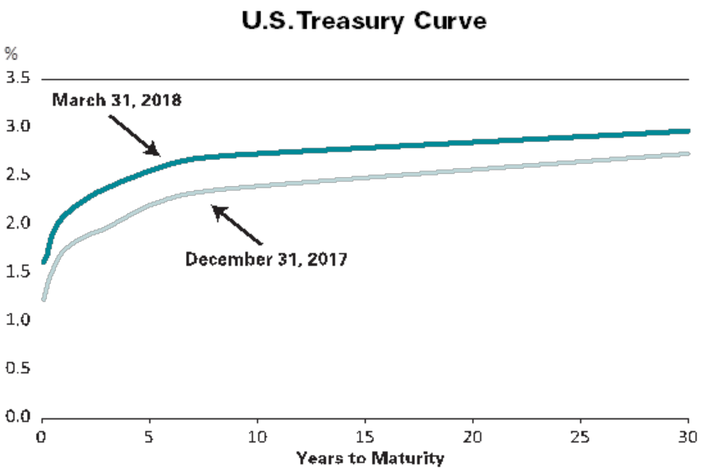
BBH Limited Duration Fund

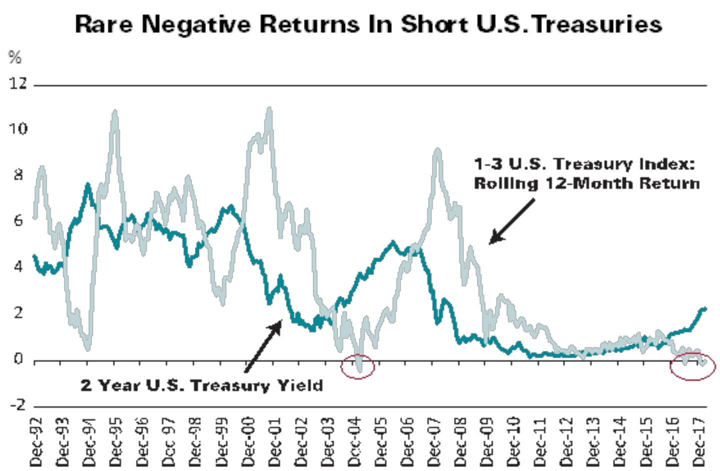
Quarterly Fund Update / 1Q 2018

The BBH Limited Duration Fund Class I ("the Fund") returned 0.35% in the first quarter while the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-3 Year Treasury Index returned -0.16%.

Market sentiment moved from ebullient to fearful over the first quarter: tax euphoria gave way to trade war angst, and long-awaited rate hikes piled on top of massive U.S. Treasury borrowing, and changes in foreign investment patterns to support a surge in interest rates. In the fixed income markets, more of the action was visible at the "front end" or shorter maturities, where investors are suddenly facing very different rates and risks. Returns to duration and credit were almost uniformly negative, with only floating-rate loans standing out as providing a positive total return. Both the Fund's sector exposures and security selection were attributable to strong relative performance during the quarter (see chart on the top of the next page).



Data reported quarterly from December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018
Sources: Bloomberg Barclays and BBH Analysis



Data reported monthly from December 31, 1992 to March 31, 2018
Sources: Bloomberg Barclays and BBH Analysis

Performance
As of March 31, 2018

	Total Returns		Average Annual Total Returns				
	3 Mo.*	YTD*	1 Yr.	3 Yr.	5 Yr.	10 Yr.	Since Inception[3]
Class I[1]	0.35%	0.35%	2.15%	1.85%	1.56%	2.57%	3.99%
Class N[2]	0.33%	0.33%	1.97%	1.68%	1.36%	2.39%	3.82%
Benchmark	-0.16%	-0.16%	-0.00%	0.38%	0.51%	1.13%	2.73%

Class I Inception: 12/03/2002
Class N Inception: 12/22/2000

Class I: Total Expense Ratio (%) 0.28
Class N: Total Expense Ratio (%) 0.67

* Returns are not annualized.

