prevents the sale of shares for a certain period of time around the shareholder meeting. For companies in countries with share blocking periods, the disadvantage of being unable to sell the stock regardless of changing conditions typically outweighs the advantages of voting at the shareholder meeting. The Manager has retained Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (ISS) to receive proxy statements, provide voting recommendations, vote shares according to our instructions, and to keep records of our votes on behalf of the USAA Funds. ISS has developed a set of criteria for evaluating and making recommendations on proxy voting issues (for example, elections of boards of directors or mergers and reorganizations). These criteria and general voting recommendations are set forth in the ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines as customized by the Manager with respect to certain matters. The Manager retains the authority to determine the final vote for securities held by the USAA Funds.

To avoid any improper influence on the Manager’s voting decisions, the Manager generally will follow the voting recommendations of ISS, except as briefly described below. Before any voting deadline, ISS will provide the Manager’s Head of Equity Investments (or

his or her delegate) with a summary of the proposal and a recommendation based on the ISS Guidelines. In evaluating ISS's recommendations, the Manager may consider information from many sources, including the USAA Funds' portfolio manager, the Manager's Investment Strategy Committee, the management of a company presenting a proposal, shareholder groups, and other sources. The Manager believes that the recommendation of management should be given weight in determining how to vote on a particular proposal. The Manager's Head of Equity Investments will then review ISS's recommendations, and if he or she determines that it would be in the Funds' best interests to vote the shares contrary to ISS's recommendation, he or she must determine, based on reasonable inquiry, whether any material conflict of interest exists between the Funds, on the one hand, and the Manager, the USAA Funds' principal underwriter, or any person who is an affiliated person of the USAA Funds, the Manager, or the Funds' principal underwriter, on the other. If a material conflict of interest is determined to exist, the Head of Equity Investments may vote contrary to ISS's recommendation only if the proposed voting recommendation of the Head of Equity Investments is reviewed by the Manager's Investment Strategy Committee, which will determine how to vote the particular proxy. With respect to any such proxy votes, the information prepared by the Manager's Investment Strategy Committee regarding any material conflict of interest identified will be summarized and presented to the USAA Funds' Board of Trustees at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Board. The Manager's Investment Strategy Committee also may establish certain proxy voting procedures for votes on certain matters that will override any ISS recommendation.

Copies of the Manager's proxy voting policies and procedures are available without charge (i) by calling (800) 235-8396; (ii) at usaa.com; and (iii) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Information regarding how each Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, is available (i) without charge at usaa.com; and (ii) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

Multiple Class Information

The *Global Equity Income Fund* is comprised of multiple classes of shares. Each class has a common investment objective and investment portfolio. The classes have different fees, expenses and/or minimum investment and eligibility requirements. The difference in the fee structures between the classes is the result of their separate arrangements for shareholder and distribution services and the application of performance fee adjustments. It is not the result of any difference in advisory or custodial fee rate schedules or other expenses related to the management of the Fund's assets, which do not vary by class.

Except as described below, the share classes have identical voting, dividend, liquidation and other rights, preferences, terms and conditions. The primary differences between the classes are (a) each class may be subject to different expenses specific to that class; (b) each class has a different identifying designation or name; (c) each class has exclusive voting rights with respect to matters solely affecting that class; and (d) each class may have different purchase, exchange, and redemption privileges.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

Certain financial intermediaries perform recordkeeping and administrative services for their clients with respect to their investments in the *Global Equity Income Fund* that would otherwise be performed by the Fund's transfer agent. In some circumstances, we will pay such service providers a fee for performing those services. Also, we and the Fund's distributor may make payments to intermediaries for various additional services, other expenses and/or the financial intermediaries' distribution of the Fund. Such payments may be made for one or more of the following: (1) distribution, which may include expenses incurred by financial intermediaries for their sales activities with respect to the Fund, such as preparing, printing, and distributing sales literature and advertising materials and compensating registered representatives or other employees of such financial intermediaries for their sales activities, as well as the opportunity for the Fund to be made available by such financial intermediaries; (2) shareholder services, such as providing individual and custom investment advisory services to clients of the financial intermediaries; and (3) marketing and promotional services, including business planning assistance, educating personnel about the Fund, and sponsorship of sales meetings, which may include covering costs of providing speakers. The distributor may sponsor seminars and conferences designed to educate financial intermediaries about the Fund and may cover the expenses associated with attendance at such meetings, including travel costs. These payments and activities are intended to educate financial intermediaries about the Fund and help defray the costs associated with offering the Fund. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information. The amount of any payments described by this paragraph is determined by us or the distributor, and generally all such amounts are paid out of the available assets of the Manager and distributor.

