BBH Income Fund

Quarterly Fund Update / 2Q 2022

Financial markets in the second quarter continued to grapple with intertwined macroeconomic questions: Will inflation recede, and if so, how fast? Are we headed into a recession, or has the rapid tightening by the Federal Reserve (the Fed) already helped drive us into a recession? How will continued reductions in the Fed balance sheet ultimately affect fixed income markets?

There is little consensus on these questions, and we are not likely to settle them in this commentary. Macroeconomic models have limited predictive value and are distorted further by investor hopes and expectations. As fundamentally driven, bottom-up investors, our active management philosophy does not rely on macro forecasts. We focus instead on whether valuation levels are attractive or unattractive in an extended historical context. The two "predictions" we make regularly are:

1. Do **valuations** suggest that, by owning a particular debt security, we are more likely than not to outperform risk-free securities by an appropriate margin of safety[1], over the next year?
2. Is this debt instrument **durable** enough to repay us even in the most challenging economic circumstances?

Focusing on these objectives both drives long-term outperformance and helps us manage through economic cycles. For instance, if the economy heads into a recession, the credits we purchase must provide compensation over a safety margin that already takes into consideration elevated volatility. Focusing on bond-level valuation and credit strength is within our control and more dependable to follow, as well as more relevant to returns in our portfolios.

Performance
As of June 30, 2022

	Total Returns		Average Annual Total Returns				
	3 Mo.*	YTD*	1 Yr.	3 Yr.	5 Yr.	10 Yr.	Since Inception
Class I	-6.26%	-11.36%	-10.52%	0.92%	N/A	N/A	2.69%
Benchmark	-4.69%	-10.35%	-10.29%	-0.93%	N/A	N/A	1.18%

Class I: Net/Gross Expense Ratio (%) 0.47 / 0.47

* Returns are not annualized.

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results and current performance may be lower or higher than the past performance data quoted. The investment return and principal value will fluctuate, and shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. For performance current to the most recent month-end please call 1-800-625-5759.

The investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for Class I Shares to 0.50%, through March 1, 2023. The Expense Limitation Agreement may only be terminated during its term with approval of the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board").

The Benchmark is the Bloomberg US Aggregate Index.

Sources: BBH & Co. and Bloomberg

For the first time in recent quarters, the Fund underperformed duration-matched benchmarks as dramatically improved valuations led us to increase the weights to corporate and structured credit in the first half. This contrasts with the outperformance attained during the first quarter, when we observed that valuations moved from "broadly unappealing" to "improving." New purchases emerged through our thorough, bond-by-bond analysis with respect to both valuation and durability – not by top-down thinking of "we want to add risk to capitalize on rising spreads" or "spreads may widen more, let's wait to add credit exposure."

Year-to-date, the Fund is generally performing in line with its benchmarks. We are encouraged that the quarters following a substantial rise in credit spreads are the ones that tend to generate the strongest outperformance. This happens as we add credit exposures during the periods when credit spreads – and often valuations – become more attractive.

Higher absolute interest rate levels and higher credit spreads are setting up for attractive return prospects from credit-oriented fixed income, although no one can predict when interest rates will peak (and bond returns bottom). In the short term, credit returns may continue to struggle, but credit risk spreads are already at the top quartile of their historic range and will increasingly provide some insulation from further spread widening. The credits we own are demonstrating their durability in several ways: upgrades are outpacing downgrades in investment-grade (IG) corporate bonds, default rates for high yield (HY) bonds and loans remain low (with none in the Fund), credit enhancements for structured credits remain robust, and delinquency rates for consumer- and commercial mortgage-related loans remain at low levels.

Ahead are a series of topics we explore most relevant to our investment process and the Fund.

[1] With respect to fixed income investments, a margin of safety exists when the additional yield offers, in BBH's view, compensation for the potential credit, liquidity and inherent price volatility of that type of security and it is therefore more likely to outperform an equivalent maturity credit risk-free instrument over a 3-5 year horizon.

The Transition from Inflation Fears to Recession Fears

All investors know that it is impossible to *consistently* predict the *timing* and *magnitude* of market reactions to macroeconomic developments. A classic joke that illustrates this is that an inverted yield curve predicted 12 of the last 7 recessions. Investors often anticipate a recovery before a recession is officially recognized.

There are several market-based indicators that suggest investors are more focused on a potential recession than persistently high inflation. Exhibit I shows the year-to-date trajectories of various longer-term breakeven inflation rates implied by the U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) market. Expectations for future inflation remained very optimistic in the face of historically high current prints, even ending the quarter on a downward path and at levels below where they were at the start of the year.

Consistent with projecting lower inflation, the forward rate market suggests investors believe the Fed is already approaching the highest level of rates in this cycle. This can be seen in Exhibit II, where the difference between the actual and forward rate narrowed substantially.