Effective March 24, 2017, the Investment Adviser has voluntarily agreed to limit the Annual Fund Operating Expenses of Class N to 0.35%. This is a voluntary waiver that can be changed at any time at the sole discretion of the Investment Adviser.

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 sold, 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.

[1] The Class I shares commenced operations on December 3, 2002. Prior to December 3, 2002, performance reflects performance of the Class N shares adjusted to assume that all charges, expenses and fees were deducted. Performance prior to December 22, 2000 is that of the BBH Broad Market Fixed Income Portfolio adjusted to assume that all charges, expenses and fees of the Fund and the Portfolio which are presently in effect were deducted during such periods, as permitted by applicable SEC staff interpretations. [2] The Class N shares commenced operations on December 22, 2000. Performance prior to December 22, 2000 is that of the BBH Broad Market Fixed Income Portfolio adjusted to assume that all charges, expenses and fees of the Fund and the Portfolio which are presently in effect were deducted during such periods, as permitted by applicable SEC staff interpretations. [3] "Inception Date" (7/20/2000) is the inception date of the BBH Broad Market Fixed Income Portfolio.

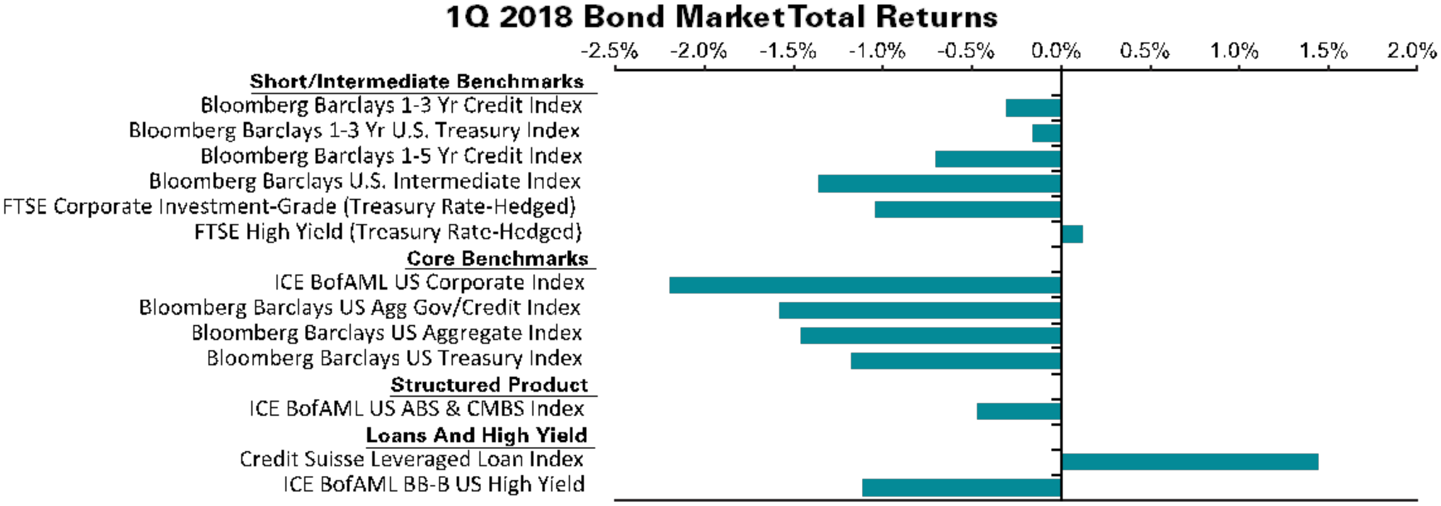
The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. 1-3 Year Treasury Bond Index is an unmanaged index of fixed rate obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturities ranging from 1 to 3 years. The index is not available for direct investment.

Sources: BBH & Co. and Bloomberg Barclays

Bond investors treated the Federal Reserve's (Fed) rate hikes with some skepticism, and longer maturity yields did not move up as much as shorter-maturity yields (as shown in the top chart on the left).