USAA is a party to agreements with Victory Capital that provide compensation to USAA in connection with making referrals of USAA Members to the USAA Mutual Funds, the VictoryShares USAA ETF Funds, and the USAA 529 College Savings Plan managed by Victory Capital.

PORTFOLIO MANAGER DISCLOSURE

VictoryShares and Solutions

Other Accounts Managed

The following table sets forth other accounts for which the Funds' portfolio managers were primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management as of March 31, 2019.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Other Accounts Managed and Assets by Account Type			Number of Accounts and Assets for Which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based		
	Registered Investment Companies # of Accts Total Assets (millions)	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles # of Accts Total Assets (millions)	Other Accounts # of Accts Total Assets (millions)	Registered Investment Companies # of Accts Total Assets (millions)	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles # of Accts Total Assets (millions)	Other Accounts # of Accts Total Assets (millions)
Global Equity Income Fund						
Mannik Dhillon*	34 / \$32,438	--	--	12 / \$12,585	--	--
Wasif Latif*	34 / \$32,438	--	--	12 / \$12,585	--	--
Target Managed Allocation Fund						
Mannik Dhillon*	34 / \$32,729	--	--	13 / \$13,388	--	--
Lance Humphrey	30 / \$21,448	--	--	12 / \$12,384	--	--
Wasif Latif	34 / \$32,729	--	--	13 / \$13,388	--	--

* These portfolio managers started to co-manage the indicated Fund on July 1, 2019.

Conflicts of Interest: The Manager's portfolio managers are often responsible for managing one or more Funds as well as other accounts, such as separate accounts, and other pooled investment vehicles, such as collective trust funds or unregistered hedge funds. A portfolio manager may manage other accounts which have materially higher fee arrangements than a Fund and may, in the future, manage other accounts which have a performance-based fee. A portfolio manager also may make personal investments in accounts he or she manages or supports. The side-by-side management of the Funds along with other accounts may raise potential conflicts of interest by incenting a portfolio manager to direct a disproportionate amount of: (1) their attention; (2) limited investment opportunities, such as less liquid securities or initial public offering; and/or (3) desirable trade allocations to such other accounts. In addition, certain trading practices, such as cross-trading between Funds or between a Fund and another account, raise conflict of interest issues. The Manager has adopted numerous compliance policies and procedures, including a Code of Ethics, and brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which seek to address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, the Manager has a designated Chief Compliance Officer (selected in accordance with the federal securities laws) and compliance staff whose activities are focused on monitoring the activities of the Manager's investment franchises and employees in order to detect and address potential and actual conflicts of interest. However, there can be no assurance that the Manager's compliance program will achieve its intended result.

Compensation:

Portfolio Manager Compensation for Calendar Year 2019

For the year ending December 31, 2019, the following description will apply to the compensation of the portfolio managers who are part of the USAA Investments investment franchise and Victory Solutions platform who were previously employees of AMCO. Mr. Dhillon, who was not previously employed by AMCO, will be compensated for 2019 as disclosed below under "Portfolio Manager Compensation after Calendar Year 2019."

The compensation structure for portfolio managers includes a base salary, a performance-based bonus, and an annual short-term corporate incentive and long-term incentive compensation. Base salary is determined by the salary range for their official position, which is influenced by market and competitive considerations. The base salary is fixed but can change each year as a result of the portfolio manager's annual evaluation and interim evaluation, or if the portfolio manager is promoted.

Each portfolio manager also is eligible to receive an incentive payment based on the performance of the Funds managed by the portfolio manager relative to predetermined benchmarks over one-, three-, and five-year periods. The benchmarks used include broad-based

market indexes, a composite of broad-based market indexes or applicable Lipper or iMoneyNet, Inc. category. Greater weight generally is placed on the five-year performance of a USAA Fund relative to its benchmark.