In fact, there is evidence of weakening economic activity in the near-term. Commodity prices have been falling and manufacturing activity has slowed. However, employment and services activity remain strong. Whether an investor is bullish or bearish, there is a data point to support both points of view.

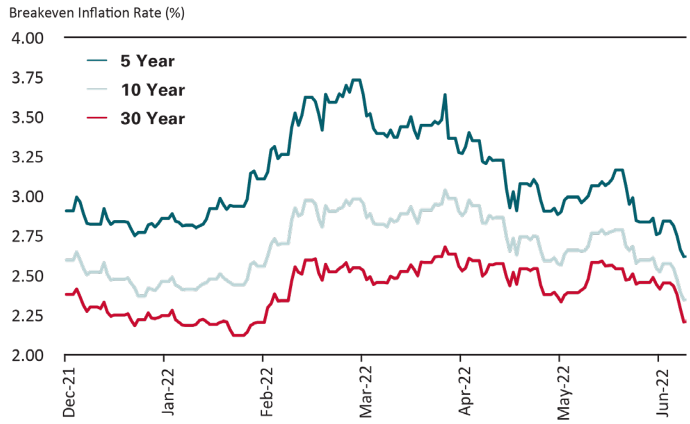
The Compounding Impact of Quantitative Tightening on Top of Fed Rate Hikes

The Fed's quick pivot to a tighter monetary policy regime has produced the most negative impact on financial markets since 1980. In the face of persistently higher-than-forecasted inflation, the Fed's hopes for a gradual tightening of monetary policy gave way to more aggressive action. Treasury rates rose rapidly year-to-date as investors priced in (at the peak) nearly a 3% upward shift in the Fed funds rate.

Meanwhile, the Fed has begun shrinking its balance sheet holdings of Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) – up to $48 billion in monthly bond run-offs that would not be reinvested, starting in June. The monthly run off grows to $90 billion per month by September.

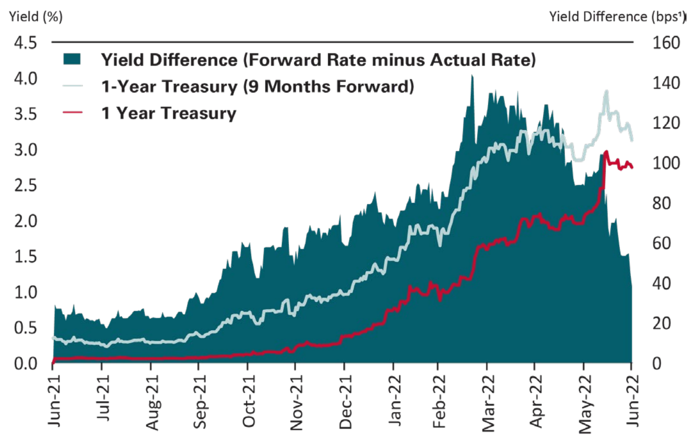
To give a sense of potential impact, Exhibit III shows how the Fed's purchases of agency MBS impacted risk spreads. Not surprisingly, the Fed's plans to purchase agency MBS without regards to compensation drove rates and spread (and by extension, mortgage rates) lower. As the Fed recedes from being a constant and dominant purchaser of agency MBS, risk spreads widen as valuation-sensitive buyers now must absorb the larger volume of available supply. We have specifically avoided exposures of agency MBS in client portfolios for years due to wholly unappealing valuations. This has been a silver lining to client portfolios for two reasons: we invested in opportunities with more appealing valuations and spreads while agency MBS underperformed Treasuries in six out of the last seven years, and we avoided episodes of higher volatility driven by repricing of prepayment and extension risks. The Fed's balance sheet reduction over the next few years will likely put additional pressure on interest rates and spreads, producing more attractive valuations than perhaps any period since 2009 (when the Fed's Quantitative Easing began).

Exhibit I: U.S. TIPS Breakeven Inflation Rates



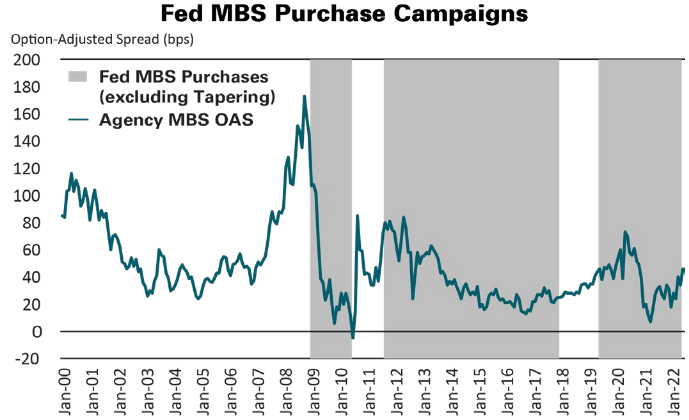
Data reported daily from December 31, 2021 to June 30, 2022
Sources: Bloomberg and BBH Analysis

Exhibit II: 1-Year Treasury Rates – Forward vs. Actual



Data reported daily from June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2022
Sources: Bloomberg and BBH Analysis

Exhibit III: Bloomberg MBS Index OAS vs. Fed MBS Purchase Campaigns



Data reported monthly from January 31, 2000 to June 30, 2022
MBS = Mortgage-Backed Securities
Sources: Bloomberg and BBH Analysis

[2] A unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1% and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument.