The slow response at the long end left the yield curve slope from 2-30 years at 0.72%, or 2-3 basis points[1] per year (bps/yr), as flat as it's been post-crisis. The long-term average is about 6 bps/year, or twice as steep. While you can now get paid nearly the inflation rate in overnight money, you don't get paid much for incremental maturity extension beyond about three years; Hence why we maintain the Fund's duration below one year.

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

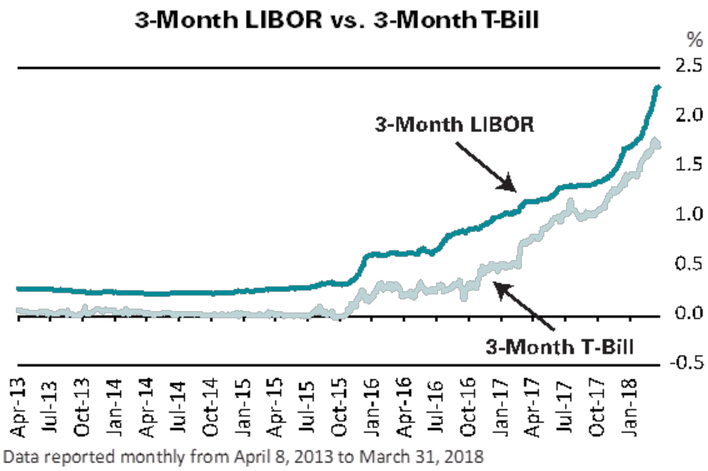


Past performance is not guarantee of future results

Sources: Bloomberg Barclays, Intercontinental Exchange Bank of America (ICE BofA), Credit Suisse, Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE), and BBH Analysis

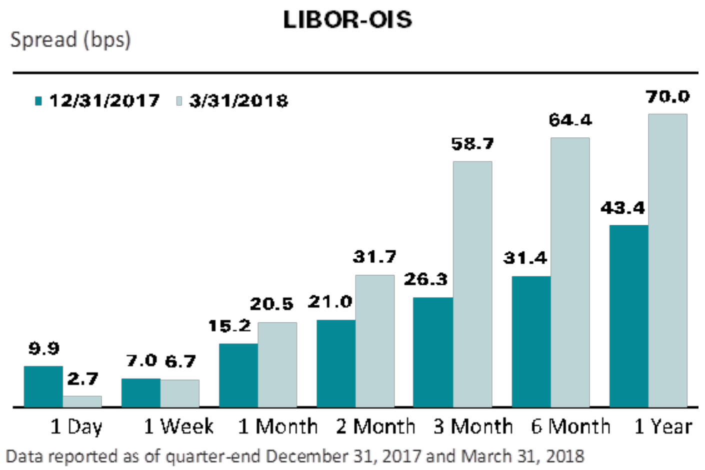
The 35 bps increase in two-year U.S. Treasury notes pushed the Fund's 1-3 Year U.S. Treasury benchmark to a rare negative 12-month return (as seen in the bottom chart on the previous page). This is the second time that's happened in the last year, but only the third time in the last 30 years. The low starting yield is the culprit, as there was precious little income to offset the price decline.

The London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) has risen more rapidly than U.S. Treasuries, and the LIBOR-OIS spread (which measures the difference between unsecured and secured lending between financial institutions) rose dramatically, particularly at 3-6 months (see charts below). The rise of LIBOR is the current favorite topic for financial sector economists and cash market traders, and has inspired much speculation and analysis. The LIBOR-OIS relationship is typically a barometer of the health of the financial system, most notably in the Financial Crisis. This time, however, we are persuaded that it is the result of rapidly changing fund flows. First, massive new U.S. Treasury issuance is competing for short-term money. In the U.S., money funds are now overwhelmingly *government* money market funds, and are unable to buy Eurodollar time deposits as they once did. Secondly, the new repatriation incentives in the tax code in the U.S. have offshore subsidiaries of U.S. companies parking their large cash stockpiles in overnight investments, rather than buying other parts of the short-term markets. That would explain why the overnight LIBOR-OIS spread actually contracted, while the term spread has expanded.



