

WILSHIRE MUTUAL FUNDS, INC.
(the “Company”)

Small Company Growth Portfolio
Investment Class Shares (DTSGX)
Institutional Class Shares (WSMGX)

**Supplement to the Summary Prospectuses, Statutory Prospectus,
and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)**
Each dated May 1, 2017

On August 29, 2017, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the expense limitation agreement with Wilshire Associates Incorporated (the “Adviser”), pursuant to which the Adviser agrees to lower the expense limit of the Small Company Growth Portfolio (the “Fund”) effective September 29, 2017. The Fund’s Summary Prospectus, Prospectus, and SAI are supplemented as follows.

The following replaces the information under the heading “Fees and Expenses of the Small Company Growth Portfolio” of the Prospectus and Summary Prospectus:

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio.

Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment):

	Investment Class	Institutional Class
Management Fees	0.85%	0.85%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses ⁽¹⁾	0.48%	0.49%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.58%	1.34%
Less Fee Waiver ⁽²⁾	(0.22)%	(0.22)%
Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	1.36%	1.12%

⁽¹⁾ Other Expenses have been restated to reflect contractual changes to the Portfolio’s administration agreement, which became effective on October 1, 2016.

⁽²⁾ Wilshire Associates Incorporated (“Wilshire”) has entered into a contractual expense limitation agreement with Wilshire Mutual Funds, Inc. (the “Company”), on behalf of the Portfolio to waive a portion of its management fee to limit expenses of the Portfolio (excluding taxes, brokerage expenses, dividend expenses on short securities and extraordinary expenses) to 1.35% and 1.10% of average daily net assets for Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares, respectively. This agreement to limit expenses continues through at least April 30, 2019 or upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement. To the extent that the Portfolio’s expenses are less than the expense limitation, Wilshire may recoup the amount of any management fee waived/expenses reimbursed within three years after the year in which Wilshire incurred the expense if the recoupment does not exceed the existing expense limitation as well as the expense limitation that was in place at the time of the fee waiver/expense reimbursement.

Example: This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes one year of capped expenses, that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio’s operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investment Class	\$ 139	\$ 439	\$ 770	\$ 1,753
Institutional Class	\$ 115	\$ 362	\$ 634	\$ 1,444

The following supplements the information under the heading “Management of the Portfolios – Investment Adviser” of the Prospectus and the heading “Investment Advisory Agreements and Fees” of the SAI:

Wilshire has entered into contractual expense limitation agreements to waive a portion of its management fee to limit expenses of the Small Company Growth Portfolio and Small Company Value Portfolio (excluding taxes, brokerage expenses, dividend expenses on short securities and extraordinary expenses) to 1.35% and 1.10% of average daily net assets for Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares, respectively. This agreement to limit expenses continue through at least April 30, 2019 or upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement.

Wilshire has entered into contractual expense limitation agreements to waive a portion of its management fee to limit expenses of the International Fund (excluding taxes, brokerage expenses, dividend expenses on short securities and extraordinary expenses) to 1.50% and 1.25% of average daily net assets for Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares, respectively. Wilshire has entered into a contractual expense limitation agreement with the Company, on behalf of the Income Fund to waive a portion of its management fee or reimburse expenses to limit expenses of the Income Fund (excluding taxes, brokerage expenses, dividend expenses on short securities and extraordinary expenses) to 1.15% and .90% of average daily net assets for Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares, respectively. These agreements to limit expenses continue through at least April 30, 2018 or upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement.

To the extent that a Portfolio’s expenses are less than the expense limitation, Wilshire may recoup the amount of any management fee waived or expenses reimbursed within three years after the year in which Wilshire incurred the expense, if the recoupment does not exceed the existing expense limitation as well as the expense limitation that was in place at the time of the fee waiver or expense reimbursement.

If you have any questions regarding the Funds, please call (866) 591-1568.

Investors Should Retain this Supplement for Future Reference.

WILSHIRE MUTUAL FUNDS, INC.
(the “Company”)

Small Company Value Portfolio
Investment Class Shares (DTSVX)
Institutional Class Shares (WSMVX)

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and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”)**
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Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
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Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses	1.59%	1.35%
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Total Annual Portfolio Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver	1.36%	1.12%

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	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Investment Class	\$ 137	\$ 432	\$ 757	\$ 1,722
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Wilshire has entered into contractual expense limitation agreements to waive a portion of its management fee to limit expenses of the International Fund (excluding taxes, brokerage expenses, dividend expenses on short securities and extraordinary expenses) to 1.50% and 1.25% of average daily net assets for Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares, respectively. Wilshire has entered into a contractual expense limitation agreement with the Company, on behalf of the Income Fund to waive a portion of its management fee or reimburse expenses to limit expenses of the Income Fund (excluding taxes, brokerage expenses, dividend expenses on short securities and extraordinary expenses) to 1.15% and .90% of average daily net assets for Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares, respectively. These agreements to limit expenses continue through at least April 30, 2018 or upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement.

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If you have any questions regarding the Funds, please call (866) 591-1568.

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WILSHIRE MUTUAL FUNDS, INC.

LARGE COMPANY GROWTH PORTFOLIO

Investment Class Shares (DTLGX)
Institutional Class Shares (WLCGX)

LARGE COMPANY VALUE PORTFOLIO

Investment Class Shares (DTLVX)
Institutional Class Shares (WLCVX)

SMALL COMPANY GROWTH PORTFOLIO

Investment Class Shares (DTSGX)
Institutional Class Shares (WSMGX)

SMALL COMPANY VALUE PORTFOLIO

Investment Class Shares (DTSVX)
Institutional Class Shares (WSMVX)

WILSHIRE 5000 INDEXSM FUND

Investment Class Shares (WFIVX)
Institutional Class Shares (WINDX)

WILSHIRE INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND

Investment Class Shares (WLCTX)
Institutional Class Shares (WLTTX)

WILSHIRE INCOME OPPORTUNITIES FUND

Investment Class Shares (WIORX)
Institutional Class Shares (WIOPX)

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(<http://advisor.wilshire.com>)

May 1, 2017

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) provides supplementary information for the investment portfolios of Wilshire Mutual Funds, Inc. (the “Company”): Large Company Growth Portfolio, Large Company Value Portfolio, Small Company Growth Portfolio, Small Company Value Portfolio, Wilshire 5000 IndexSM Fund, Wilshire International Equity Fund and Wilshire Income Opportunities Fund (each a “Portfolio” and collectively the “Portfolios”).

This SAI is not a prospectus. This SAI should be read in conjunction with the prospectus for the Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares of the Portfolios dated May 1, 2017, and is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the prospectus. The financial statements contained in the Portfolios’ annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, are incorporated by reference into this SAI. You can obtain free copies of the prospectus and annual and semi-annual reports by contacting us at: Wilshire Mutual Funds, Inc., c/o DST Systems, P.O. Box 219512, Kansas City, MO 64121-9512, or calling 1-866-591-1568.

WIL-SX-001-0800

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THE PORTFOLIOS

The Company is a diversified, open-end investment management company that currently offers shares of a number of series and classes, including the Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares for each of the Portfolios. Wilshire Associates Incorporated (“Wilshire” or the “Adviser”) is the investment adviser for the Portfolios. Barrow, Hanley, Mewhinney and Strauss, LLC (“BHMS”), Cambiar Investors, LLC (“Cambiar”), DoubleLine® Capital LP (“DoubleLine”), Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC (“Guggenheim”), Loomis Sayles & Company, L.P. (“Loomis Sayles”), Los Angeles Capital Management and Equity Research, Inc. (“Los Angeles Capital”), NWQ Investment Management Company, LLC (“NWQ”), Pzena Investment Management, LLC (“Pzena”), Ranger Investment Management, L.P. (“Ranger”), Victory Capital Management Inc. (“Victory Capital”) and WCM Investment Management (“WCM”), and (together with BHMS, Cambiar, DoubleLine, Guggenheim, Loomis Sayles, Los Angeles Capital, NWQ, Pzena, Ranger and Victory Capital, collectively, the “Subadvisers,”) each have entered into an agreement with Wilshire to serve as a Subadviser to at least one of the Portfolios. Terms not defined in this SAI have the meanings assigned to them in the prospectus.

INVESTMENT POLICIES AND RISKS

This section should be read in conjunction with each Portfolio’s description in its prospectus and the Portfolio’s fundamental and non-fundamental investment policies.

Temporary Investments Risk. From time to time, in attempting to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, a Portfolio may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with the Portfolio’s principal investment strategies and invest all or a part of its assets in defensive investments. These investments include U.S. government securities and high quality U.S. dollar-denominated money market securities, including certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, commercial paper, short-term debt securities and repurchase agreements. When following a defensive strategy, a Portfolio may not achieve its investment objective.

General Risk Factors. The net asset value (“NAV”) of the Wilshire Income Opportunities Fund (the “Income Fund”) is expected to fluctuate, reflecting fluctuations in the market value of its portfolio positions. The value of fixed-income instruments held by the Income Fund generally fluctuates inversely with interest rate movements. In other words, bond prices generally fall as interest rates rise and generally rise as interest rates fall. Longer term bonds held by the Income Fund, if applicable, are subject to greater interest rate risk. There is no assurance that the Income Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Management Risk. The Income Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The Subadvisers, as applicable, will apply investment techniques and risk analysis in making decisions for the Income Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results. Furthermore, active trading will increase the costs the Income Fund incurs because of higher brokerage charges or mark-up charges, which are passed on to shareholders of the Income Fund and as a result, may lower the Income Fund’s performance and have a negative tax impact. Additionally, legislative, regulatory or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Subadvisers in connection with managing the Income Fund and may also adversely affect the ability of the Income Fund to achieve its investment objectives.

Exchange-Traded Funds. Each Portfolio may purchase shares of exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). An investment in an ETF generally presents the same primary risks as an investment in a conventional fund (i.e., one that is not exchange-traded) that has the same investment objective, strategies, and policies. The price of an ETF can fluctuate within a wide range, and a fund could lose money investing in an ETF if the prices of the securities owned by the ETF go down. In addition, ETFs are subject to the following risks that do not apply to conventional funds: (1) the market price of the ETF’s shares may trade at a discount to their NAV; (2) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; or (3) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted if the listing exchange’s officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are de-listed from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide “circuit breakers” (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts stock trading generally.

Most ETFs are investment companies. Therefore, a Portfolio's purchase of ETF shares generally are subject to the risks of the Portfolio's investments in other investment companies, which are described below under the heading "Investment Companies."

Repurchase Agreements. Each Portfolio may invest in repurchase agreements. A Portfolio will invest in repurchase agreements in accordance with its fundamental investment restrictions.

