BBH Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund

Quarterly Fund Update / 1Q 2024

One

1Q Highlights

- The municipal bond market settled back into a more normal rhythm to start the new year as strong reinvestment demand amid constrained supply pushed investors to find yield in familiar places.
- Despite minimal holdings of Triple-Bs and nothing below investment-grade, our portfolios still carry meaningful yield advantages versus their benchmarks of around 75 basis points.
- We avoid being influenced by swings in investor sentiment and stay grounded by our focus on high-quality credits that provide more yield or return potential than is justified by their underlying risks.

Performance
As of March 31, 2024

	Total Returns		Average Annual Total Returns			
	3 Mo.	YTD	1 Yr.	3 Yr.	5 Yr.	Since Inception
Class I	0.32%	0.32%	3.84%	0.30%	1.85%	2.82%
Class N	0.17%	0.17%	3.63%	0.10%	1.66%	2.66%
Benchmark	-0.29%	-0.29%	2.62%	-0.04%	1.60%	2.33%

Class I Inception: 04/01/2014
Class N Inception: 04/01/2014

Class I: Net/Gross Expense Ratio (%) 0.45 / 0.45
Class N: Net/Gross Expense Ratio (%) 0.65 / 0.72

Returns of less than one year are not annualized.

The Investment Adviser has contractually agreed to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses to 0.65% for Class N shares and 0.50% for Class I shares through March 1, 2025. The Expense Limitation Agreement may only be terminated during its term with approval of the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board").

Performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. For performance current to the most recent month-end please call 1-800-625-5759. *Fund shares redeemed within 30 days of purchase are subject to a redemption fee of 1.00%.*

Sources: BBH & Co. and Bloomberg

BBH Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund Class I ("the Fund") had a total return of 0.32% during the first quarter of 2024, compared to a return of -0.29% for the benchmark Bloomberg 1-15 Year Municipal Index.

Our search for durable and attractively valued municipal bonds continues: One day at a time, one bond at a time. The furious pace of new opportunities from last fall has now transitioned to a more normal cadence. The municipal market is by far the most diverse sector in fixed income. This diversity and the outsized influence of household investors, creates reliable opportunities. These opportunities are more abundant during volatile periods, pessimistic sentiment, and industry fund outflows. We faced these conditions last year, prior to the onset of the "everything rally". Since then, generic high-grade municipal valuations have become frothy as ratios relative to Treasuries fell below 60%. We know from experience this likely will not last. This is one of those times we are grateful that we focus on market niches and assemble portfolios that do not resemble the general market.

Last November, multi-decade high yields, in conjunction with a cooling labor market and inflation statistics, ignited a historic municipal rally at the end of 2023. Unfortunately for the Federal Reserve (Fed), progress on inflation has stalled. Over the last three reporting periods, core Consumer Price Index (CPI) has increased at over a 4% annual equivalent rate and super-core CPI, which excludes goods and housing services, is up over 6%. Consequently, investor expectations for easier monetary policy have now cooled to three expected rate cuts this year, down from six. We understood the Fed's desire to fine-tune policy because of the progress it had made on inflation, but pricing in an easing cycle felt premature. Although today's investor expectations better align with those of the Fed, significant uncertainties remain. Anticipating monetary policy helps make for exciting financial news, but we would rather spend our energy evaluating new opportunities.

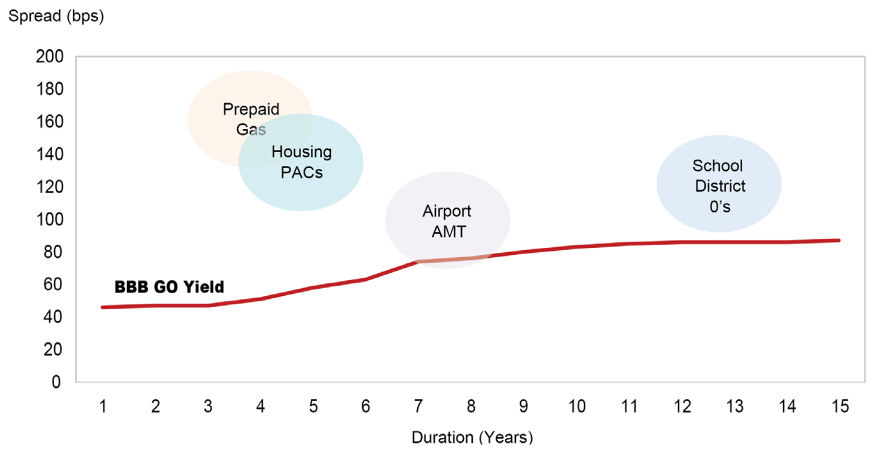
As Fed easing expectations declined, intermediate and long maturity yields increased 25 to 30 basis points[1] during the first quarter. Shorter maturity yields fared worse, rising 40 basis points. A combination of low issuance volume and steady industry inflows led municipals to outperform Treasuries and kept valuations for generic high-grade municipal bonds expensive. Credit-sensitive bonds benefited from strong demand and limited supply with Triple-B and high-yield municipals outperforming by 100 basis points and 200 basis points, respectively, echoing the taxable credit market.