The following benchmarks will be used to measure the portfolio managers' performance for the USAA Funds they manage:

Portfolio Managers	Fund	Benchmark(s)
Mannik Dhillon*	Global Equity Income Fund	MSCI World High Dividend Yield Index
Wasif Latif*	Global Equity Income Fund	MSCI World High Dividend Yield Index
Wasif Latif	Target Managed Allocation Fund	None
Lance Humphrey	Target Managed Allocation Fund	None
Mannik Dhillon*	Target Managed Allocation Fund	None

* These portfolio managers began co-managing the indicated Funds on July 1, 2019.

Portfolio Manager Compensation after Calendar Year 2019

The following description will apply to the compensation of the portfolio managers who are part of the USAA Investments franchise and Victory Solutions platform (except Mr. Dhillon) for years beginning January 1, 2020, or later. The following description applies to the compensation of Mr. Dhillon for the years ending December 31, 2019 or later.

The Manager has designed the structure of its portfolio managers' compensation to (1) align portfolio managers' interests with those of the Manager's clients with an emphasis on long-term, risk-adjusted investment performance, (2) help the Manager attract and retain high-quality investment professionals, and (3) contribute to the Manager's overall financial success. Each of the portfolio managers receives a base salary plus an annual incentive bonus for managing a Fund, separate accounts, other investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts (including any accounts for which the Manager receives a performance fee) (together, "Accounts"). A portfolio manager's base salary is dependent on the portfolio manager's level of experience and expertise. The Manager monitors each portfolio manager's base salary relative to salaries paid for similar positions with peer firms by reviewing data provided by various independent, third-party consultants that specialize in competitive salary information. Such data, however, is not considered to be a definitive benchmark.

Members of the Manager's Victory Solutions platform may earn incentive compensation based on the performance of the Victory Solutions platform. Members of the Manager's other investment franchises may earn incentive compensation based on a percentage of the Manager's revenue attributable to fees paid by Accounts managed by that team. The chief investment officer or a senior member of the team, in coordination with the Manager, determines the allocation of the incentive compensation earned by the team among the team's portfolio managers by establishing a "target" incentive for each portfolio manager based on the portfolio manager's level of experience and expertise in the portfolio manager's investment style. Individual performance is based on objectives established annually using performance metrics such as portfolio structure and positioning, research, stock selection, asset growth, client retention, presentation skills, marketing to prospective clients and contribution to the Manager's philosophy and values, such as leadership, risk management and teamwork. The annual incentive bonus also factors in individual investment performance of each portfolio manager's portfolio or Fund relative to a selected peer group(s). The overall performance results for a portfolio manager are based on the composite performance of all Accounts managed by that manager on a combination of one-, three-, and five-year rolling performance periods as compared to the performance information of a peer group of similarly-managed competitors.

The Manager's portfolio managers may participate in the equity ownership plan of the Manager's parent company. There is an ongoing annual equity pool granted to certain employees based on their contribution to the firm. Eligibility for participation in these incentive programs depends on the manager's performance and seniority.

Portfolio Ownership: As of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019, the portfolio managers beneficially owned shares of the Funds they managed as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Fund	Dollar Range
Wasif Latif *	Global Equity Income Fund	None
Mannik Dhillon*	Global Equity Income Fund	None
Wasif Latif	Target Managed Allocation Fund	None
Mannik Dhillon*	Target Managed Allocation Fund	None
Lance Humphrey	Target Managed Allocation Fund	None

* These portfolio managers began co-managing the indicated Funds on July 1, 2019.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

The Trust's Board has adopted a policy on selective disclosure of portfolio holdings. The Trust's policy is to protect the confidentiality of each USAA Fund's portfolio holdings and prevent the selective disclosure of material non-public information about the identity of such holdings. To prevent the selective disclosure of portfolio holdings of the USAA Funds, the general policy of the USAA Funds is not to disclose any portfolio holdings of the USAA Funds, other than the portfolio holdings filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR (*i.e.*, annual and semiannual reports) and Form N-PORT (*i.e.*, fund portfolio holdings reports), and any portfolio holdings made available on **usaa.com**. This general policy shall not apply, however, in the following instances:

- Where the person to whom the disclosure is made owes a fiduciary or other duty of trust or confidence to the USAA Fund (*e.g.*, auditors, attorneys, and Access Persons under the Victory Capital Code of Ethics);
- Where the person has a valid reason to have access to the portfolio holdings information and has agreed not to disclose or misuse the information (*e.g.*, custodians, accounting agents, securities lending agents, subadvisers, rating agencies, mutual fund evaluation services, such as Lipper, Inc. and proxy voting agents);
- As disclosed in this SAI; and
- As required by law or a regulatory body.