Repurchase agreements are agreements under which the Portfolio acquires ownership of an obligation (debt instrument or time deposit) and the seller agrees, at the time of the sale, to repurchase the obligation at a mutually agreed upon time and price, thereby determining the yield during the purchaser's holding period. This results in a fixed rate of return insulated from market fluctuations during such period. If the seller of a repurchase agreement fails to repurchase this obligation in accordance with the terms of the agreement, the Portfolio will incur a loss to the extent that the proceeds on the sale are less than the repurchase price. Repurchase agreements usually involve U.S. government or federal agency securities and, as utilized by the Portfolio, include only those securities in which the Portfolio may otherwise invest. Repurchase agreements are for short periods, most often less than 30 days and usually less than one week. In entering into a repurchase agreement, a fund is exposed to the risk that the other party to the agreement may be unable to keep its commitment to repurchase. In that event, the Portfolio may incur disposition costs in connection with liquidating the collateral (i.e., the underlying security). Moreover, if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the selling party, receipt of the value of the collateral may be delayed or substantially limited and a loss may be incurred if the collateral securing the repurchase agreement declines in value during the bankruptcy proceedings. The Portfolio believes that these risks are not material inasmuch as the applicable Subadviser will evaluate the creditworthiness of all entities with which it proposes to enter into repurchase agreements, and will seek to assure that each such arrangement is adequately collateralized.

Lending Portfolio Securities. The Portfolios may seek additional income by lending their securities on a short-term basis to banks, brokers and dealers. A Portfolio may return a portion of the interest earned to the borrower or a third party which is unaffiliated with the Company and acting as a "placing broker."

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") currently requires that the following lending conditions must be met: (1) a Portfolio must receive at least 100% collateral from the borrower (cash, U.S. government securities, or irrevocable bank letters of credit); (2) the borrower must increase the collateral whenever the market value of the loaned securities rises above the level of such collateral; (3) a Portfolio must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) a Portfolio must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions payable on the loaned securities, and any increase in market value; (5) a Portfolio may pay only reasonable custodian fees in connection with the loan; and (6) while voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") must be able to terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs.

Even though loans of portfolio securities are collateralized, a risk of loss exists if an institution that borrows securities from a Portfolio breaches its agreement with the Portfolio and the Portfolio is delayed or prevented from recovering the collateral.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Other Borrowings. The Income Fund may be authorized to borrow money and may invest in reverse repurchase agreements. If the securities held by the Income Fund should decline in value while borrowings are outstanding, the NAV of the Income Fund's outstanding shares will decline in value by proportionately more than the decline in value suffered by the Income Fund's securities. The Income Fund may borrow through reverse repurchase agreements under which a fund sells portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers and agrees to repurchase them at a particular date and price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the sale of securities held by the Income Fund with an agreement to repurchase the securities at an agreed upon price, date and interest payment. If it employs reverse repurchase agreements, the Income Fund may use the proceeds to purchase instruments eligible for purchase by the Income Fund. At the time the Income Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will segregate cash, cash equivalents or any other liquid asset, including equity securities and debt securities, having a value at least equal to the repurchase price.

The Income Fund will generally utilize reverse repurchase agreements when the interest income to be earned from the investment of the proceeds of the transactions is greater than the interest expense incurred as a result of the reverse repurchase transactions. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities purchased by the Income Fund with the proceeds of the transaction may decline below the repurchase price of the securities that a fund is obligated to repurchase. The Income Fund will invest in reverse repurchase agreements in accordance with its fundamental investment restrictions and the limits of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). If the asset coverage for such borrowings falls below 300%, the Income Fund will reduce, within three days, the amount of its borrowings to provide for 300% asset coverage.

Leverage. The Income Fund may use leverage. Leveraging the Income Fund creates an opportunity for increased net income but, at the same time, creates special risk considerations. For example, leveraging may exaggerate changes in the NAV of the Income Fund’s shares and in the yield on the Income Fund’s portfolio. Although the principal of such borrowings will be fixed, the Income Fund’s assets may change in value during the time the borrowing is outstanding. Since any decline in value of the Income Fund’s investments will be borne entirely by the Income Fund’s shareholders (and not by those persons providing the leverage to the Income Fund), the effect of leverage in a declining market would be a greater decrease in NAV than if the Income Fund were not so leveraged. Leveraging will create interest and other expenses for the Income Fund, which can exceed the investment return from the borrowed funds. To the extent the investment return derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest the Income Fund will have to pay, the Income Fund’s investment return will be greater than if leveraging were not used. Conversely, if the investment return from the assets retained with borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of leveraging, the investment return of the Income Fund will be less than if leveraging were not used. Under the 1940 Act, the Income Fund is required to maintain continuous asset coverage of 300% with respect to borrowings and to sell (within three days) sufficient portfolio holdings to restore such coverage if it should decline to less than 300% due to market fluctuations or otherwise, even if such liquidations of the Income Fund’s holdings may be disadvantageous from an investment standpoint. The Income Fund’s policy on borrowing is not intended to limit the ability to pledge assets to secure loans permitted under the Income Fund’s policies.

High-Yield (High-Risk) Securities. High-yield (high-risk) securities (hereinafter referred to as “lower-quality securities”) include (i) bonds rated as low as “C” by Moody’s Investor Service, Inc. (“Moody’s), Standard & Poor’s Ratings Group (“S&P”) or by Fitch Ratings Ltd. (“Fitch”); (ii) commercial paper rated as low as “C” by S&P, “Not Prime” by Moody’s, or “Fitch 4” by Fitch; and (iii) unrated debt obligations of comparable quality. Lower-quality securities, while generally offering higher yields than investment grade securities with similar maturities, involve greater risks, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy. They are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The special risk considerations in connection with investments in these securities are discussed below.

Effect of Interest Rates and Economic Changes. Interest-bearing securities typically experience appreciation when interest rates decline and depreciation when interest rates rise. The market values of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments more than do higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Lower-quality and comparable unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. As a result, they generally involve more credit risks than securities in the higher-rated categories. During an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities may experience financial stress and may not have sufficient funds to meet their payment obligations. The issuer’s ability to service its debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific corporate developments, the issuer’s inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss due to default by an issuer of these securities is significantly greater than by issuers of higher-rated securities because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors. Further, if the issuer of a lower-quality or comparable unrated security defaulted, a fund might incur additional expenses to seek recovery. Periods of economic uncertainty and changes would also generally result in increased volatility in the market prices of these securities and thus in the Income Fund’s NAV.

As previously stated, the value of a lower-quality or comparable unrated security will generally decrease in a rising interest rate market, and accordingly, so will the Income Fund's NAV. If the Income Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions in such a market, it may be forced to liquidate a portion of its portfolio securities without regard to their investment merits. Due to the limited liquidity of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities in the marketplace (discussed below in "Liquidity and Valuation"), the Income Fund may be forced to liquidate these securities at a substantial discount. Any such liquidation would force the Income Fund to sell the more liquid portion of its portfolio.

Payment Expectations. Lower-quality and comparable unrated securities typically contain redemption, call, or prepayment provisions that permit the issuer of such securities containing such provisions to, at its discretion, redeem the securities. During periods of falling interest rates, issuers of these securities are likely to redeem or prepay the securities and refinance them with debt securities that have a lower interest rate. To the extent an issuer can refinance the securities, or otherwise redeem them, the Income Fund may have to replace the securities with a lower-yielding security, which would result in a lower return for the Income Fund.

Credit Ratings. Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. They do not, however, evaluate the market value risk of lower-quality securities and, therefore, may not fully reflect the true risks of an investment. In addition, credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the condition of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Consequently, credit ratings are used only as a preliminary indicator of investment quality.

Investments in lower-quality and comparable unrated obligations may be more dependent on a subadviser's credit analysis than would be the case with investments in investment-grade debt obligations. The Subadvisers to the Income Fund employ their own credit research and analysis, which includes a study of existing debt, capital structure, ability to service debt and to pay dividends, the issuer's sensitivity to economic conditions, its operating history, and the current trend of earnings. The Subadvisers continually monitor the investments in the Income Fund portfolio and carefully evaluate whether to dispose of or to retain lower-quality and comparable unrated securities whose credit ratings or credit quality may have changed.

Liquidity and Valuation. The Income Fund may have difficulty disposing of certain lower-quality and comparable unrated securities because there may be a thin trading market for such securities. Because not all dealers maintain markets in all lower-quality and comparable unrated securities, there is no established retail secondary market for many of these securities. The Income Fund anticipates that such securities could be sold only to a limited number of dealers or institutional investors. To the extent a secondary trading market does exist, it is generally not as liquid as the secondary market for higher-rated securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the market price of the security. As a result, the Income Fund's NAV and ability to dispose of particular securities, when necessary to meet the Income Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, may be impacted. The lack of a liquid secondary market for certain securities may also make it more difficult for the Income Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing the Income Fund's portfolio. Market quotations are generally available on many lower-quality and comparable unrated issues only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids of such dealers or prices for actual sales. During periods of thin trading, the spread between bid and asked prices is likely to increase significantly. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perception, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

Restricted Securities. The Income Fund may invest in restricted securities. Restricted securities cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"). Unless registered for sale, restricted securities can be sold only in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration. Restricted securities may be considered illiquid and, therefore, are subject to the Income Fund's limitation on illiquid securities.

Restricted securities may involve a high degree of business and financial risk which may result in substantial losses. The securities may be less liquid than publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid for by the Income Fund. The Income Fund may invest in restricted securities, including securities initially offered and sold without registration pursuant to Rule 144A (“Rule 144A Securities”) and securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers initially offered and sold outside the United States without registration with the SEC pursuant to Regulation S (“Regulation S Securities”) under the 1933 Act. Rule 144A Securities. Regulation S Securities generally may be traded freely among certain qualified institutional investors, such as the Income Fund, and non-U.S. persons, but resale to a broader base of investors in the United States may be permitted only in significantly more limited circumstances. A qualified institutional investor is defined by Rule 144A generally as an institution, acting for its own account or for the accounts of other qualified institutional investors, that in the aggregate owns and invests on a discretionary basis at least \$100 million in securities of issuers not affiliated with the institution. A dealer registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“1934 Act”), acting for its own account or the accounts of other qualified institutional investors, that in the aggregate owns and invests on a discretionary basis at least \$10 million in securities of issuers not affiliated with the dealer may also qualify as a qualified institutional investor, as well as a 1934 Act registered dealer acting in a riskless principal transaction on behalf of a qualified institutional investor.

The Subadvisers are authorized to make liquidity determinations pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board. In making the determination regarding the liquidity of restricted securities, a Subadviser will consider the trading markets for the specific security considering the unregistered nature of a restricted security. In addition, a Subadviser may consider: (1) the frequency of trades and quotes; (2) the number of dealers and potential purchasers; (3) dealer undertakings to make a market; and (4) the nature of the security and of the market place trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of transfer). Investing in restricted securities could have the effect of increasing the amount of the Income Fund’s assets invested in illiquid securities to the extent that qualified institutional buyers become uninterested, for a time, in purchasing these securities.