Data reported monthly from April 8, 2013 to March 31, 2018

Sources: Bloomberg Barclays and BBH Analysis



Data reported as of quarter-end December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018

Sources: Bloomberg Barclays and BBH Analysis

Valuations move our way

In any event, we welcome these higher short-term rates. Our readers know well that we have been finding little value in long corporate credit and in duration extension, thus we have been focused on shorter-maturity asset-backed securities (ABS) (typically priced at a spread over swaps, a LIBOR-sensitive rate), bank loans (also priced as a spread over LIBOR), and short corporate debt for the Fund. The extra yield in the front end of the market is a natural fit for the Fund. We have positioned the longer duration mandates we manage at BBH in a similar fashion while we await better valuations in longer maturity corporate debt.

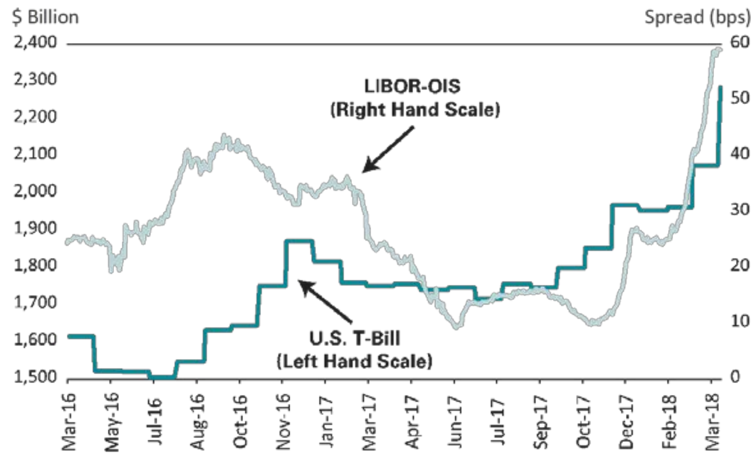
Financial markets re-discovered volatility in February, bringing the equity rally to a screeching halt. By the end of the quarter, credit had also underperformed U.S. Treasuries for the first time since 2015. Given our reduced duration contribution to corporate credit in the Fund, we have been very pleased to see this retracement, however small so far. Even more satisfying, only structured credit and floating-rate loans – where we have maintained or added exposure in the Fund – held their own. All in all, credit sectors behaved quite consistently with the guidance provided by our valuation framework.

In contrast to corporate spreads and equity valuations, corporate fundamentals remained strong, as actual revenues and earnings exceeded analysts' expectations. Earnings growth (+14.4% year/year) exceeded revenue growth (+7.8% y/y) for the S&P500. Moreover, 2018 earnings growth expectations have been revised higher since the beginning of the year to +18.5% from +11.5% y/y. The revisions are largely a result of substantially improved earnings growth expectations for the energy, industrials, communications, and technology segments. By all measures, 2018 is shaping up to be another solid year for corporate fundamentals. While corporate profitability remains strong, leverage remains high as growth continues to be debt-funded and companies continue to engage in a high level of share repurchases. Over the past year, a sharp decrease in energy sector leverage (with the rebound in commodity prices) has been offset by an increase in leverage in healthcare and staples where debt-financed mergers and acquisitions (M&A) activity has resumed and is expanding balance sheets. Although bond valuations have become a bit more attractive in the last six weeks of the quarter, they remain extremely unappealing for most investment grade sectors, and getting caught in M&A/shareholder friendly acts is a major risk in the near term. M&A risk constitutes another reason to be careful about long corporate credit in this environment.

We are pleased that the markets behaved in accordance with the Fund's positioning and views on valuation. We would like to remind shareholders that our process is designed for the long. Volatility expectations are embedded in our valuation discipline and we would not be surprised to see some reversals in the coming quarters. There has not yet been enough price movement to change our overall perspective on valuations (too tight), so while we bought more corporate credit in March than January and February put together, we maintain only modest duration contribution to corporate credit risk in the Fund.