[1] Basis point (bps) is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1% and is used to denote the change in price or yield of a financial instrument.

There are three classic methods of enhancing yield in bond portfolios: 1) extending duration, 2) adding credit risk, and 3) selling volatility via callable (or pre-payable) bonds. Although we do not view volatility as equivalent to risk, we recognize the importance of our clients' ownership experiences, especially during turbulent markets. In normal market conditions, extending duration adds significant volatility relative to the incremental income it produces. That strategy is even more challenged given today's unusual yield curve. We view adding credit risk as a tried-and-true measure of enhancing yield so long as the fundamentals are durable, and the incremental yield compensates for its risk plus a margin of safety.[2] Lastly, although callable bonds provide extra yield, they tend to underperform during periods of high volatility. This is why when we evaluate callable bonds, we make conservative assumptions to value the embedded option to properly compare them with their non-callable counterparts.

In Municipals, we are fortunate to have a fourth option, owning off-the-run[3] bond structures (Exhibit I). Among the aforementioned options, we view this option as the most stable. Zero-coupon bonds, floating-rate notes, and bonds subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) all serve as good examples of how to enhance a portfolio's risk-adjusted yield. Some structures such as delayed-delivery bonds help augment portfolio returns without increasing yield, which makes them important to our strategy as well. Many of these opportunities exist because of a pronounced investor preference for cash-flow, a reluctance to own securities that might generate some taxable income, and sometimes an aversion to bond math.

Exhibit I: More Yield Without More Risk



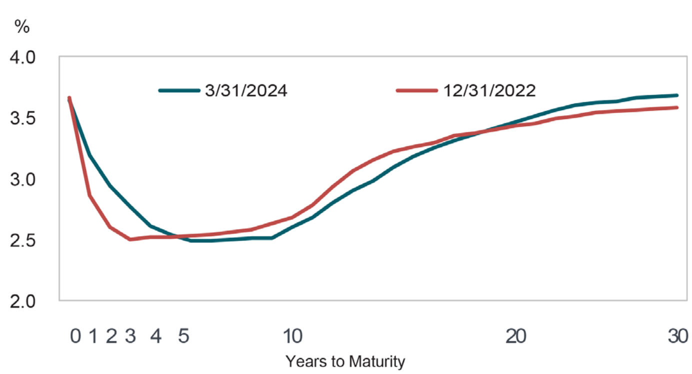
Data reported daily from January 5, 1988 to March 31, 2024 (Nominal Rate)
Sources: Bloomberg and BBH Analysis
General Obligation (GO) Debt

Despite higher Triple-A rates during the quarter, we are happy to report the Fund not only beat its benchmark by approximately 40 basis points, but also generated a modestly positive return. Despite minimal holdings of Triple-Bs and nothing below investment-grade, our portfolios still carry meaningful yield advantages versus their benchmarks of around 75 basis points. This, in addition to the outperformance of our Single-A rated holdings, bolstered our results.

It is easy to paint the municipal market with a broad brush. Yes, triple-A rated bonds with generic structures are expensive, but the market is vast, and we continue to find a steady stream of opportunities in niche corners of the market. In addition, we have established portfolio structures to take advantage of the peculiar shape of the yield curve. We never expected its bowl-shape to persist this long, but our Variable Rate Demand Notes (VRDNs), floaters, and longer zero-coupon bonds help provide a running yield advantage as we wait for the curve to normalize (Exhibit II).