The Income Fund also may purchase restricted securities that are not eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S. The Income Fund may acquire such securities through private placement transactions, directly from the issuer or from security holders, generally at higher yields or on terms more favorable to investors than comparable publicly traded securities. However, the restrictions on resale of such securities may make it difficult for the Income Fund to dispose of such securities at the time considered most advantageous and/or may involve expenses that would not be incurred in the sale of securities that were freely marketable. Risks associated with restricted securities include the potential obligation to pay all or part of the registration expenses in order to sell certain restricted securities. A considerable period of time may elapse between the time of the decision to sell a security and the time the Income Fund may be permitted to sell it under an effective registration statement. If, during a period, adverse conditions were to develop, the Income Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailing when it decided to sell.

Warrants and Rights. The Income Fund may invest in warrants. The Wilshire International Equity Fund (the “International Fund”) may invest in warrants and rights. The Wilshire 5000 IndexSM Fund (the “Index Fund”) may invest up to 5% of its assets in warrants and rights. Warrants are instruments that provide the owner with the right to purchase a specified security, usually an equity security such as common stock, at a specified price (usually representing a premium over the applicable market value of the underlying equity security at the time of the warrant’s issuance) and usually during a specified period of time. While warrants may be traded, there is often no secondary market for them. Moreover, they are usually issued by the issuer of the security to which they relate. The Income Fund will invest in publicly traded warrants only. Warrants do not have any inherent value. To the extent that the market value of the security that may be purchased upon exercise of the warrant rises above the exercise price, the value of the warrant will tend to rise. To the extent that the exercise price equals or exceeds the market value of such security, the warrants will have little or no market value. If warrants remain unexercised at the end of the specified exercise period, they lapse and the Fund’s investment in them will be lost.

Rights are similar to warrants, but generally are shorter in duration and are distributed by the issuer directly to its shareholders. Warrants and rights have no voting rights, receive no dividends and have no rights to the assets of the issuer.

Convertible Preferred Stocks and Debt Securities. The Income Fund and the International Fund may invest in convertible preferred stock and debt securities. The Index Fund may invest up to 5% of its assets in convertible securities when it appears to Los Angeles Capital that it may not be prudent to be fully invested in common stocks. Certain preferred stocks and debt securities include conversion features allowing the holder to convert securities into another specified security (usually common stock) of the same issuer at a specified conversion ratio (e.g., two shares of preferred for one share of common stock) at some specified future date or period. The market value of convertible securities generally includes a premium that reflects the conversion right. That premium may be negligible or substantial. To the extent that any preferred stock or debt security remains unconverted after the expiration of the conversion period, the market value will fall to the extent represented by that premium.

Preferred Equity Redemption Cumulative Stock. The Income Fund may invest in preferred equity redemption cumulative stock. Preferred equity redemption cumulative stock (“PERCS”) is a form of convertible preferred stock which automatically converts into shares of common stock on a predetermined conversion date. PERCS pays a fixed annual dividend rate which is higher than the annual dividend rate of the issuing company’s common stock. However, the terms of PERCS limit an investor’s ability to participate in the appreciation of the common stock (usually capped at approximately 40%). Predetermined redemption dates and prices set by the company upon the issuance of the securities provide the mechanism for limiting the price appreciation of PERCS.

Preferred Stock. The Index Fund may invest up to 5% of its assets in preferred stock. Preferred stock, unlike common stock, offers a stated dividend rate payable from a corporation’s earnings. Such preferred stock dividends may be cumulative or noncumulative, participating or auction rate. If interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred stocks may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred stocks to decline. Preferred stock may have mandatory sinking fund provisions, as well as call/redemption provisions prior to maturity, a negative feature when interest rates decline. Dividends on some preferred stock may be “cumulative,” requiring all or a portion of prior unpaid dividends to be paid before dividends are paid on the issuer’s common stock. Preferred stock also generally has a preference over common stock on the distribution of a corporation’s assets in the event of liquidation of the corporation, and may be “participating,” which means that it may be entitled to a dividend exceeding the stated dividend in certain cases. The rights of preferred stocks on the distribution of a corporation’s assets in the event of a liquidation are generally subordinate to the rights associated with a corporation’s debt securities.

Adjustable Rate Mortgage Securities. The Income Fund may invest in adjustable rate mortgage securities, (“ARMs”), which are pass-through mortgage securities collateralized by mortgages with adjustable rather than fixed rates. ARMs eligible for inclusion in a mortgage pool generally provide for a fixed initial mortgage interest rate for either the first three, six, twelve, thirteen, thirty-six or sixty scheduled monthly payments. Thereafter, the interest rates are subject to periodic adjustment based on changes to a designated benchmark index. ARMs contain maximum and minimum rates beyond which the mortgage interest rate may not vary over the lifetime of the security. In addition, certain ARMs provide for limitations on the maximum amount by which the mortgage interest rate may adjust for any single adjustment period. Alternatively, certain ARMs contain limitations on changes in the required monthly payment. In the event that a monthly payment is not sufficient to pay the interest accruing on an ARM, any such excess interest is added to the principal balance of the mortgage loan, which is repaid through future monthly payments. If the monthly payment for such an instrument exceeds the sum of the interest accrued at the applicable mortgage interest rate and the principal payment required at such point to amortize the outstanding principal balance over the remaining term of the loan, the excess is utilized to reduce the then-outstanding principal balance of the ARM.

Types of Credit Enhancement. Mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) and asset-backed securities (“ABS”) are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, these 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 seek to ensure that the receipt of payments on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion. Protection against losses resulting from default seeks to ensure ultimate payment of the obligations on at least a portion of the assets in the pool. This protection may be provided through guarantees, insurance policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, through various means of structuring the transaction or through a combination of such approaches. 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. Delinquencies or losses in excess of those anticipated could adversely affect the return on an investment in a security. The Income Fund will not pay any additional fees for credit support, although the existence of credit support may increase the price of a security. Certain types of structured products may also have structural features, including diversions of cash flow, waterfalls, over-collateralization and other performance tests, and triggers, that may provide credit protection.

Foreign Securities. The International Fund and the Income Fund may invest in foreign securities. Investors should recognize that investing in foreign securities involves certain special considerations, including those set forth below, which are not typically associated with investing in U.S. securities and which may favorably or unfavorably affect a Portfolio's performance. As foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to domestic companies, there may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a domestic company. Many foreign securities markets, while growing in volume of trading activity, have substantially less volume than the U.S. market, and securities of some foreign issuers are less liquid and more volatile than securities of domestic issuers. Similarly, volume and liquidity in most foreign bond markets is less than in the U.S. and, at times, volatility of prices can be greater than in the United States. Fixed commissions on some foreign securities exchanges and bid-to-asked spreads in foreign bond markets are generally higher than commissions or bid-to-asked spreads on U.S. markets, although the Income Fund will endeavor to achieve the most favorable net results on its portfolio transactions. There is generally less government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers and listed companies than in the U.S. It may be more difficult for a Portfolio's agents to keep currently informed about corporate actions which may affect the prices of portfolio securities. Communications between the United States and foreign countries may be less reliable than within the United States, thus increasing the risk of delayed settlements of portfolio transactions or loss of certificates for portfolio securities. Payment for securities without delivery may be required in certain foreign markets. In addition, with respect to certain foreign countries, there is the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments which could affect U.S. investments in those countries. Moreover, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. The management of the International Fund and Income Fund, respectively, seeks to mitigate the risks associated with the foregoing considerations through continuous professional management.

Each Portfolio may invest in securities of foreign issuers that trade on U.S. exchanges. These investments may include American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs are dollar-denominated receipts issued generally by U.S. banks and which represent the deposit with the bank of a foreign company's securities. ADRs are publicly traded on exchanges or over-the-counter ("OTC") in the United States. Investors should consider carefully the substantial risks involved in investing in securities issued by companies of foreign nations, which are in addition to the usual risks inherent in domestic investments. ADRs, European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") or other securities convertible into securities of issuers based in foreign countries are not necessarily denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. In general, ADRs, in registered form, are denominated in U.S. dollars and are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, while EDRs (also referred to as Continental Depositary Receipts ("CDRs")), in bearer form, may be denominated in other currencies and are designed for use in European securities markets. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. EDRs are European receipts evidencing a similar arrangement. GDRs are global receipts evidencing a similar arrangement. For purposes of

each Portfolio's investment policies, ADRs, EDRs and GDRs usually are deemed to have the same classification as the underlying securities they represent. Thus, an ADR, EDR or GDR representing ownership of common stock will be treated as common stock.

Depository receipts are issued through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depository, whereas a depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the cost of such facilities, and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities. As a result, available information regarding the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs, and the prices of unsponsored ADRs may be more volatile than if they were sponsored by the issuers of the underlying securities.

Emerging Markets Securities. The Large Company Growth Portfolio, the International Fund, and the Income Fund may each invest in emerging markets securities. Emerging markets securities are fixed income and equity securities of foreign companies domiciled, headquartered, or whose primary business activities or principal trading markets are located in emerging and less developed markets ("emerging markets"). Investments in emerging markets securities involve special risks in addition to those generally associated with foreign investing. Many investments in emerging markets can be considered speculative, and the value of those investments can be more volatile than investments in more developed foreign markets. This difference reflects the greater uncertainties of investing in less established markets and economies. Costs associated with transactions in emerging markets securities typically are higher than costs associated with transactions in U.S. securities. Such transactions also may involve additional costs for the purchase or sale of foreign currency. Certain foreign markets (including emerging markets) may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. A Portfolio could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application of any restrictions on investments. Many emerging markets have experienced substantial rates of inflation for extended periods. Inflation and rapid fluctuations in inflation rates have had and may continue to have adverse effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries. Governments of many emerging market countries have exercised and continue to exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector through ownership or control of many companies. The future actions of those governments could have a significant effect on economic conditions in emerging markets, which, in turn, may adversely affect companies in the private sector, general market conditions and prices and yields of certain of the securities in the Income Fund's portfolio. Expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization and political, economic and social instability have occurred throughout the history of certain emerging market countries and could adversely affect Income Fund assets should any of those conditions recur. In addition, the securities laws of emerging market countries may be less developed than those to which U.S. issuers are subject.

Brady Bonds. The Income Fund may invest in "Brady Bonds," which are debt restructurings that provide for the exchange of cash and loans for newly issued bonds. Brady Bonds are securities created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to public and private entities in certain emerging markets for new bonds in connection with debt restructuring under a debt restructuring plan introduced by former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas F. Brady. Investors should recognize that Brady Bonds have been issued only recently and, accordingly, do not have a long payment history. Brady Bonds may be collateralized or uncollateralized, are issued in various currencies (primarily the U.S. dollar) and are actively traded in the secondary market for Latin American debt. U.S. dollar-denominated, collateralized Brady Bonds, which may be fixed rate par bonds or floating rate discount bonds, are collateralized in full as to principal by U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds having the same maturity as the bonds. Interest payments on such bonds generally are collateralized by cash or securities in an amount that, in the case of fixed rate bonds, is equal to at least one year of rolling interest payments or, in the case of floating rate bonds, initially is equal to at least one year's rolling interest payments based on the applicable interest rate at the time and is adjusted at regular intervals thereafter.