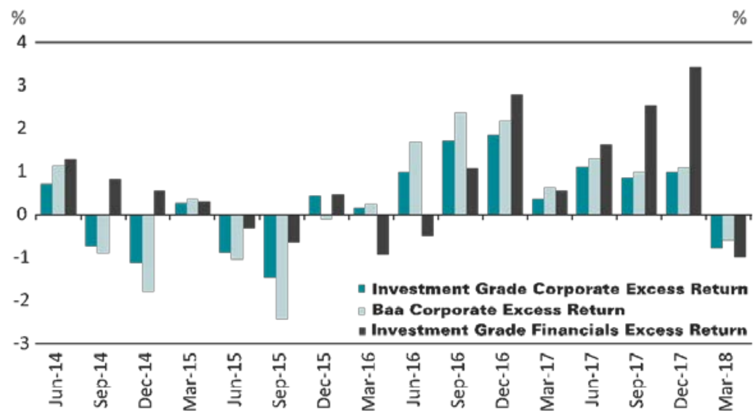
Fortunately, the ABS issuance calendar was unusually robust. It tends to be quieter in January and February as originators typically have fulfilled their prior year funding targets through the fourth quarter and await the industry's annual conference in late February to begin discussing current year issuance. This year has been markedly different. Strong issuance in the first two months of the year drove total new supply in the quarter to $66 billion, compared to $57 billion in the same quarter of last year.

U.S. T-Bills Outstanding vs. 3-Month LIBOR-OIS



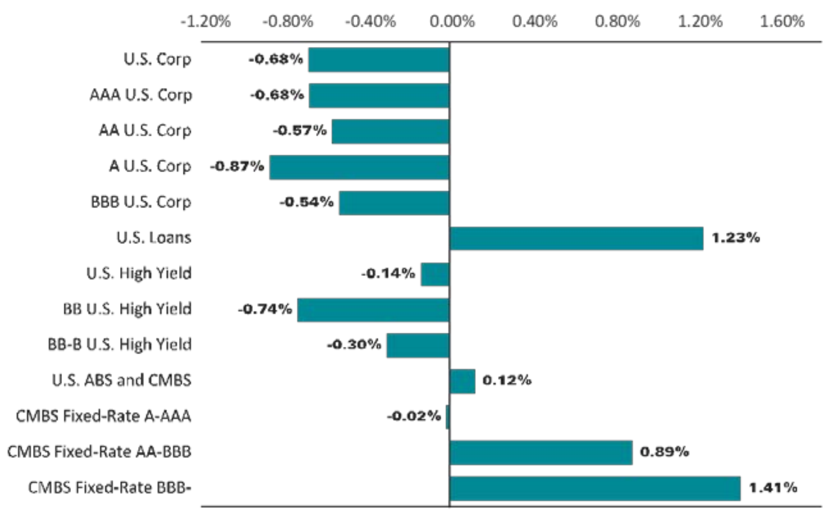
Data reported daily from March 31, 2016 to March 31, 2018
Sources: Bloomberg Barclays and BBH Analysis

Quarterly Excess Returns*



Past performance is no guarantee of future results
* Excess return is the investment return of a Credit sector in excess of comparable duration U.S. Treasuries
Data reported quarterly from June 30, 2014 to March 31, 2018
Sources: ICE BofAML and BBH Analysis

Excess Returns By Sector* (as of March 31, 2018)



Past performance is no guarantee of future results
* Excess return is the investment return of a Credit sector in excess of comparable U.S. Treasuries
ABS = Asset-Backed Securities, CMBS = Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities
Data reported as of March 31, 2018
Sources: ICE BoAML, Credit Suisse, and BBH Analysis

The rapid pace of origination is partly motivated by issuers' desire to get ahead of a rise in rates. But the size and composition of issuance also suggests another important explanation – the continuing influx of new issuers and the broadening of industry mix within the ABS market. U.S. financial companies are increasingly taking advantage of ABS markets to diversify funding sources away from their banks, a trend that their chief financial officers (CFOs) agree is permanent. Given the combination of heavy supply and attractive valuations in one- to two-year issues, we were active investor in the sector for the Fund during the quarter.