After a lengthy absence, delayed-delivery bonds sprung back to life during the first quarter. Municipal debt cannot be refunded with a new tax-exempt issuance more than 90 days ahead of a call or maturity date. Delayed-delivery bonds exploit a loophole that enables issuers to take advantage of current tax-exempt rates

Exhibit II: Municipal Yield Curve Shape Remains Unchanged 15 Months Later



Projected data reported yearly from December 31, 2022 to March 31, 2024
A graph comparing the duration and spread of various segments of the municipal bond market, where off-the-run bond structures may provide additional yield without more risk.
Sources: Thomson Reuters MMD and BBH Analysis

[2] 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.
[3] Off-the-run refers to securities that have been issued before the most recent issue and are still outstanding.

without running afoul of tax laws. During the quarter, we picked up three delayed-delivery bonds, matching our total from 2023. Perhaps most notable was Mississippi Institute of Higher Learning which had a four-month delay period. By our estimates, the bonds offered 15 to 30 basis points more yield than its fair value, depending on maturity. As the bonds approach settlement, we expect the yields on this new issue to converge with those of generic double-A securities. When we invest in this type of structure, we usually keep our committed, but unspent capital in cash reserves. We have a fondness for delayed delivery securities and the good values they have offered. Today's elevated cash rates help magnify their benefits. For more on today's high cash rates, please read our commentary titled "Mo[re] Money, No Problems".

Another important source of value has been bonds subject to the AMT. Municipal bonds which directly benefit private enterprises or individuals can be subject to the AMT. As we discussed last quarter, spreads for AMT bonds remain elevated despite the small number of households subject to the tax. Municipal airport debt represents most of our AMT exposure. During the first quarter, we also purchased Nevada Power Company, which is a subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway and features a first mortgage pledge. In general, Investor-Owned Utilities are strong credits that benefit from their positions as regulated monopolies of an essential service. We are grateful to have the ability to invest side-by-side with our corporate team when investing in tax-free debt with a corporate risk component. In addition, we bought Texas student loan bonds, backed by the state, which are subject to the AMT. At purchase, the bonds offered a very attractive risk-adjusted yield of 70 basis points over generic Texas general obligation (GO) debt.

The municipal market settled back into a more normal rhythm to start the new year. Strong reinvestment demand amid constrained supply pushed investors to find yield in all the familiar places. We do our best to avoid being influenced by swings in investor sentiment, as it is all too easy to lose one's balance these days! We stay grounded by our focus on high-quality credits that provide more yield or return potential than is justified by their underlying risks. Often, we find these opportunities in areas where traditional household investors are least comfortable. It is in these "unfamiliar" places that we form the foundation to our strategy one bond at a time.

Before we conclude, we would like to highlight that our Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund celebrated its 10th birthday on April 1st, 2024. Yes, April Fool's Day, no joke! For its first decade, the fund has performed in the top-decile of its peers, with strong and consistent results through a wide variety of market conditions. I am proud to be part of such a great team that has executed our bottom-up strategy with precision over many years.

Thank you for your ongoing trust and confidence.

Sincerely,

Gregory S. Steier
Fund Manager

The BBH Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund (Class I) ranked 32 out of 293 funds for the one year period, 8 out of 263 funds for the three year period, 13 out of 242 funds for the five year period and 8 out of 219 funds for the 10 year period in the Muni National Interm category for the periods ending 4/1/2024. Morningstar rankings are based on total return. Other share classes may have different performance characteristics.

Out of 100 funds for the year ending 12/31/2022.

Ranking Entity is Envestnet | PMC Research.

Envestnet's systematic, proprietary, and multi-factor methodology for this awards program harnesses a variety of qualitative and quantitative criteria to identify award finalists from among the thousands of managers on the Envestnet platform. Envestnet reviews investment process and style, customer service, tax efficiency, performance, composite, and firm profile, among many other aspects of a manager's strategy and business. To be eligible for an award, managers must be broadly available on the Envestnet platform, have at least $100 million in assets under management, and a three-year track record.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Share Class Overview
As of March 31, 2024

	Overall Morningstar Rating ™ *	Ticker	CUSIP	Inception Date	Total Net Assets (mil)	NAV	30-Day SEC Yield** (Subsidized)	30-Day SEC Yield** (Unsubsidized)
Class I	★★★★	BBIIX	05528C824	04/01/2014	$893.1	$10.30	3.44%	3.44%
Class N	★★★	BBINX	05528C816	04/01/2014	$51.8	$10.31	3.24%	3.19%

* The Overall Morningstar Rating is based on risk adjusted return out 261 Funds in the Muni National Interm category as of 03/31/2024.