If portfolio holdings are released pursuant to an ongoing arrangement with any party that owes a fiduciary or other duty of trust or confidence to the USAA Fund or has a valid reason to have access to the portfolio holdings information and has agreed not to disclose or misuse the information, the USAA Fund must have a legitimate business purpose for doing so, and neither the USAA Fund, nor the Manager or its affiliates, may receive any compensation in connection with an arrangement to make available information about the USAA Fund's portfolio holdings. If the applicable conditions set forth above are satisfied, a USAA Fund may distribute portfolio holdings to mutual fund evaluation services such as Lipper and broker-dealers that may be used by the USAA Fund, for the purpose of efficient trading and receipt of relevant research. In providing this information to broker-dealers, reasonable precautions are taken to avoid any potential misuse of the disclosed information.

Each USAA Fund also may disclose any and all portfolio information to its service providers and others who generally need access to such information in the performance of their contractual duties and responsibilities and are subject to duties of confidentiality, including a duty not to trade on non-public information, imposed by law and/or agreement. Each USAA Fund may provide portfolio holdings information to the following affiliates, subadvisers, vendors, broker-dealers and service providers: (1) certain affiliated entities with common systems access; (2) subadvisers to series of the Trust; (3) custodians and tax service providers (*e.g.*, Citibank, N.A.); (4) securities lending agents (*e.g.*, Citibank); (5) proxy voting and class action filing agents (ISS); (6) trade analytic consultants (*e.g.*, Elkins McSherry LLC); (7) financial statement service providers (*e.g.*, V.G. Reed & Sons, Inc. and RR Donnelley); (8) certain mutual fund evaluation service providers (*e.g.*, Lipper, Inc., Morningstar, Inc., Factset, Bloomberg Finance LP); (9) pricing vendors (*e.g.*, S&P, J.J. Kenney & Co., Thompson Financial/Reuters, ValueLine, Yield Book and IDC) and (10) platform vendors, (*e.g.*, Charles River and Sungard (Dataware Solutions)) as well as certain other individuals that owe the Trust a duty of trust and confidence including fund counsel, internal audit, independent auditors, identified nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and executing broker dealers.

Any person or entity that does not have a previously approved ongoing arrangement to receive non-public portfolio holdings information and seeks a USAA Fund's portfolio holdings information that (i) has not been filed with the SEC, or (ii) is not available on **usaa.com**, must submit its request in writing to the USAA Funds' Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), or USAA Funds Legal Counsel, or their designee(s), who will make a determination whether disclosure of such portfolio holdings may be made and whether the relevant Fund needs to make any related disclosure in its SAI. A report will be made to the Board at each quarterly meeting about (i) any determinations made by the CCO or USAA Funds Legal Counsel, pursuant to the procedures set forth in this paragraph, and (ii) any violations of the portfolio holdings policy.

Each Fund intends to post its annual and semiannual reports, and quarterly schedules of portfolio holdings on **usaa.com** (which typically occurs approximately 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter). Each Fund intends to post its monthly portfolio holdings on **usaa.com** (which typically occurs approximately 31 days after each month). In addition, each Fund intends to post its top 10 holdings on **usaa.com** 15 days following the end of each month. Effective April 30, 2019, the Funds ceased disclosing their holdings on Form N-Q. Monthly portfolio disclosures are now filed with the SEC on Form N-PORT. Information reported on Form N-PORT for the third month of each Fund's fiscal quarter will be made publicly available 60 days after the end of the Fund's fiscal quarter.

Approximately 31 days after the end of each month, each Fund's portfolio holdings will be delivered to certain independent evaluation and reporting services such as Bloomberg, S&P, and Morningstar.

For the last month of each quarter, after each Fund's top holdings are made available on **usaa.com**, this information will be delivered to certain independent evaluation and reporting services such as Lipper, S&P, Thomson Financial, and Value Line.