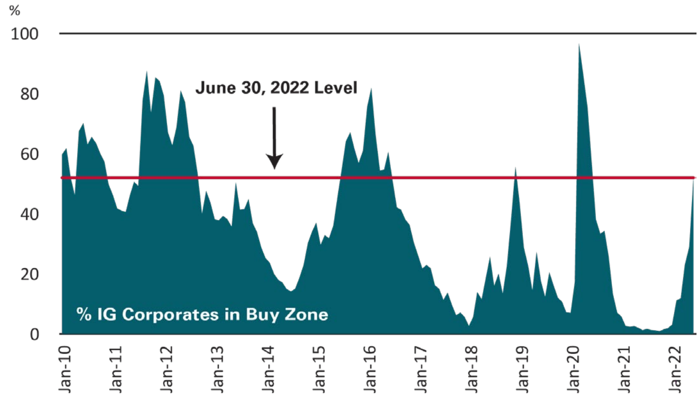
The Arrival of Compelling Corporate and Structured Credit Valuations

Credit spreads reached compelling levels during the quarter – a rapid reversal from the sparse valuation opportunities at the start of the year. According to BBH's proprietary valuation framework[3], over 50% of the IG corporate bond universe screens as a "buy" on June 30th – meaning credit spreads are at levels that compensate against potential credit losses plus an adequate margin of safety. In other credit segments, including loans, HY corporate bonds, nontraditional asset-backed securities (ABS), and nontraditional commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), we observe attractive valuations that are even more abundant.

The current level of IG corporate spreads has not yet reached the peaks we observed in past credit cycles, but we caution against assuming spreads will continue to rise. In the recent past, spreads have been meaningfully higher only during short-lived periods marked by significant and widespread credit concerns. As Exhibit IV shows, valuations within the IG corporate index have been more compelling than its current level only 27% of the time since January 2010.

As credit spreads revalued during the interest rate rise in the first half of the year, investors experienced painful, double-barreled price declines. The silver lining is that the credit markets today offer an abundance of opportunities with strong return potential due to the combination of compelling spreads and increasingly attractive yields. In an environment like this, our process leads us to lean into credit, while making sure our in-depth analysis incorporates a full and reasonable range of economic outcomes for each issue we examine. There may be more pain in this cycle, but we believe it makes more sense to earn these spreads than to try to time and "top tick" any higher spreads that may be on the horizon.

Exhibit IV: Percentage of IG Corps in BBH's "Buy Zone"



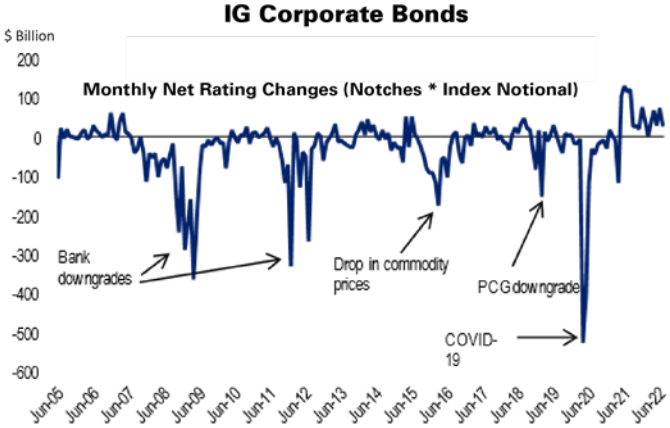
Data reported monthly from January 31, 2010 to June 30, 2022
As represented by the BofA Merrill Lynch US Corporate Index
IG = Investment Grade
Source: BBH Analysis

Evidence of Credit Durability Abound

We have established that credit markets offer attractive value. The next step in our process involves a careful assessment of each bond's durability characteristics. In reviewing credit positions in client portfolios, we see no degradation of durability or credit concerns so far.