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts. The Large Company Growth Portfolio and the Income Fund may invest in foreign currencies. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts involve an obligation to purchase or sell a specified currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the values of fund securities but rather allow a fund to establish a rate of exchange for a future point in time. The Large Company Growth Portfolio and the Income Fund each may use forward foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge against movements in the value of foreign currencies (including the “Euro” used by certain European Countries) relative to the U.S. dollar in connection with specific fund transactions or with respect to its positions.

Dollar Roll Transactions. The Income Fund may engage in dollar roll transactions, which consist of the sale by the Income Fund to a bank or broker/dealer (the “counterparty”) of the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”) certificates or other MBS together with a commitment to purchase from the counterparty similar, but not identical, securities at a future date, at the same price. The counterparty receives all principal and interest payments, including prepayments, made on the security while it is the holder. The Income Fund receives a fee from the counterparty as consideration for entering into a commitment to purchase. Dollar rolls may be renewed over a period of several months with a different purchase and repurchase price fixed and a cash settlement made at each renewal without physical delivery of securities. Moreover, the transaction may be preceded by a firm commitment agreement pursuant to which the Income Fund agrees to buy a security on a future date. The security sold by the Income Fund that is subject to repurchase at such future date may not be an existing security in the Income Fund’s holdings. As part of a dollar roll transaction, this is not considered to be a short sale event.

The Income Fund will segregate cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid assets in an amount sufficient to meet its purchase obligations under the transaction. The Income Fund will also maintain asset coverage of at least 300% for all outstanding firm commitments, dollar rolls and other borrowings.

Dollar rolls may be treated for purposes of the 1940 Act as borrowings of the Income Fund because they involve the sale of a security coupled with an agreement to repurchase. A dollar roll involves costs to the Income Fund. For example, while the Income Fund receives a fee as consideration for agreeing to repurchase the security, the Income Fund forgoes the right to receive all principal and interest payments while the counterparty holds the security. These payments to the counterparty may exceed the fee received by the Income Fund, thereby effectively charging the Income Fund interest on its borrowing. Further, although the Income Fund can estimate the amount of expected principal prepayment over the term of the dollar roll, a variation in the actual amount of prepayment could increase or decrease the cost of the Income Fund’s borrowing.

The entry into dollar rolls involves potential risks of loss that are different from those related to the securities underlying the transactions. For example, if the counterparty becomes insolvent, the Income Fund’s right to purchase from the counterparty might be restricted. Additionally, the value of such securities may change adversely before the Income Fund is able to purchase them. Similarly, the Income Fund may be required to purchase securities in connection with a dollar roll at a higher price than may otherwise be available on the open market. Since, as noted above, the counterparty is required to deliver a similar, but not identical security to the Income Fund, the security that is required to buy under the dollar roll may be worth less than an identical security. Finally, there can be no assurance that the Income Fund’s use of the cash that it receives from a dollar roll will provide a return that exceeds borrowing costs.

Strategic Transactions and Derivatives. The Income Fund may, but is not required to, utilize various other investment strategies as described below to hedge various market risks (such as interest rates and broad or specific equity or fixed-income market movements), to manage the effective maturity or duration of fixed-income securities in the Income Fund’s portfolio or to enhance potential gain. These strategies may be executed using derivative contracts. Such strategies are generally accepted as a part of modern portfolio management and are regularly utilized by many mutual funds and other institutional investors. Techniques and instruments may change over time as new instruments and strategies are developed or regulatory changes occur.

In the course of pursuing these investment strategies, the Income Fund may purchase and sell exchange-listed and OTC put and call options on securities, equity and fixed-income indices and other financial instruments, purchase and sell financial futures contracts and options thereon; enter into various interest rate transactions such as swaps, caps floors or collars; and enter into various currency transactions such as currency forward contracts, currency futures contracts, currency swaps or options on currencies or currency futures (collectively, all the above are called “Strategic Transactions”). Strategic Transactions may be used without limit to attempt to protect against possible changes in the market value of securities held in or to be purchased for the Income Fund’s unrealized gains in the value of its portfolio securities, to facilitate the sale of such securities for investment purposes, to manage the effective maturity or duration of fixed-income securities in the Income Fund’s portfolio or to establish a position in the derivatives markets as a temporary substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities. Some Strategic Transactions may also be used to enhance potential gain. Any or all of these investment techniques may be used at any time and in any combination, and there is no particular strategy that dictates the use of one technique rather than another, as use of any Strategic Transaction is a function of numerous variables including market conditions. The ability of the Income Fund to utilize these Strategic Transactions successfully will depend on a Subadviser’s ability to predict pertinent market movements, which cannot be assured. The Income Fund will comply with applicable regulatory requirements when implementing these strategies, techniques and instruments. The Income Fund may use Strategic Transactions for non-hedging purposes to enhance potential gain.

Strategic Transactions, including derivative contracts, have risks associated with them, including possible default by the other party to the transaction, illiquidity and, to the extent a Subadviser’s view as to certain market movements is incorrect, the risk that the use of such Strategic Transactions could result in losses greater than if they had not been used. Use of put and call options may result in losses to the Income Fund, force the sale or purchase of portfolio securities at inopportune times or for prices higher than (in the case of put options) or lower than (in the case of call options) current market values, limit the amount of appreciation the Income Fund can realize on its investments or cause the Income Fund to hold a security it might otherwise sell. The use of currency transactions can result in a fund incurring losses as a result of a number of factors including the imposition of exchange controls, suspension of settlements or the inability to deliver or receive a specified currency. The use of options and futures transactions entails certain other risks. In particular, the variable degree of correlation between price movements of futures contracts and price movements in the related portfolio position of the Income Fund creates the possibility that losses on the hedging instrument may be greater than gains in the value of the Income Fund’s position. In addition, futures and options markets may not be liquid in all circumstances and OTC options may have no markets. As a result, in certain markets, a fund might not be able to close out a transaction without incurring substantial losses, if at all. Although the use of futures and options transactions for hedging should tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged position, at the same time it tends to limit any potential gain which might result from an increase in value of such position. Finally, the daily variation margin requirements for futures contracts would create a greater ongoing potential financial risk than would purchases of options, where the exposure is limited to the cost of the initial premium. Losses resulting from the use of Strategic Transactions would reduce NAV, and possibly income, and such losses can be greater than if the Strategic Transactions had not been utilized.

In addition to the instruments and strategies discussed in this section, a Subadviser may discover additional opportunities in connection with derivatives, strategic transactions and other similar or related techniques. These new opportunities may become available as a Subadviser develops new techniques, as regulatory authorities broaden the range of permitted transactions and as new derivatives, strategic transactions and other techniques are developed. A Subadviser may utilize these opportunities and techniques to the extent that they are consistent with the Income Fund’s respective investment objective and investment limitations and applicable regulatory authorities. These opportunities and techniques may involve risks different from, or in addition to, those summarized herein.

This discussion is not intended to limit the Income Fund’s investment flexibility, unless such a limitation is expressly stated, and therefore will be construed by the Income Fund as broadly as possible. Statements concerning what the Income Fund may do are not intended to limit any other activity. Also, as with any investment or investment technique, even when the prospectus or this discussion indicates that the Income Fund may engage in an activity, it may not actually do so for a variety of reasons, including cost considerations.

Derivatives. Each Portfolio may invest, to a limited extent, in “derivatives.” These are financial instruments which derive their performance at least in part, from the performance of an underlying asset, index or interest rate. The derivatives the Portfolios may use are currently comprised of stock index futures and options. The Portfolios may invest in derivatives for a variety of reasons, including to hedge against certain market risks, to provide a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities or to increase potential income gain. Derivatives may provide a cheaper, quicker or more specifically focused way for a Portfolio to invest than “traditional” securities.

Although the Index Fund does not currently intend to invest in derivatives, it reserves the right to do so in the future. Normally, less than 5% of a Portfolio’s net assets would be invested in derivatives.

Derivatives permit a Portfolio to increase, decrease or change the level of risk to which its securities are exposed in much the same way as a Portfolio can increase, decrease or change the risk of its investments by making investments in specific securities. However, derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and a Portfolio as a whole. Under certain market conditions, they can increase the volatility of a Portfolio’s NAV, decrease the liquidity of a Portfolio’s investments and make more difficult the accurate pricing of a Portfolio’s shares.

In addition, derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in derivatives could have a large potential impact on a Portfolio’s performance. If a Portfolio invests in derivatives at inappropriate times or judges market conditions incorrectly, such investments may lower a Portfolio’s return or result in a loss. A Portfolio also could experience losses if its derivatives were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if a Portfolio were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

When required by the SEC, a Portfolio will set aside permissible liquid assets in a segregated account to cover its obligations relating to its purchase of derivatives. To maintain this required cover, a Portfolio may have to sell portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices or times. Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges (“exchange-traded” derivatives) or through privately negotiated transactions (OTC derivatives). Exchange-traded derivatives generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency which is the issuer or counterparty to such derivatives. This guarantee usually is supported by a daily payment system operated by the clearing agency in order to reduce overall credit risk. As a result, unless the clearing agency defaults, there is relatively little counterparty credit risk associated with derivatives purchased on an exchange. By contrast, no clearing agency guarantees OTC derivatives. Therefore, each party to an OTC derivative transaction bears the risk that the counterparty will default. Accordingly, a Subadviser will consider the creditworthiness of counterparties to OTC derivative transactions in the same manner as it would review the credit quality of a security to be purchased by a Portfolio. OTC derivatives are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it.

Other Derivatives. A Portfolio may take advantage of opportunities in futures contracts and any other derivatives which presently are not contemplated for use by the Portfolio or which currently are not available but which may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the Portfolio’s investment objective and legally permissible for the Portfolio. Before entering into such transactions or making any such investment, the Company will provide appropriate disclosure in its prospectus or SAI.

General Characteristics of Options. The Portfolios may invest in options. Put options and call options typically have similar structural characteristics and operational mechanics regardless of the underlying instruments on which they are purchased or sold. Thus, the following general discussion relates to each of the particular types of options discussed in greater detail below. In addition, many Strategic Transactions involving options require segregation of Portfolio assets in special accounts.

A put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying security, commodity, index, currency or other instrument at the exercise price. For instance, a Portfolio’s purchase of a put option on a security might be designed to protect its holdings in the underlying

instrument (or, in some cases, a similar instrument) against a substantial decline in the market value by giving the fund, the right to sell such instrument at the option exercise price. A call option, upon payment of a premium, gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the seller the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. The Portfolio's purchase of a call option, on a security, financial future, index, currency or other instrument might be intended to protect the Portfolio against an increase in the price of the underlying instrument that it intends to purchase in the future by fixing the price at which it may purchase such instrument. An American-style put or call option may be exercised at any time during the option period thereto. The Portfolio may purchase and sell exchange-listed options and OTC options. Exchange-listed options are issued by a regulated intermediary such as the Options Clearing Corporation ("OCC"), which guarantees the performance of the obligations of the parties to such options. The discussion below uses the OCC as an example, but is also applicable to other financial intermediaries.