In order to address potential conflicts of interest between the interests of each USAA Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and the interests of the USAA Fund's Manager, principal underwriter, or certain affiliated persons, on the other, the USAA Funds have adopted the policies described above (i) prohibiting the receipt of compensation in connection with an arrangement to make available information about each USAA Fund's portfolio holdings and (ii) requiring certain requests for non-public portfolio holdings information to be approved by the CCO or USAA Funds Legal Counsel, and then reported to the Board, including the Independent Trustees.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Custodian

Effective August 5, 2019, Citibank, N.A., 388 Greenwich St., New York, New York 10013, will be the custodian for the Funds. The custodian is responsible for, among other things, safeguarding and controlling each Fund's cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities, processing the pricing of each Fund's securities, and collecting interest on the Funds' investments. In addition, assets of the Funds may be held by certain foreign subcustodians and foreign securities depositories as agents of the custodian in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the SEC.

Sub-Administrator and Sub-Fund Accountant

Effective August 5, 2019, Citi Fund Services Ohio, Inc. (Citi) will serve as sub-administrator and sub-fund accountant to the Funds pursuant to a Sub-Administration and Sub-Fund Accounting Agreement dated October 1, 2015, as amended, by and between Victory Capital and Citi. Citi assists in supervising all operations of the Funds (other than those performed by Victory Capital either as investment adviser or administrator), subject to the supervision of the Board.

Under the Sub-Administration and Sub-Fund Accounting Agreement, for the sub-administration services that Citi renders to the Funds, other series of the Trust, and the series of Victory Portfolios ("VP"), Victory Portfolios II ("VP II"), and Victory Variable Insurance Funds ("VVIF"), Victory Capital pays Citi a fee, computed daily and paid monthly, at the following annual rates: 0.011% of the first \$50 billion of aggregate net assets of the Trust, VP, VP II, and VVIF net assets; plus 0.01% of aggregate net assets of Trust, VP, VP II, and VVIF net assets from \$50 billion to \$100 billion; plus 0.0085% of aggregate net assets of the Trust, VP, VP II, and VVIF net assets from \$100 billion to \$125 billion; plus 0.0065% of aggregate Trust, VP, VP II, and VVIF net assets in excess of \$125 billion. Citi may periodically waive all or a portion of the amount of its fee that is allocated to any Fund in order to increase the net income of the Funds available for distribution to shareholders. Additional fees apply for providing certain services relating to implementing the new reports required by the new RIC Modernization rules adopted by the SEC under the 1940 Act. In addition, the Trust, VP, VP II, and VVIF reimburse Citi for all of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a result of providing the services under the Sub-Administration and Sub-Fund Accounting Agreement.

The Sub-Administration and Sub-Fund Accounting Agreement provides that Citi shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Agreement relates, except a loss resulting from bad faith, willful misfeasance, negligence, or reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Agreement.

Under the Sub-Administration and Sub-Fund Accounting Agreement, Citi calculates Trust expenses and make disbursements; calculates capital gain and distribution information; registers the Funds' shares with the states; prepares shareholder reports and reports to the SEC on Forms N-CEN, N-PORT, and N-CSR; coordinates dividend payments; calculates the Funds' performance information; files the Trust's tax returns; supplies individuals to serve as Trust officers; monitors the Funds' status as regulated investment companies under the Code; assists in developing portfolio compliance procedures; reports to the Board amounts paid under shareholder service agreements; assists with regulatory compliance; obtains, maintains and files fidelity bonds and Trustees' and officers'/errors and omissions insurance policies for the Trust; and assists in the annual audit of the Funds.

Counsel

K&L Gates LLP, 1601 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006, reviews certain legal matters for the Trust in connection with the shares offered by the prospectuses.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ernst & Young LLP, 1700 Frost Bank Tower, 100 West Houston Street, San Antonio, Texas 78205, is the independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds. In this capacity, the firm is responsible for the audits of the annual financial statements of each Fund and reporting thereon.

Underwriter and Distributor

The Trust has an agreement with Victory Capital Advisers, Inc. (“VCA”), 4900 Tiedeman Road, Brooklyn, Ohio 44144, an affiliate of the Manager, for exclusive underwriting and distribution of the Funds’ shares on a continuing best efforts basis. This agreement provides that VCA will receive no fee or other compensation for such distribution services.