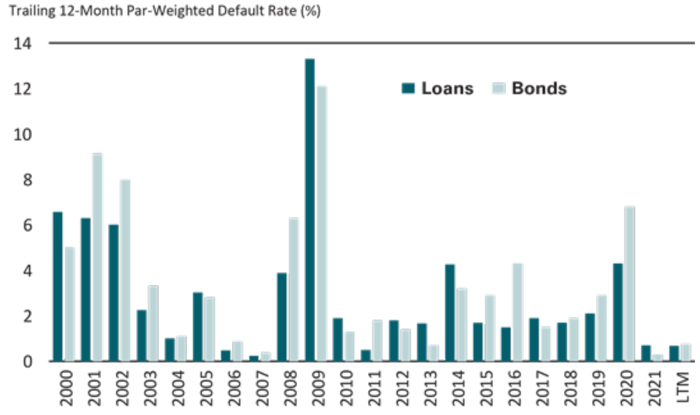
Within the corporate credit markets, we observe upgrades outpacing downgrades in IG corporates, while default rates for senior bank loans and HY bonds remain low. Exhibits V and VI show these respective trends.

Exhibit V: Upgrade-to-Downgrade Ratio – IG Corporate Bonds



Data reported yearly from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2021 and quarterly through June 30, 2022
IG = Investment Grade
Sources: Bank of America, Moody's Investors Services, S&P, and BBH Analysis

Exhibit VI: Default Rates of Senior Bank Loans and High Yield Bonds

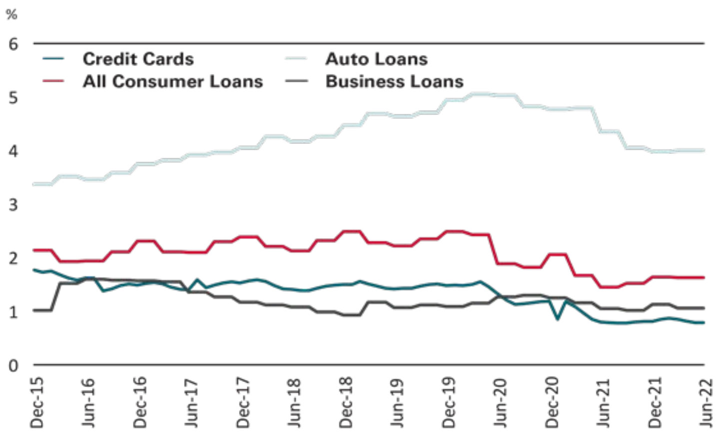


Data reported yearly from December 31, 2000 to December 31, 2021 and year-to-date through June 30, 2022
Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of NY, Bloomberg, and BBH Analysis

[3] Our valuation framework is a purely quantitative screen for bonds that may offer excess return potential, primarily from mean-reversion in spreads. When the potential excess return is above a specific hurdle rate, we label them "Buys" (others are "Holds" or "Sells"). These ratings are category names, not recommendations, as the valuation framework includes no credit research, a vital second step.

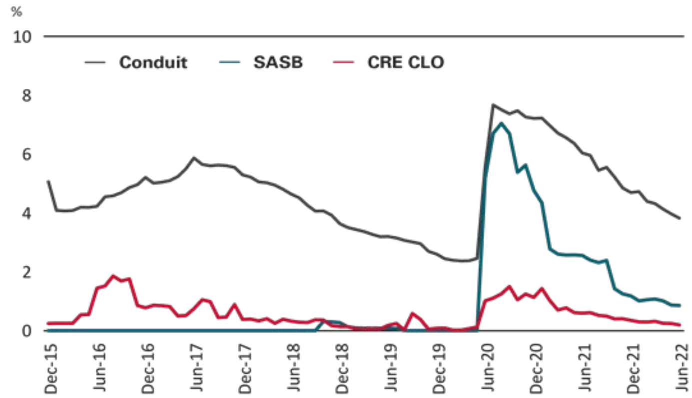
Structured credit durability arises from substantial credit enhancements that allow the securities to perform well even through particularly difficult environments. These enhancements remain healthy and are nowhere close to being tapped. If we look at where the earliest signs of where cracks may appear – in delinquency rates of loans that comprise some structured credit securities - we find healthy conditions. As Exhibits VII and VIII show, delinquency rates for a variety of ABS and CMBS collateral remain subdued.

Exhibit VII: Delinquency Rates of Various Loans



Data reported monthly from December 31, 2015 to June 30, 2022
Sources: Bloomberg and BBH Analysis

Exhibit VIII: 60+ Day Delinquency Rates of CMBS Structures



Data reported monthly from December 31, 2015 to June 1, 2022
SASB = Single Asset-Single Borrower, CRE CLO = Commercial Real Estate Collateralized Loan Obligation
Sources: Intex and BBH Analysis

The state of credit fundamentals offers a silver lining to a seemingly gloomy market outlook: the environment appears ripe for identifying durable credits[4] at attractive values. If the fundamentals remain solid, this raises the question of what else has caused valuations to become attractive? To address this question, we turn to our final topic.