** 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 March 31, 2024

Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.5%
AAA	19.6%
AA	44.6%
A	30.1%
BBB	1.2%
BB	0.0%
B or Lower	0.0%
Not Rated	0.0%
Total	**100.0%**

Reported as a percentage of portfolio securities.

Top 10 Credits
As of March 31, 2024

State of New Jersey	3.2%
Oregon School Bond Guarantee Program	2.9%
Illinois Housing Development Authority	2.5%
Port Authority of New York & New Jersey	2.5%
Texas Municipal Gas Corporation II	2.5%
North Carolina Housing Finance Authority - Home Ownership Revenue Bonds	2.5%
Salt Verde Financial Corporation	2.3%
Minnesota Housing Finance Agency	2.0%
Texas Municipal Gas Acquisition and Supply Corporation I Series 2008D	2.0%
Waste Management Inc	1.9%
Total	**24.3%**

Reported as a percentage of total portfolio.

Sector Distribution
As of March 31, 2024

Revenue	79.8%
General Obligations	14.3%
Pre-Refunded	1.4%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.5%
Total	**100.0%**

Reported as a percentage of portfolio securities.

Fund Facts
As of March 31, 2024

Number of Holdings	286
Number of Issuers Held	126
Effective Duration (years)	4.37
Yield to Maturity	4.08%
Yield to Worst	3.95%

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.

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 fees and expenses.

Yield to Worst is the lowest yield an investor can expect when there is optionality on the bond (i.e., call or put, etc.). Yield to Maturity and Yield to Worst are before fees and expenses.

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

Opinions, forecasts, and discussions about investment strategies represent the author's views as of the date of this commentary and are subject to change without notice. References to specific securities, asset classes, and financial markets are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be, and should not be interpreted as recommendations.

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.

RISKS

There is no assurance that this investment objective will be achieved.

Diversification does not eliminate the risk of experiencing investment losses.

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.

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

Income from municipal bonds may be subject to state and local taxes and at times the alternative minimum tax.

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.

As the Fund's exposure in any one municipal revenue sector backed by revenues from similar types of projects increases, the Fund will also become more sensitive to adverse economic, business or political developments relevant to these projects.

Asset allocation decisions, particularly large redemptions, made by an investment adviser whose discretionary clients make up a large percentage of the Fund's shareholders may adversely impact remaining Fund shareholders.

Bloomberg 1-10 Year Municipal Bond Index is a component of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond index, including bonds with maturity dates between one and 17 years. The Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index is considered representative of the broad market for investment grade, tax-exempt bonds with a maturity of at least one year. One cannot invest directly in an index.

Bloomberg US 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 Corporate Bond Index measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. It includes USD-denominated securities publicly issued by US and non-US industrial, utility and financial issuers. The Index is a component of the US Credit and US Aggregate Indices.

The Bloomberg 1-15 Year Blend (1-17) Muni Index is a component of the Bloomberg Municipal Bond index, including bonds with maturity dates between one and 17 years. The Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index is considered representative of the broad market for investment grade, tax-exempt bonds with a maturity of at least one year. The index is not available for direct investment.

"Bloomberg®" and the Bloomberg 1-15 Year Blend (1-17) Muni Index are service marks of Bloomberg Finance L.P. and its affiliates, including Bloomberg Index Services Limited ("BISL"), the administrator of the index (collectively, "Bloomberg") and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by Brown Brothers Harriman & Co (BBH). Bloomberg is not affiliated with BBH, and Bloomberg does not approve, endorse, review, or recommend the BBH Intermediate Municipal Bond Fund. Bloomberg does not guarantee the timeliness, accurateness, or completeness of any data or information relating to the fund.

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.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. ("BBH"), a New York limited partnership, was founded in 1818 and provides investment advice to registered mutual funds through a separately identifiable department (the "SID"). The SID is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

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