Transfer Agent

Victory Capital Transfer Agency, Inc. (the Transfer Agent), 9800 Fredericksburg Road, San Antonio, Texas 78288, an affiliate of the Manager, performs transfer agent services for the Trust under a Transfer Agency Agreement. Services include maintenance of shareholder account records, handling of communications with shareholders, distribution of Fund dividends, and production of reports with respect to account activity for shareholders and the Trust. For its services under the Transfer Agency Agreement, the Transfer Agent receives an annual fee of \$23 per shareholder account from the *Global Equity Income Fund Shares*. For its services under the Transfer Agency Agreement, the *Global Equity Income Fund Institutional Shares* pays the Transfer Agent a fee computed daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate equal to one-tenth of one percent (0.10%) of the average net assets. The *Target Managed Allocation Fund* pays the Transfer Agent a fee computed daily and paid monthly at an annual rate equal to five one-hundredths of one percent (0.05%) of the average daily net assets per account.

In addition to these fees, the Transfer Agent also is entitled to reimbursement from the Trust for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, charges and other disbursements incurred by it in connection with the performance of services under the Transfer Agency Agreement, including but not limited to: (1) the cost of any and all forms, statements, labels, envelopes, checks, tax forms, and other printed materials which is required by the Transfer Agent to perform its duties; (2) delivery charges, including postage incurred in delivering materials to, and receiving them from, the Trust and shareholders; (3) communication charges; (4) maintenance of shareholder records (including charges for retention and imaging); (5) tax reporting systems; (6) counsel fees; and (7) cash and asset management services. The fee paid to the Transfer Agent includes processing of all transactions and correspondence. Fees are billed on a monthly basis at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual fee. Each Fund pays all out-of-pocket expenses of the Transfer Agent and other expenses which are incurred at the specific direction of the Trust. Fees paid under the Transfer Agency Agreement are subject to change at any time.

The Transfer Agent is authorized to enter into arrangements with third party service providers to provide a portion or all of the functions under the Transfer Agency Agreement. For accounts held with third party intermediaries, the Trust pays the Transfer Agent the same fees that would have been paid to the Transfer Agent if all the accounts had been maintained by the Transfer Agent. The intermediaries may receive payments directly or indirectly from the Transfer Agent, the Manager, or their affiliates for providing services to their clients who hold Fund shares.

Sub-Transfer Agent

Under its agreement with the Trust, the Transfer Agent may delegate one or more of its responsibilities to others at its expense. Effective July 1, 2019, the Transfer Agent has engaged FIS Investor Services LLC (“FIS”), 4249 Easton Way, Suite 400, Columbus, Ohio 43219, to serve as sub-transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent for the Funds. Under its agreement with the Transfer Agent, FIS has agreed to (1) issue and redeem shares of the Funds; (2) address and mail all communications by the Funds to their shareholders, including reports to shareholders, dividend and distribution notices and proxy material for its meetings of shareholders; (3) respond to correspondence or inquiries by shareholders and others relating to its duties; (4) maintain shareholder accounts and certain sub-accounts; and (5) make periodic reports to the Board concerning the Funds’ operations.

APPENDIX A – LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM DEBT RATINGS

1. Long-Term Debt Ratings:

Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (Moody’s)

- | | |
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| 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 considered upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk. |
| Baa | Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium-grade and as such may possess speculative characteristics. |
| Ba | Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements 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 class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal and interest.

Note: Moody's applies numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 in each generic rating classification. 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.

S&P Global Ratings (S&P)

- 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 obligation only in 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 to pay interest and repay principal. 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. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S&P expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
- 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.

2. Short-Term Debt Ratings:

Moody’s Municipal Obligations

- MIG 1 This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, high 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.

Moody’s Demand Obligations

- 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.

Moody’s Corporate and Government

- Prime-1 Issuers rated Prime-1 (or supporting institutions) have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- Prime-2 Issuers rated Prime-2 (or supporting institutions) have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- Prime-3 Issuers rated Prime-3 (or supporting institutions) have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.
- NP Not Prime. Issues do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

S&P Municipal

- 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.

S&P Corporate and Government

- A-1 A short-term obligation rated ‘A-1’ is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

- A-2 A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.
- A-3 A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' 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.
- B A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- C A short-term obligation rated 'C' 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.
- D A short-term 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 any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a 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.

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