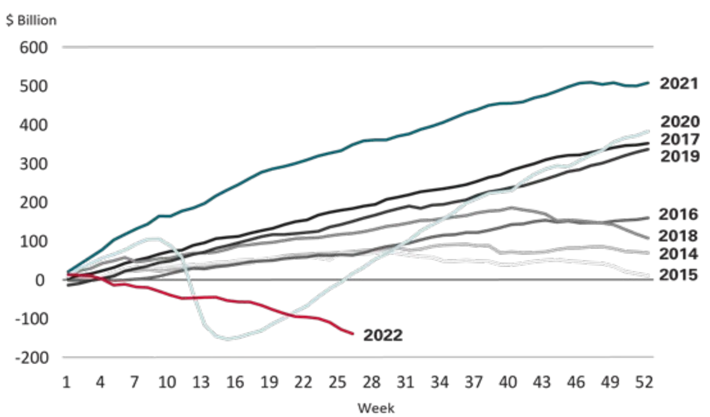
Liquidity, Issuance, and Fund Flows

When discussing how the Fed's quantitative tightening plans may impact the agency MBS market, we observed that supply/demand dynamics will change in a way that should widen spreads significantly – a major source of demand for MBS leaving the market should have that result.

Credit spreads react to shifting supply/demand imbalances as well, and we observed some of these shifts occurring year-to-date. Fixed income fund flows can impact some of these dynamics; during periods of heavy redemption activity, there are more bonds available to be purchased (supply increases). As Exhibit IX shows, the pace of fund outflows in 2022 has been remarkable in both scale and consistency.

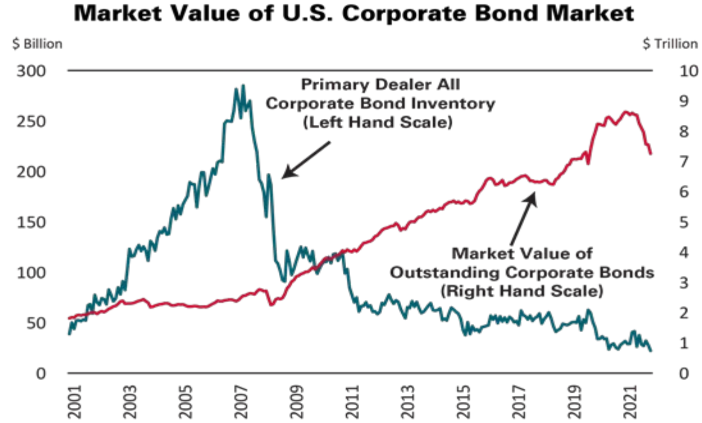
We observe several areas where demand is weakening at the same time. Besides the Fed's waning participation in the market, insurance companies have indicated that higher claims costs impede their ability to invest in the market while bank demand for credit has decreased due to a renewed focus on liquidity and capital needs. Exhibit X demonstrates the weakening appetite for credit among banks, as dealer inventories declined substantially since the Global Financial Crisis while the value of corporate bonds outstanding more than tripled.

Exhibit IX: Cumulative Taxable Bond Fund Flows



Data reported yearly from December 31, 2014 to December 31, 2021 and weekly from January 8 to July 2, 2022
Sources: ICI and BBH Analysis

Exhibit X: U.S. Primary Dealer Inventories vs. Market Value of U.S. Corporate Bond Market

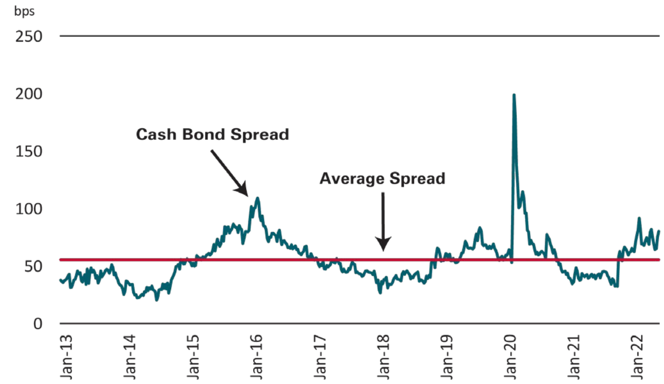


Data reported monthly from July 31, 2001 to June 30, 2022
Sources: Deutsche Bank, Federal Reserve Bank of NY, Bloomberg, and BBH Analysis

[4] Obligations such as bonds, notes, loans, leases, and other forms of indebtedness, except for cash and cash equivalents, issued by obligors other than the U.S. Government and its agencies, totaled at the level of the ultimate obligor or guarantor of the Obligation. Durable means the ability to withstand a wide variety of economic conditions.