With certain exceptions, OCC issued and exchange listed options generally settle by physical delivery of the underlying security or currency, although in the future cash settlement may become available. Index options and Eurodollar instruments are cash settled for the net amount, if any, by which the option is "in-the-money" (i.e., where the value of the underlying instrument exceeds, in the case of a call option, or is less than, in the case of a put option, the exercise price of the option) at the time the option is exercised. Frequently, rather than taking or making delivery of the underlying instrument through the process of exercising the option, listed options are closed by entering into offsetting purchase or sale transactions that do not result in ownership of the underlying instrument.

The Portfolio's ability to close out its position as a purchaser or seller of an OCC or exchange listed put or call option is dependent, in part, upon the liquidity of the option market. Among the possible reasons for the absence of a liquid option market on an exchange are: (i) insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions on transactions imposed by an exchange; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities including reaching daily price limits; (iv) interruption of the normal operations of the OCC or an exchange; (v) inadequacy of the facilities of an exchange or OCC to handle current trading volume; or (vi) a decision by one or more exchanges to discontinue the trading of options for a particular class or series of options, in which event the relevant market for that option on that exchange would cease to exist, although outstanding options on that exchange would generally continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

The hours of trading for listed options may not coincide with the hours during which the underlying financial instruments are traded. To the extent that the option markets close before the markets for the underlying financial instruments, significant price and rate movements can take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the option markets.

OTC options are purchased from or sold to securities dealers, financial institutions, or other parties (collectively "Counterparties") through direct bilateral agreement with the Counterparty. In contracts to exchange listed options, which generally have standardized terms and performance mechanics, all the terms of an OTC option, including such terms as method of settlement, term, exercise price, premium, guarantees and security, are set by negotiation of the parties. The Portfolios expect generally to enter into OTC options that have cash settlement provisions, although they are not required to do so.

Unless the parties provide for it, there is no central clearing or guaranty function in an OTC option. As a result, if the Counterparty fails to make or take delivery of the security, currency or other instrument underlying an OTC option it has entered into with the Portfolio fails to make a cash settlement payment due in accordance with the terms of that option, the Portfolio will lose any premium it paid for the option as well as any anticipated benefit of the transaction. Accordingly, the Subadviser or Adviser must assess the creditworthiness of each such Counterparty or any guarantor or credit enhancement of the Counterparty's credit to determine the likelihood that the terms of the OTC option will be satisfied. The staff of the SEC currently takes the position that OTC options purchased by the Portfolio, and portfolio securities "covering" the amount of the Portfolio's obligation pursuant to an OTC option sold by it (the cost of the sell-back plus the in-the-money amount, if any), are illiquid, and may be subject to the Portfolio's, limitation on investing in illiquid securities. If the Portfolio exceeds the limits specified above, the Portfolio will take prompt steps to reduce its holdings in illiquid securities.

If a Portfolio sells a call option, the premium that it receives may serve as a partial hedge, to the extent of the option premium, against a decrease in the value of the underlying securities or instruments in its portfolio, or will increase the Portfolio's income. The sale of put options can also provide income. A Portfolio may purchase and sell call options on securities including U.S. Treasury and agency securities, MBS, corporate debt securities, equity securities (including convertible securities) and Eurodollar instruments that are traded on U.S. and foreign securities exchanges and in the OTC markets, and on securities, indices, currencies and futures contracts. All calls sold by the Portfolio must be "covered" (i.e., the Portfolio, must own the securities or futures contract subject to the call) or must meet the asset segregation requirements described below when the call is outstanding. Even though the Portfolio will receive the option premium to help protect it against loss, a call sold by the Portfolio exposes the Portfolio during the term of the option to possible loss of opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying security or instrument and may require the fund to hold a security or instrument which it might otherwise have sold.

A Portfolio may purchase and sell put options on securities including U.S. Treasury and agency securities, MBS, foreign sovereign debt, corporate debt securities (including convertible securities) and Eurodollar instruments (whether or not it holds the above securities in its portfolio), and on securities indices, currencies and futures contracts other than futures on individual corporate debt and individual equity securities. The Portfolio will sell put options in accordance with the 1940 Act. In selling put options, there is a risk that the Portfolio may be required to buy the underlying security at a disadvantageous price above the market price.

When a Portfolio purchases a put option, the premium paid by it is recorded as an asset of the Portfolio. When a Portfolio writes an option, an amount equal to the net premium (the premium less the commission) received by the Portfolio is included in the liability section of the Portfolio's statement of assets and liabilities as a deferred credit. The amount of this asset or deferred credit will be subsequently marked to market to reflect the current value of the option purchased or written. The current value of the traded option is the last sale price or, in the absence of sale, the mean between the last bid and asked price. If an option purchased by the Portfolio expires unexercised, the Portfolio realizes a loss equal to the premium paid. If the Portfolio enters into a closing sale transaction on an option purchased by it, the Portfolio will realize a gain if the premium received by the Portfolio on the closing transaction is more than the premium paid to purchase the option, or a loss if it is less. If an option written by the Portfolio expires on the stipulated expiration date or if the Portfolio enters into a closing purchase transaction, it will realize a gain (or loss if the cost of a closing purchase transaction exceeds the net premium received when the option is sold) and the deferred credit related to such option will be eliminated. If an option written by the Portfolio is exercised, the proceeds of the sale will be increased by the net premium originally received and the Portfolio will realize a gain or loss.

There are several risks associated with transactions in options on securities and indexes. For example, there are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets, causing a given transaction not to achieve its objectives. In addition, a liquid secondary market for particular options, whether traded OTC or on a national securities exchange (an "Exchange"), may be absent for reasons which include the following: there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; restrictions may be imposed by an Exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options or underlying securities; unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an Exchange; the facilities of an Exchange or the OCC may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or one or more Exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide or be compelled at some future date to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options), in which event the secondary market on that Exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist, although outstanding options that had been issued by the OCC as a result of trades on that Exchange would continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms.

General Characteristics of Futures. The Portfolios may enter into financial futures contracts or purchase or sell put and call options on such futures primarily as a hedge against anticipated interest rate, currency or equity market changes, for duration management and for risk management purposes. The Portfolios may also engage in futures for speculative purposes. Futures are generally bought and sold on the commodities exchanges where they are listed with payment of initial and variation margin as described below.

The sale of a futures contract creates a firm obligation by the Portfolio, as seller, to deliver to the buyer the specific type of financial instrument called for in the contract at a specific future time for a specified price (or, with respect to index futures and Eurodollar instruments, the net cash amount). Options on futures contracts are similar to options on securities except that 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 and obligates the seller to deliver such position.

A Portfolio's use of financial futures and options thereon will be consistent with applicable regulatory requirements and in particular the rules and regulations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC"). Typically, maintaining a futures contract or selling an option thereon requires a fund to deposit with a financial intermediary as security for its obligations an amount of cash or other specified assets (initial margin) which initially is typically 1% to 10% of the face amount of the contract (but may be higher in some circumstances). Additional cash or assets (variation margin) may be required to be deposited thereafter on a daily basis as the mark-to-market value of the contract fluctuates. The purchase of an option on financial futures involves payment of a premium for the option without any further obligation on the part of the Portfolio. If the Portfolio exercises an option on a futures contract, it will be obligated to post initial margin (and potential subsequent variation margin) for the resulting futures position just as it would for any position. Futures contracts and options thereon are generally settled by entering into an offsetting transaction, but there can be no assurance that the position can be offset prior to settlement at an advantageous price, nor that delivery will occur.

A notice of eligibility for exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" has been filed with the National Futures Association with respect to each Portfolio. If the Portfolios are no longer able to claim the exclusion, Wilshire would be required to register as a "commodity pool operator" on behalf of each Portfolio and the Portfolio and Wilshire would be subject to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended (the "CEA").

Options on Securities Indices and Other Financial Indices. The Portfolios' also may purchase and sell call and put options on securities indices and other financial indices and in so doing can achieve many of the same objectives they would achieve through the sale or purchase of options on individual securities or other instruments. Options on securities indices and other financial indices are similar to options on a security or other instrument except that, rather than settling by physical delivery of the underlying instrument, they settle by cash settlement (i.e., an option on an index gives the holder the right to receive, upon exercise of the option, an amount of cash if the closing level of the index upon which the option is based exceeds, in the case of a call, or is less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option (except if, in the case of an OTC option, physical delivery is specified)). This amount of cash is equal to the excess of the closing price of the index over the exercise price of the option, which also may be multiplied by a formula value. The seller of the option is obligated, in return for the premium received, to make delivery of this amount. The gain or loss on an option on an index depends on price movements in the instruments making up the market, market segment, industry or other composite on which the underlying index is based, rather than price movements in individual securities, as is the case with respect to options on securities.

Synthetic Investment Risk. The Income Fund may be exposed to certain additional risks should a Subadviser use derivatives transactions to synthetically implement the Income Fund's investment strategies. Customized derivative instruments will likely be highly illiquid, and it is possible that the Income Fund will not be able to terminate such derivative instruments prior to their expiration date or that the penalties associated with such a termination might impact the Income Fund's performance in a materially adverse manner. Synthetic investments may be imperfectly correlated to the investment a Subadviser is seeking to replicate. There can be no assurance that a Subadviser's judgments regarding the correlation of any particular synthetic investment will be correct. The Income Fund may be exposed to certain additional risks associated with derivatives transactions should a Subadviser use derivatives to synthetically implement the Income Fund's investment strategies. The Income Fund would be subject to counterparty risk in connection with such transactions. If the Income Fund enters into a derivative instrument whereby it agrees to receive the return of a security or financial instrument or a basket of securities or financial instruments, it will typically contract to receive such returns for a predetermined period of time. During such period, the Income Fund may not have the ability to increase or decrease its exposure. In addition, such customized derivative instruments

will likely be highly illiquid, and it is possible that the Income Fund will not be able to terminate such derivative instruments prior to their expiration date or that the penalties associated with such a termination might impact the Income Fund's performance in a material adverse manner. Furthermore, derivative instruments typically contain provisions giving the counterparty the right to terminate the contract upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a decline in the value of the reference securities and material violations of the terms of the contract or the portfolio guidelines as well as other events determined by the counterparty. If a termination were to occur, the Income Fund's return could be adversely affected as it would lose the benefit of the indirect exposure to the reference securities and it may incur significant termination expenses.