Fear of trade wars, tighter money, and the reappearance of inflation, have surpassed tax euphoria as the dominant force in markets, resulting in more volatility. It also looks as if U.S. Treasury supply will resume pressure on the bond markets after the spring tax receipts run out. There may be episodic periods of relief, but we expect a return of this quarter's hostility to corporate credit over the intermediate term. As ever, we rigorously adhere to our valuation-driven process, and work hard every day to find opportunities that meet *both* our valuation and credit criteria. That process, more than anything else, determines the Fund's positioning and, we believe, drives long-term success for our shareholders.

Sincerely,

Andrew P. Hofer
Fund Co-Manager

Neil Hohmann, PhD
Fund Co-Manager

Share Class Overview
As of March 31, 2018

	Overall Morningstar Rating ™ *	Ticker	CUSIP	Inception Date	Total Net Assets (mil)	NAV	30-Day SEC Yield** (Subsidized)	30-Day SEC Yield** (Unsubsidized)
Class I	★★★★★	BBBIX	05528X851	12/03/2002	$6,914.8	$10.16	2.26%	2.26%
Class N	★★★★★	BBBMX	05528X802	12/22/2000	$142.9	$10.16	2.18%	2.02%

* 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 140 funds in the Ultrashort Bond category as of 3/31/2018.

** 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.

Effective March 24, 2017, the Investment Adviser has voluntarily agreed to limit the annual fund operating expenses of Class N to 0.35%. This is a voluntary waiver that can be changed at any time at the sole discretion of the Investment Adviser.

Credit Quality
As of March 31, 2018

Cash and Cash Equivalents	9.3%
AAA	29.3%
AA	10.6%
A	31.2%
BBB	16.4%
BB	2.7%
B or Lower	0.3%
Not Rated	0.3%
Total	**100.0%**

Top 10 Credits
As of March 31, 2018

World Financial Network Credit Card Master Trust	2.0%
Bank of America Corp.	1.9%
Goldman Sachs	1.8%
Citigroup Inc	1.8%
Santander Drive Auto Receivables Trust	1.7%
Morgan Stanley	1.7%
PFS Financing Corp	1.6%
Credit Acceptance Auto Loan Trust	1.5%
New Jersey Turnpike Authority	1.4%
Enterprise Fleet Financing LLC	1.3%
Total	**16.6%**

Reported as a percentage of total portfolio.

Sector Distribution
As of March 31, 2018

Corporate Securities	38.8%
Asset-Backed Securities	38.1%
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	3.7%
Municipal Securities	2.1%
Mortgage-Backed Securities	0.3%
Trust Preferred	0.0%
Loans	7.6%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9.3%
Total	**100.0%**

Fund Facts
As of March 31, 2018

Number of Holdings	318
Effective Duration (years)	0.92
Weighted Average Life (years)	1.74

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. 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.

RISKS

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.

For more complete information, visit www.bbhfunds.com for a 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 1100, 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. BBH acts as the Fund Administrator and is located at 140 Broadway, New York, NY 10005.

Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. 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 120 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 Limited Duration Fund was rated against the following numbers of U.S.-domiciled Ultrashort Bond category funds over the following time periods: 140 funds in the last three years, 107 funds in the last five years, and 57 funds in the last ten years. With respect to these Ultrashort Bond category funds, the overall BBH Limited Duration Fund (Class I & Class N), received a Morningstar Rating of 5 stars and 5 stars respectively. Class I three-, five- and ten-year periods received ratings of 5 stars, 5 stars and 5 stars respectively. Class N three-, five- and ten-year periods received ratings of 5 stars, 4 stars and 5 stars respectively.

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