The combination of these forces creates widening risk spreads due to a mismatch between sellers and buyers. Exhibit XI illustrates one way to observe the changes in these spreads between a wide variety of cash bonds and the cost to insure 125 of the most liquid names in the IG indexes. The difference, or liquidity premium, between these two measures stands at levels seen recently only in the March 2020 and 2015-2016 credit cycles. When reviewing our credit positions, the yield advantages are quite compelling, often reaching one or two additional percentage points yield for similar levels of credit risk. As time goes by, investors stand to benefit from that additional yield.

Exhibit XI: IG Cash Bond Spreads over CDX



Data reported weekly from January 23, 2013 to June 29, 2022
IG = Investment Grade, CDX = Credit Default Swap Index, which is a benchmark index that tracks a basket of U.S. and emerging market single-issuer credit default swaps
Sources: Bloomberg and BBH Analysis

One may wonder how these liquidity dynamics impact credits seeking to refinance their debt obligations. We draw a distinction between the liquidity dynamics discussed above and new issuance supply. Issuance in some market segments, such as HY corporate bonds, have been challenged and significantly lower. Structured credit issuance remains strong, and high-grade corporate issuance has been lower than during previous years, but not at worrisome levels.

Our Activity Last Quarter

As valuations improved throughout the quarter, we added credit risk exposure in a diversified manner across corporate and structured credit. We found several attractive on-the-run and niche IG corporate bonds (defined as corporate bonds represented in market indexes) issued by companies in the automotive, banking, electric utility, food and beverage, life insurance, real estate investment trusts (REITs), and property and casualty insurance industries. We added to loan participations in the technology sector and to an asset manager at spreads of +470 to +500 basis points over the 1-Month Term SOFR[5]. We participated actively in high-quality single borrower floating rate CMBS deals at spreads of +200-400 basis points over SOFR. In segments of the non-traditional ABS market, we were active in seven different subsectors, including aircraft equipment, collateralized loan obligations, auto fleet leases, large ticket equipment, personal consumer loans, small ticket equipment, and subprime auto loans, where we found opportunities with spreads ranging from +150-350 basis points over Treasuries for IG securities with strong credit enhancement.

Concluding Thoughts

The debate over the state of the economy will not be resolved until we are well past the peak in vulnerability from higher inflation and tighter monetary policy. However, credit markets at present offer higher yields and attractive compensation against actual credit and liquidity risk. We believe that these assets may outperform as greater certainty about the economy unfolds. It may take a bit longer if we tip into a recession, but, for durable credits, the outcome is the same. While we always move incrementally, valuations suggest that selectively adding credit exposure today may be the appropriate course of action.

Portfolio changes over the last 15 months

The Income Fund ("the Fund") returned -6.26% during the second quarter, underperforming the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index's return of -4.69%. For the periods ending 6/30/2022, the Fund was ranked in the 32nd percentiles of 607 funds for the one-year period and 6th percentiles of 566 funds for the three-year period. The Fund was ranked in Morningstar's Intermediate Core-Plus Bond category.[6]

The Fund's relative performance during the quarter was driven primarily by credit positioning. The biggest detractor to relative results was the Fund's sector positioning. Entering the year, the Fund was positioned conservatively due to unappealing credit valuations. As spreads widened during the first quarter, we began to add credit exposures and the Fund was overweight to credit. Spreads widened more drastically during the second quarter, and we actively increased the Fund's credit weighting to capitalize on increasingly attractive opportunities.

Apart from the Fund's sector positioning, selection results were mixed. Positions in debt issued by business development companies (BDCs), property and casualty insurance companies (P&C), and banks detracted during the quarter. The avoidance of agency MBS contributed positively to results. Active interest rate mismatches had a negligible impact on performance, as we aligned the Fund's duration and yield curve exposures to approximate those of its benchmark.

As we look ahead, the higher absolute interest rate levels and higher credit spreads that hurt year-to-date performance are setting up for attractive return potential from credit-oriented fixed income. In the short term, credit returns may continue to struggle, but credit risk spreads are already at the top quartile of their historic range and may limit the risk of further spread widening.

[5] SOFR = Secured Overnight Financing Rate, which is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by Treasury securities.
[6] Morningstar rankings are based on risk-adjusted return. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

We identified several durable credits offered at attractive yields during the quarter. Purchases during the quarter included corporate bonds issued by banks and P&C insurers. During the quarter, we also initiated positions in senior loans to technology companies and a financial asset manager. Within structured credit, we continued to emphasize credits secured by less-traditional collateral or deal structures. We initiated a position in a personal consumer loan asset-backed security (ABS). We also purchased single borrower floating-rate commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) deals.