Currency Transactions. In general, the Large Company Growth Portfolio's and the Income Fund's dealings in forward currency contracts and other currency transactions such as futures, options, options on futures and swaps will be limited to hedging involving either specific transactions or portfolio positions. Each Portfolio, however, can invest up to the 1940 Act limits of its assets in such transactions for non-hedging purposes. Currency transactions include forward currency contracts, exchange listed currency futures, exchange listed and OTC options on currencies, and currency swaps. A forward currency contract involves a privately negotiated obligation to purchase or sell (with delivery generally required) a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. A currency swap is an agreement to exchange cash flows based on the notional difference among two or more currencies and operates similarly to an interest rate swap, which is described below.

Transaction hedging is entering into a currency transaction with respect to specific assets or liabilities of a Portfolio, which will generally arise in connection with the purchase or sale of its portfolio securities or the receipt of income therefrom. Position hedging is entering into a currency transaction with respect to portfolio security positions denominated or generally quoted in that currency.

The Large Company Growth Portfolio and the Income Fund each may also cross-hedge currencies by entering into transactions to purchase or sell one or more currencies that are expected to decline in value relative to other currencies to which it has or in which the Portfolio expects to have portfolio exposure.

To reduce the effect of currency fluctuations on the value of existing or anticipated holdings of portfolio securities, the Income Fund may also engage in proxy hedging. Proxy hedging is often used when the currency to which the Income Fund's portfolio is exposed is difficult to hedge or to hedge against the dollar. Proxy hedging entails entering into a commitment or option to sell a currency whose changes in value are generally considered to be correlated to a currency or currencies in which some or all of the Income Fund's portfolio securities are or are expected to be denominated, in exchange for U.S. dollars. The amount of the commitment or option would not exceed the value of the Income Fund's securities denominated in correlated currencies. Currency hedging involves some of the same risks and considerations as other transactions with similar instruments. Currency transactions can result in losses to the Income Fund if the currency being hedged fluctuates in value to a degree or in a direction that is not anticipated. Further, there is the risk that the perceived correlation between various currencies may not be present, or may not be present during the particular time that the Income Fund is engaging in proxy hedging. If the Income Fund enters into a currency hedging transaction, the fund will comply with the asset segregation requirements described below.

Risks of Currency Transactions. Currency transactions are subject to risks different from those of other portfolio transactions. Because currency control is of great importance to the issuing governments and influences economic planning and policy, purchases and sales of currency and related instruments can be negatively affected by government exchange controls, blockages and manipulations or exchange restrictions imposed by governments. These can result in losses to a Portfolio if it is unable to deliver or receive currency or funds in settlement of obligations, and could also cause hedges it has entered into to be rendered useless, resulting in full currency exposure as well as incurring transaction costs. Buyers and sellers of currency futures are subject to the same risks that apply to the use of futures generally. Further, settlement of currency futures contracts for the purchase of most currencies must occur at a bank based in the issuing nation. The ability to establish and close out positions on options on currency futures is subject to the maintenance of a liquid market which may not always be available. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate based on factors extrinsic to that country's economy.

Combined Transactions. The Income Fund may enter into multiple transactions, which may include multiple options transactions, multiple futures transactions, multiple currency transactions (including forward currency contracts) and multiple interest rate transactions and any combination of futures, options, currency and interest rate transactions (“component” transactions), instead of a single Strategic Transaction, as part of a single or combined strategy when, in the opinion of a Subadviser, it is in the best interests of a fund to do so. A combined transaction will usually contain elements of risk that are present in each of its component transactions. Although combined transactions are normally entered into based on a Subadviser’s judgment that the combined strategies will reduce risk or otherwise more effectively achieve the desired portfolio management goal, it is possible that the combination will instead increase such risks or hinder achievement of the portfolio management objective.

Swaps, Caps, Floors and Collars. Among the Strategic Transactions into which the Income Fund may enter are interest rate, currency, credit default and index swaps and the purchase or sale of related caps, floors and collars. The Income Fund may enter into these transactions primarily to preserve a return or spread on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio, to protect against currency fluctuations, as a duration management technique or to protect against any increase in the price of securities the Income Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Income Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, e.g., an exchange of floating rate payments for fixed rate payments with respect to a notional amount of principal. The purchase of a cap entitles the purchaser to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling such cap to the extent that a specific index exceeds a predetermined interest rate or amount. The purchase of a floor entitles the purchaser to receive payments on a notional principal amount from the party selling such floor to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate or amount. A collar is a combination of a cap and a floor that preserves a certain return within a predetermined range of interest rates or values.

The Income Fund will usually enter into swaps on a net basis, i.e., the two payment streams are netted out in a cash settlement on the payment date or dates specified in the instrument, with the fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Inasmuch as these swaps, caps, floors and collars are entered into for good-faith hedging purposes, the Income Fund believes such obligations do not constitute senior securities under the 1940 Act, and, accordingly, will not treat them as being subject to the 1940 Act’s borrowing restrictions. In the case of OTC derivatives, the Income Fund will not enter into any swap, cap, floor or collar transaction unless, at the time of entering into such transaction, the unsecured long-term debt of the Counterparty, combined with any credit enhancements, is rated at least A- by S&P or Moody’s or has an equivalent rating from an National Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (“NRSRO”) or is determined to be of equivalent credit quality by a Subadviser. If there is a default by the Counterparty, the Income Fund may have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.

Hybrid Instruments. The Income Fund may invest in hybrid instruments. A hybrid instrument is a type of potentially high-risk derivative that combines a traditional stock, bond, or commodity with an option or forward contract. Generally, the principal amount, amount payable upon maturity or redemption, or interest rate of a hybrid is tied (positively or negatively) to the price of some commodity, currency or securities index or another interest rate or some other economic factor (“underlying benchmark”). The interest rate or (unlike most fixed-income securities) the principal amount payable at maturity of a hybrid security may be increased or decreased, depending on changes in the value of the underlying benchmark. An example of a hybrid instrument could be a bond issued by an oil company that pays a small base level of interest with additional interest that accrues in correlation to the extent to which oil prices exceed a certain predetermined level. Such a hybrid instrument would be a combination of a bond and a call option on oil.

Hybrid instruments can be used as an efficient means of pursuing a variety of investment goals, including currency hedging, and increased total return. Hybrid instruments may not bear interest or pay dividends. The value of a hybrid instrument or its interest rate may be a multiple of the underlying benchmark and, as a result, may be leveraged and move (up or down) more steeply and rapidly than the underlying benchmark. These underlying benchmarks may be sensitive to economic and political events, such as commodity shortages and currency devaluations, which cannot be readily foreseen by the purchaser of a hybrid instrument. Under certain conditions, the redemption value of a hybrid instrument could be zero. Thus, an investment in a hybrid instrument

may entail significant market risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a traditional, U.S. dollar-denominated bond that has a fixed principal amount and pays a fixed rate or floating rate of interest. The purchase of hybrid instruments also exposes the Income Fund to the credit risk of the issuer of the hybrid instruments. These risks may cause significant fluctuations in the NAV of the Income Fund.

Certain hybrid instruments may provide exposure to the commodities markets. These are derivative securities with one or more commodity-linked components that have payment features similar to commodity futures contracts, commodity options, or similar instruments. Commodity-linked hybrid instruments may be either equity or debt securities, and are considered hybrid instruments because they have both security and commodity-like characteristics. A portion of the value of these instruments may be derived from the value of a commodity, futures contract, index or other economic variable. The Income Fund would only invest in commodity-linked hybrid instruments that qualify, under applicable rules of the CFTC, for an exemption from the provisions of the CEA.

Certain issuers of structured products such as hybrid instruments may be deemed to be investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act. As a result, the Income Fund's investments in these products may be subject to limits applicable to investments in investment companies and other restrictions contained in the 1940 Act.

Risk Linked Securities. Risk-linked securities ("RLS") are a form of derivative issued by insurance companies and insurance-related special purpose vehicles that apply securitization techniques to catastrophic property and casualty damages. RLS are typically debt obligations for which the return of principal and the payment of interest are contingent on the non-occurrence of a pre-defined "trigger event." Depending on the specific terms and structure of the RLS, this trigger could be the result of a hurricane, earthquake or some other catastrophic event. Insurance companies securitize this risk to transfer the truly catastrophic part of the risk exposure to the capital markets. A typical RLS provides for income and return of capital similar to other fixed-income investments, but would involve full or partial default if losses resulting from a certain catastrophe exceeded a predetermined amount. RLS typically have relatively high yields compared with similarly rated fixed-income securities, and have low correlation with the returns of traditional securities. Investments in RLS may be linked to a broad range of insurance risks, which can be broken down into three major categories: natural risks (such as hurricanes and earthquakes), weather risks (such as insurance based on a regional average temperature) and non-natural events (such as aerospace and shipping catastrophes). Although property-casualty RLS have been in existence for over a decade, significant developments have started to occur in securitizations done by life insurance companies. In general, life insurance industry securitizations could fall into a number of categories. Some are driven primarily by the desire to transfer risk to the capital markets, such as the transfer of extreme mortality risk (mortality bonds). Others, while also including the element of risk transfer, are driven by other considerations. For example, a securitization could be undertaken to relieve the capital strain on life insurance companies caused by the regulatory requirements of establishing very conservative reserves for some types of products. Another example is the securitization of the stream of future cash flows from a particular block of business, including the securitization of embedded values of life insurance business or securitization for the purpose of funding acquisition costs.

Spread Transactions. The Income Fund may purchase covered spread options from securities dealers. Such covered spread options are not presently exchange-listed or exchange-traded. The purchase of a spread option gives the Income Fund the right to put, or sell, a security that it owns at a fixed dollar spread or fixed yield spread in relationship to another security that the Income Fund does not own, but which is used as a benchmark. The risk to the Income Fund in purchasing covered spread options is the cost of the premium paid for the spread option and any transaction costs. In addition, there is no assurance that closing transactions will be available. The purchase of spread options will be used to protect the Income Fund against adverse changes in prevailing credit quality spreads, i.e., the yield spread between high quality and lower quality securities. Such protection is only provided during the life of the spread option.

Derivatives Regulatory. The laws and regulations that apply to derivatives (e.g., swaps, futures, etc.) and persons who use them (including the Income Fund, the Subadvisers and others) are rapidly changing in the U.S. and abroad. As a result, restrictions and additional regulations may be imposed on these parties, trading restrictions may be adopted and additional trading costs are possible. The impact of these changes on the Income Fund and its investment strategies is not yet fully ascertainable.

In particular, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), which was signed into law in July 2010, significantly revises and expands the rulemaking, supervisory and enforcement authority of federal bank, securities and commodities regulators. While certain of the Dodd-Frank provisions have been adopted, other rules are not yet final; therefore, it is unclear how regulators will exercise their expanded powers and whether they will undertake rulemaking, supervisory or enforcement actions that would adversely affect the Fund or its investments. Possible regulatory actions taken under these revised and expanded powers may include actions related to financial consumer protection, proprietary trading and derivatives. There is a risk that new and additional government regulation authorized by the Dodd-Frank Act could restrict the ability of the Fund to use certain instruments as part of its investment strategy, increase the costs of using these instruments or make them less effective. Legislators and regulators in the U.S. are currently considering a wide range of proposals in addition to the Dodd-Frank Act that, if enacted, could result in major changes to the way the financial services industry is regulated. In particular, new position limits imposed on the Income Fund or its counterparties may impact the Income Fund’s ability to invest in futures, options, and swaps in a manner that efficiently meets its investment objective. New requirements even if not directly applicable to the Income Fund, including capital requirements, changes to the CFTC speculative position limits regime, and mandatory clearing, may increase the cost of the Income Fund’s investments and cost of doing business, which would adversely affect investors.

A notice has been filed, with the National Futures Association, claiming an exclusion from the definition of “commodity pool operator” (“CPO”) under Rule 4.5 of the CEA, with respect to the Income Fund’s operation. Accordingly, the Income Fund and the Subadvisers are not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool or CPO. Changes to the Income Fund’s investment strategies or investments may cause the Income Fund to lose the benefits of the exclusion under Rule 4.5 and may trigger additional CFTC regulation. If the Income Fund becomes subject to CFTC regulation, the Income Fund may incur additional expenses.

Eurodollar Instruments. The Income Fund may make investments in Eurodollar instruments. Eurodollar instruments are U.S. dollar-denominated futures contracts or options thereon which are linked to the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), although foreign currency-denominated instruments are available from time to time. Eurodollar futures contracts enable purchasers to obtain a fixed rate for the lending of funds and sellers to obtain a fixed rate for borrowing. The Income Fund may use Eurodollar futures contracts and options thereon to hedge against changes in LIBOR, to which many interest rate swaps and fixed income instruments are linked.

Euro Risk. The Large Company Growth Portfolio, International Fund and Income Fund may each invest in securities issued by companies operating in Europe. Investments in a single region, even though representing many different countries within the region, may be affected by common economic forces and other factors. The Portfolios may be subject to greater risk of adverse events which occur in the European region and may experience greater volatility than a fund that is more broadly diversified geographically. Political or economic disruptions in European countries, even in countries in which a Portfolio is not invested may adversely affect the security values and thus the Portfolio’s holdings. A significant number of countries in Europe are member states in the European Union (the “EU”), and these member states no longer have the ability to implement an independent monetary policy and may be significantly affected by requirements that limit their fiscal options. European financial markets have recently experienced volatility and have been adversely affected by concerns of economic downturns, credit rating downgrades, rising government debt and possible default on or restructuring of government debt in several European countries. In June 2016, the United Kingdom approved a referendum to leave the EU, commonly referred as “Brexit,” which sparked depreciation in the value of the British pound and heightened risk of continued worldwide economic volatility. On March 29, 2017, the United Kingdom triggered Article 50 under the Lisbon Treaty, which is the process of leaving the EU. Brexit may create additional economic stress for the United Kingdom and cause volatility within the EU, which could trigger prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries or spark additional member states to contemplate departing the EU, thereby exacerbating political instability in the region.

Risks of Strategic Transactions Outside the United States. When conducted outside the United States, Strategic Transactions may not be regulated as rigorously as in the United States, may not involve a clearing mechanism and related guarantees and are subject to the risk of governmental actions affecting trading in, or the prices of,

foreign securities, currencies and other instruments. The value of such positions also could be adversely affected by (i) other complex foreign, political, legal and economic factors, (ii) lesser availability than in the United States of data on which to make trading decisions, (iii) delays in a fund's ability to act upon economic events occurring in foreign markets during non-business hours in the United States, (iv) the imposition of different exercise and settlement terms and procedures and margin requirements than in the United States and (v) lower trading volume and liquidity.

Use of Segregated and Other Special Accounts. Many Strategic Transactions, in addition to other requirements, require that the Income Fund segregate liquid, high-grade assets to the extent Income Fund obligations are not otherwise "covered" through ownership of the underlying security, financial instrument or currency. In general, either the full amount of any obligation by the Income Fund to pay or deliver securities or assets must always be covered by the securities, instruments or currency required to be delivered, or, subject to any regulatory restrictions, an amount of cash or liquid high-grade securities at least equal to the current amount of the obligation must be segregated with the custodian. The segregated assets cannot be sold or transferred unless equivalent assets are substituted in their place or it is no longer necessary to segregate them. For example, a call option written by the Income Fund will require the Income Fund to hold the securities subject to the call (or securities convertible into the needed securities without additional consideration) or to segregate liquid high-grade securities sufficient to purchase and deliver the securities if the call is exercised. A call option sold by the Income Fund on an index will require the Income Fund to own portfolio securities which correlate with the index or to segregate liquid high-grade assets equal to the excess of the index value over the exercise price on a current basis. A put option written by the Income Fund requires the Income Fund to segregate liquid high-grade assets equal to the exercise price.

Except when the Income Fund enters into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of a security denominated in a particular currency which requires no segregation, a currency contract which obligates the Income Fund to buy or sell currency will generally require the Income Fund to hold an amount of that currency or liquid securities denominated in that currency equal to the Income Fund's obligations or to segregate liquid high-grade assets equal to the amount of the Income Fund's obligation.

OTC options entered into by the Income Fund including those on securities, currency, financial instruments or indices and OCC-issued and exchange listed index options, will generally provide for cash settlement. As a result, when the Income Fund sells these instruments, it will only segregate an amount of assets equal to its accrued net obligations, as there is no requirement for payment or delivery of amounts in excess of the net amount. These amounts will equal 100% of the exercise price in the case of a non-cash-settled put, the same as an OCC-guaranteed listed option sold by a fund or the in-the-money amount plus any sell-back formula amount in the case of a cash-settled put or call. In addition, when a fund sells a call option on an index at a time when the in-the-money amount exceeds the exercise price, the fund will segregate, until the option expires or is closed out, cash or cash equivalents equal in value to such excess. OCC-issued and exchange listed options sold by a fund, other than those above generally settle with physical delivery, or with an election of either physical delivery or cash settlement, and the Income Fund will segregate an amount of assets equal to the full value of the option. OTC options settling with physical delivery, or with an election of either physical delivery or cash settlement, will be treated the same as other options settling with physical delivery.

In the case of a futures contract or an option thereon, the Income Fund must deposit initial margin and possible daily variation margin in addition to segregating assets sufficient to meet its obligation to purchase or provide securities or currencies, or to pay the amount owed at the expiration of an index-based futures contract. Such assets may consist of cash, cash equivalents, liquid debt or equity securities or other acceptable assets.

With respect to swaps, the Income Fund will accrue the net amount of the excess, if any, of its obligations over its entitlements with respect to each swap daily and will segregate an amount of cash or liquid high grade securities having a value equal to the accrued excess. Caps, floors and collars require segregation of assets with a value equal to the Income Fund's net obligations, if any.

Strategic Transactions may be covered by other means when consistent with applicable regulatory policies. The Income Fund may also enter into offsetting transactions so that its combined position, coupled with any segregated assets, equals its net outstanding obligations in related options and Strategic Transactions. For example, the Income Fund could purchase a put option if the strike price of that option is the same as or higher than the strike price of a put option sold by the Income Fund. Moreover, instead of segregating assets if the Income Fund held a futures or forward contract, it could purchase a put option on the same futures or forward contract with a strike price as high or higher than the price of the contract held. Other Strategic Transactions may also be offset in combinations. If the offsetting transaction terminates at the time of or after the primary transaction, no segregation is required, but if it terminates prior to such time, assets equal to any remaining obligation would need to be segregated.

The Income Fund's activities involving Strategic Transactions may be limited by the requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "IRC"), for qualification as a regulated investment company. (See "Tax Matters" section).

Notwithstanding the language above, the Income Fund may segregate cash, cash equivalents or any other liquid asset, including equity securities and debt securities (i.e., not just cash or high grade securities).

Guaranteed Investment Contracts ("GICs"). The Income Fund may invest in GICs. When investing in GICs, the Income Fund makes cash contributions to a deposit fund of an insurance company's general account. The insurance company then credits guaranteed interest to the deposit fund monthly. The GICs provide that this guaranteed interest will not be less than a certain minimum rate. The insurance company may assess periodic charges against a GIC for expenses and service costs allocable to it, and the charges will be deducted from the value of the deposit fund. Because the Income Fund may not receive the principal amount of a GIC from the insurance company on 7 days' notice or less, the GIC is considered an illiquid investment. In determining average portfolio maturity, GICs generally will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the guaranteed interest rate.

Variable and Floating Rate Instruments. The Income Fund may invest in variable and floating rate instruments. With respect to purchasable variable and floating rate instruments, a Subadviser will consider the earning power, cash flows and liquidity ratios of the issuers and guarantors of such instruments and, if the instruments are subject to a demand feature, will monitor their financial status to meet payment on demand. Such instruments may include variable amount demand notes that permit the indebtedness thereunder to vary in addition to providing for periodic adjustments in the interest rate. The absence of an active secondary market with respect to particular variable and floating rate instruments could make it difficult for the Income Fund to dispose of a variable or floating rate note if the issuer defaulted on its payment obligation or during periods that the Income Fund is not entitled to exercise its demand rights, and the Income Fund could, for these or other reasons, suffer a loss with respect to such instruments. In determining average-weighted Income Fund maturity, an instrument will be deemed to have a maturity equal to either the period remaining until the next interest rate adjustment or the time a fund involved can recover payment of principal as specified in the instrument, depending on the type of instrument involved.

Money Market Obligations of Domestic Banks, Foreign Banks and Foreign Branches of U.S. Banks. The Income Fund may purchase bank obligations, such as certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and time deposits, including instruments issued or supported by the credit of U.S. or foreign banks or savings institutions having total assets at the time of purchase in excess of \$1 billion. The assets of a bank or savings institution will be deemed to include the assets of its domestic and foreign branches for purposes of the Income Fund's investment policies. Investments in short-term bank obligations may include obligations of foreign banks and domestic branches of foreign banks, and foreign branches of domestic banks.

Certificates of deposit 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. Bankers' acceptances 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.

Money Market Instruments. Each Portfolio may invest in money market instruments, including certificates of deposit, time deposits, bankers’ acceptances and other short-term obligations issued by domestic banks, foreign subsidiaries or branches of domestic banks, domestic and foreign branches of foreign banks, domestic savings and loan associations and other banking institutions.

A certificate of deposit is a negotiable certificate requiring a bank to repay funds deposited with it for a specified period.