As a result of this investment activity, the Fund's weights to corporate bonds, ABS, CMBS, and loans each increased 1% while the Fund's weight to U.S. Treasuries and Reserves declined by 4% to fund the purchases. Corporate debt instruments comprised 67% of the Fund at quarter-end, while ABS comprised 21%, CMBS comprised 7%, and Treasuries and reserves represented 4%. The Fund continues to refrain from holding emerging markets debt (EMD). The weight to high yield instruments increased slightly to 24%, consists of a combination of loans and bonds, and is primarily invested in credits in the BB ratings category. Spread duration, a measure of price sensitivity to changes in credit spreads, increased by 0.1 year to 4.0 years. Duration was 6.4 years and approximated its benchmark's duration at quarter-end. The portfolio is structured to earn a significant yield advantage relative to Index alternatives. The Fund's average risk spread is +331 basis points, while the longer-duration IG corporate index offered +155 basis points and the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index's spread was +55 basis points.

We believe the current environment creates compelling opportunities for fixed income investors yet commands an active approach with careful research and due diligence. Valuations have improved, and while credit fundamentals appear healthy, macroeconomic uncertainties could test the durability of credits. We hope this look at the changing portfolio composition is useful and that it helps relay our overall comments about the investing environment as they relate to the mechanics of the Fund's composition.

Sincerely,

Andrew P. Hofer
Fund Co-Manager

Neil Hohmann, PhD
Fund Co-Manager

Paul Kunz, CFA
Fund Co-Manager

Share Class Overview
As of June 30, 2022

	Overall Morningstar Rating ™ *	Ticker	CUSIP	Inception Date	Total Net Assets (mil)	NAV	30-Day SEC Yield** (Subsidized)	30-Day SEC Yield** (Unsubsidized)
Class I	★★★★★	BBNIX	05528C766	06/27/2018	$553.4	$9.11	4.37%	4.37%

* Star ratings are based on risk-adjusted return. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its 3-; 5- and 10-year Morningstar Rating metrics. There are 566 funds in the Ultrashort Bond category as of 06/30/2022.

**SEC yield is a calculation based on a 30-day period and is computed by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the period by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the reported period.

Credit Quality
As of June 30, 2022

Cash and Cash Equivalents	-0.4%
U.S. Treasuries	4.3%
AAA	7.4%
AA	10.6%
A	21.4%
BBB	34.0%
BB	14.4%
B or Lower	8.0%
Not Rated	0.2%
Total	**100.0%**

Top 10 Credits
As of June 30, 2022

SVB Capital (WestRiver Group)	1.3%
FS Investment Corp	1.3%
Blackstone / GSO CLO	1.1%
Universal Insurance	1.1%
Boeing Co	1.0%
MTN 2022-LPFL	1.0%
Fairfax India	1.0%
Trinity Capital Inc	1.0%
Gladstone Capital Corp	1.0%
Oportun Funding LLC	0.9%
Total	**10.8%**

Reported as a percentage of total portfolio.

Sector Distribution
As of June 30, 2022

Corporate Securities	48.0%
Asset-Backed Securities	21.4%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	6.5%
Municipal Securities	1.0%
Loans	18.8%
U.S. Treasuries	4.3%
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	0.3%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-0.4%
Total	**100.0%**

Duration Distribution
As of June 30, 2022

	BBH Income Fund	Bloomberg US Aggregate Index
<1 Yr.	30.5%	0.2%
1 - 3 Yrs.	23.8%	22.1%
3 - 5 Yrs.	28.7%	23.8%
5 - 7 Yrs.	7.7%	26.2%
7 - 10 Yrs.	3.7%	11.6%
10 - 20 Yrs.	5.8%	14.2%
20+ Yrs.	0.0%	1.9%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Fund Facts
As of June 30, 2022

Number of Holdings	258
Effective Duration (years)	6.40
Weighted Average Life (years)	5.69
Yield to Maturity	6.67%

Holdings are subject to change.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Credit Quality letter ratings are provided by Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch and are presented as the higher of the three ratings. When a security is not rated by Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch, the highest credit ratings from DBRS and Kroll may be used. Absent a rating from these agencies, we may display Private Credit Ratings, if permitted by the issuer, which could include ratings from Egan-Jones Ratings Co. Credit ratings reflect the credit quality of the underlying issues in the portfolio and not of the portfolio itself. Issues with credit ratings of BBB or better are considered to be investment grade, with adequate capacity to meet financial commitments. Issues with credit ratings below BBB are considered speculative in nature and are vulnerable to the possibility of issuer failure or business interruption.

Effective duration is a measure of the portfolio's return sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

Weighted Average Life of securities excludes US Treasury futures positions.

Yield to Maturity is the rate of return the portfolio would achieve if all purchased bonds and derivatives were held to maturity, assuming all coupon and principal payments are received as scheduled and reinvested at the same yield to maturity. This figure is subject to change and is not meant to represent the yield earned by any particular security. Yield to Maturity is before fee and expenses.

This material is not authorized for distribution unless accompanied or preceded by a current Fund prospectus.

BofA Merrill Lynch US Corporate Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

BofA ML US High Yield Corporate Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated high yield corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index covers the USD-denominated, investment-grade (rated Baa3 or above by Moody's), fixed-rate, and taxable areas of the bond market. This is the broadest measure of the taxable U.S. bond market, including most Treasury, agency, corporate, mortgage-backed, asset-backed, and international dollar-denominated issues, all with maturities of 1 year or more.

Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index represents the corporate bonds in the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, and are USD denominated, investment-grade (rated Baa3 or above by Moody's), fixed-rate, corporate bonds with maturities of 1 year or more.

Bloomberg US 1-3 Year Treasury Bond Index is an unmanaged index of fixed rate obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturities ranging from 1 to 3 years.

Bloomberg US Credit Index contains publicly issued U.S. corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes that meet the specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements. To qualify, bonds must be registered with the SEC. Each qualified issuer's exposure is then capped on a market-weighted basis at 3%, and the residual is allocated on a pro-rata basis to all remaining constituents.

Bloomberg Short-Term Corporate Index is an unmanaged index comprised of U.S. dollar denominated, investment grade, fixed rate, corporate securities with a remaining maturity from 1 day up to (but not including) 12 months and have at least $250 million par amount outstanding. Bloomberg US Aggregate ABS Index represents the ABS components of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a market value-weighted index that tracks the daily price, coupon, pay-downs, and total return performance of fixed-rate, publicly placed, dollar-denominated, and non-convertible investment grade debt issues with at least $300 million par amount outstanding and with at least one year to final maturity. Bloomberg US Treasury Bills Index is an unmanaged index comprised publicly-issued U.S. Treasury bills with a remaining maturity from 1 day up to (but not including) 12 months. It excludes zero coupon strips. The indexes are not available for direct investment.

Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index (HY Corp) is an unmanaged index that is comprised of issues that meet the following criteria: at least $150 million par value outstanding, maximum credit rating of Ba1 (including defaulted issues) and at least one year to maturity

S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index (Loans) is a market value-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the U.S. leveraged loan market based upon market weightings, spreads and interest payments. Facilities are eligible for inclusion in the indexes if they are senior secured institutional term loans with a minimum initial spread of 125 and term of one year. They are retired from the indexes when there is no bid posted on the facility for at least 12 successive weeks or when the loan is repaid.

The Fund does not measure its performance success nor alter its construction in relation to any particular benchmark or index. The composition of the indexes is materially different than the Fund’s holdings.

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Purchase and sale information provided should not be considered as a recommendation to purchase or sell a particular security and that there is no assurance, as of the date of publication, that the securities purchased remain in a fund's portfolio or that securities sold have not been repurchased.

Traditional ABS include prime auto backed loans, credit cards and student loans (FFELP). Non-traditional ABS include ABS backed by other collateral types.

RISKS

Investors in the Fund should be able to withstand short-term fluctuations in the fixed income markets in return for potentially higher returns over the long term. The value of portfolios changes every day and can be affected by changes in interest rates, general market conditions and other political, social and economic developments.

The value of some bonds including asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities may be sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates that can cause a decline in their prices. Mortgage related securities are subject to prepayment and extension risk. The Fund also invests in derivative instruments, investments whose values depend on the performance of the underlying security, assets, interest rate, index or currency and entail potentially higher volatility and risk of loss compared to traditional stock or bond investments.

Investing in the bond market is subject to certain risks including market, interest-rate, issuer, maturity, call, credit, and inflation risk; investments may be worth more or less than the original cost when redeemed.

Foreign investing involves special risks including currency risk, increased volatility, political risks, and differences in auditing and other financial standards. Prices of emerging market securities can be significantly more volatile than the prices of securities in developed countries, and currency risk and political risks are accentuated in emerging markets.

Below investment grade bonds, commonly known as junk bonds, are subject to a high level of credit and market risks and are considered speculative.

To the extent that the Fund experiences a large purchase or redemption on any business day, the Fund's performance may be adversely affected.

For more complete information, visit www.bbhfunds.com for a current Fund prospectus. You should consider the fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before you invest. Information about these and other important subjects is in the fund's prospectus, which you should read carefully before investing.

Shares of the Fund are distributed by ALPS Distributors, Inc. and is located at 1290 Broadway, Suite 1000, Denver, CO 80203.

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 Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 126 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods. The BBH Income Fund was rated against the 566 funds in the Intermediate Core-Plus Bond category for the Overall and three-year time periods ending 06/30/2022. The BBH Income Fund (Class I), received an Overall Morningstar Rating of 5 stars and a three-year rating of 5 stars.

Not FDIC Insured **No Bank Guarantee** **May Lose Money**

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