A time deposit is a non-negotiable deposit maintained in a banking institution for a specified period at a stated interest rate. A Portfolio will only invest in time deposits of domestic banks that have total assets in excess of one billion dollars. Time deposits held by the Portfolios will not benefit from insurance administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

A bankers’ acceptance is a credit instrument requiring a bank to pay a draft drawn on it by a customer. These instruments reflect the obligation both of the bank and of the drawer to pay the face amount of the instrument upon maturity. Other short-term bank obligations in which the Portfolios may invest may include uninsured, direct obligations bearing fixed, floating or variable interest rates. With respect to such securities issued by foreign branches and subsidiaries of domestic banks, and domestic and foreign branches of foreign banks, a Portfolio may be subject to additional investment risks that are different in some respects from those incurred by a Portfolio which invests only in debt obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. Such risks include possible political and economic developments, possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible imposition of foreign withholding taxes on interest income, 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.

Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Income Fund may invest in MBS, which are securities that represent interests in pools of mortgage loans. MBS, including mortgage pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations, include certain securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, such as GNMA, the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”), or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”); securities issued by private issuers that represent an interest in or are collateralized by MBS issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities; securities issued by private issuers that represent an interest in or are collateralized by mortgage loans; and reperforming/non-performing loans, reperforming/non-performing loan securitizations, and resecuritizations of existing MBS and/or ABS (“Re-REMICs”). There are a number of important differences among the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government that issue MBS and among the securities that they issue.

MBS guaranteed by the GNMA include GNMA Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as “Ginnie Maes”) which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by GNMA and such guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. GNMA is a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. GNMA certificates also are supported by the authority of GNMA to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under its guarantee. MBS issued by the FNMA include FNMA-guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as “Fannie Maes”) which are solely the obligations of the FNMA, are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the United States and are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury. FNMA is a government-sponsored organization owned entirely by private stockholders. Fannie Maes are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA. MBS issued by the FHLMC include FHLMC Mortgage Participation Certificates (also known as “Freddie Macs” or “PCs”). FHLMC is a corporate instrumentality of the United

States, created pursuant to an Act of Congress, which is owned entirely by Federal Home Loan Banks. Freddie Macs are not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Banks and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or of any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Macs entitle the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by the FHLMC. FHLMC guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When FHLMC does not guarantee timely payment of principal, FHLMC may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage, but in no event later than one year after it becomes payable.

On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced a federal takeover of FNMA and FHLMC, placing the two federal instrumentalities in conservatorship. Under the takeover, the U.S. Treasury agreed to acquire senior preferred stock of each instrumentality and obtained warrants for the purchase of common stock of each instrumentality. The U.S. Treasury also pledged to make additional capital contributions as needed to help ensure that the instrumentalities maintain a positive net worth and meet their financial obligations, preventing mandatory triggering of receivership. FNMA and FHLMC continue to rely on the support of the U.S. Treasury to continue operations, and it is not known when the conservatorships will be terminated or what changes will be made to their operations following the conservatorships.

The performance of private label MBS issued by private institutions is based on the financial health of those institutions. There is no guarantee that the Income Fund's investment in MBS will be successful, and the Income Fund's total return could be adversely affected as a result. In the reperforming/non-performing loan securitization market additional consideration must be given to sponsor risk and sponsor concentration.

MBS differ from traditional debt securities. Among the major differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently, usually monthly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying mortgage loans generally may be prepaid at any time. Since prepayment rates vary widely, it is not possible to accurately predict the average maturity of a particular mortgage-backed pool; however, statistics published by the Federal Housing Authority indicate that the average life of mortgages with 25- to 30-year maturities (the type of mortgages backing the vast majority of MBS) is approximately 12 years. MBS may decrease in value as a result of increases in interest rates and may benefit less than other fixed-income securities from declining interest rates because of the risk of prepayment.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations ("CMOs") and Multiclass Pass-Through Securities. CMOs are debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. Typically, CMOs are collateralized by GNMA, FNMA or FHLMC Certificates, but also may be collateralized by whole loans or private mortgage pass-through securities ("Mortgage Assets"). Multiclass pass-through securities are equity interests held in a trust composed of Mortgage Assets. Payments of principal and of interest on the Mortgage Assets, and any reinvestment income thereon, provide the capital to pay debt service on the CMOs or make scheduled distributions on the multiclass pass-through securities. CMOs may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including depository institutions, mortgage banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing.

In a CMO, a series of bonds or certificates is issued in multiple classes. Each class of CMOs is issued at a specific fixed or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal prepayments on the Mortgage Assets may cause the CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their stated maturities or final distribution dates. Interest is paid or accrued on all classes of CMOs on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis. The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of a CMO series in a number of different ways. Generally, the purpose of the allocation of the cash flow of a CMO to the various classes is to obtain a more predictable cash flow to the individual class than exists with the underlying collateral of the CMO. As a general rule, the more predictable the cash flow to a particular CMO the lower the anticipated yield will be on that class at the time of issuance relative to prevailing market yields on MBS.

The Income Fund may invest in CMOs, including but not limited to, parallel pay CMOs and Planned Amortization Class CMOs (“PAC Bonds”). Parallel pay CMOs are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PAC Bonds generally require payments of a specified amount of principal on each payment date. PAC Bonds always are parallel pay CMOs with the required principal payment on such securities having the highest priority after interest has been paid to all classes.

Asset-Backed Securities. The Income Fund may also invest in ABS, which are securities that represent an interest in a pool of assets. These include secured debt instruments collateralized by automobile loans, credit card loans, home equity loans, manufactured housing loans, syndicated bank loans, and other types of debt providing the source of both principal and interest. On occasion, the pool of assets may also include a swap obligation, which is used to change the cash flows on the underlying assets. As an example, a swap may be used to allow floating rate assets to back a fixed rate obligation. The credit quality of ABS depends primarily on the quality of the underlying assets, the level of credit support, if any, provided by the issuer, and the credit quality of the swap counterparty, if any. ABS are subject to risks similar to those discussed above with respect to MBS.

Automobile Receivable Securities. ABS may be backed by receivables from motor vehicle installment sales contracts or installment loans secured by motor vehicles (“Automobile Receivable Securities”). Since installment sales contracts for motor vehicles or installment loans related thereto (“Automobile Contracts”) typically have shorter durations and lower incidences of prepayment, Automobile Receivable Securities generally will exhibit a shorter average life and are less susceptible to prepayment risk.

Most entities that issue Automobile Receivable Securities create an enforceable interest in their respective Automobile Contracts only by filing a financing statement and by having the servicer of the Automobile Contracts, which is usually the originator of the Automobile Contracts, take custody thereof. In such circumstances, if the servicer of the Automobile Contracts were to sell the same Automobile Contracts to another party, in violation of its obligation not to do so, there is a risk that such party could acquire an interest in the Automobile Contracts superior to that of the holders of Automobile Receivable Securities. Although most Automobile Contracts grant a security interest in the motor vehicle being financed, in most states the security interest in a motor vehicle must be noted on the certificate of title to create an enforceable security interest against competing claims of other parties. Due to the large number of vehicles involved, however, the certificate of title to each vehicle financed, pursuant to the Automobile Contracts underlying the Automobile Receivable Security, usually is not amended to reflect the assignment of the seller’s security interest for the benefit of the holders of the Automobile Receivable Securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on the securities. In addition, various state and federal securities laws give the motor vehicle owner the right to assert against the holder of the owner’s Automobile Contract certain defenses such owner would have against the seller of the motor vehicle. The assertion of such defenses could reduce payments on the Automobile Receivable Securities.

Credit Card Receivable Securities. ABS may be backed by receivables from revolving credit card agreements (“Credit Card Receivable Securities”). Credit balances on revolving credit card agreements (“Accounts”) are generally paid down more rapidly than are Automobile Contracts. Most of the Credit Card Receivable Securities issued publicly to date have been pass-through certificates. In order to lengthen the maturity of Credit Card Receivable Securities, most such securities provide for a fixed period during which only interest payments on the underlying Accounts are passed through to the security holder, and principal payments received on such Accounts are used to fund the transfer to the pool of assets supporting the related Credit Card Receivable Securities of additional credit card charges made on an Account. The initial fixed period usually may be shortened upon the occurrence of specified events which signal a potential deterioration in the quality of the assets backing the security, such as the imposition of a cap on interest rates. The ability of the issuer to extend the life of an issue of Credit Card Receivable Securities thus depends upon the continued generation of additional principal amounts in the underlying accounts during the initial period and the non-occurrence of specified events. An acceleration in

cardholders' payment rates or any other event that shortens the period during which additional credit card charges on an Account may be transferred to the pool of assets supporting the related Credit Card Receivable Security could shorten the weighted average life and yield of the Credit Card Receivable Security.

Credit cardholders are entitled to the protection of many state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which give such holders the right to set off certain amounts against balances owed on the credit card, thereby reducing amounts paid on Accounts. In addition, unlike most other ABS, Accounts are unsecured obligations of the cardholder.

Methods of Allocating Cash Flows. While many ABS are issued with only one class of security, many ABS are issued in more than one class, each with different payment terms. Multiple class ABS are issued for two main reasons. First, multiple classes may be used as a method of providing credit support. This is accomplished typically through creation of one or more classes whose right to payments on the ABS is made subordinate to the right to such payments of the remaining class or classes (See "Types of Credit Support"). Second, multiple classes may permit the issuance of securities with payment terms, interest rates or other characteristics differing both from those of each other and from those of the underlying assets. Examples include so-called "strips" (ABS entitling the holder to disproportionate interests with respect to the allocation of interest and principal of the assets backing the security) and securities with a class or classes having characteristics which mimic the characteristics of non-ABS, such as floating interest rates (i.e., interest rates which adjust as a specified benchmark changes) or scheduled amortization of principal.

ABS in which the payment streams on the underlying assets are allocated in a manner different than those described above may be issued in the future.

Types of Credit Support. ABS are often backed by a pool of assets representing the obligations of a number of different parties. To lessen the effect of failures by obligors on underlying assets to make payments, such securities may contain elements of credit support. Such credit support falls into two classes: liquidity protection and protection against 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 scheduled payments on the underlying pool are made in a timely fashion. Protection against ultimate default ensures ultimate payment of the obligations on at least a portion of the assets in the pool. Such protection may be provided through guarantees, insurance policies or letters of credit obtained from third parties, through various means of structuring the transaction or through a combination of such approaches. Examples of ABS with credit support arising out of the structure of the transaction include "senior-subordinated securities" (multiple class ABS with certain classes subordinate to other classes as to the payment of principal thereon, with the result that defaults on the underlying assets are borne first by the holders of the subordinated class) and ABS that have "reserve portfolios" (where cash or investments, sometimes funded from a portion of the initial payments on the underlying assets, are held in reserve against future losses) or that have been "over collateralized" (where the scheduled payments on, or the principal amount of, the underlying assets substantially exceeds that required to make payment of the ABS and pay any servicing or other fees). The degree of credit support provided on each issue is based generally on historical information respecting the level of credit risk associated with such payments. Delinquency or loss in excess of that anticipated could adversely affect the return on an investment in an ABS. Additionally, if the letter of credit is exhausted, holders of ABS may also experience delays in payments or losses if the full amounts due on underlying sales contracts are not realized.

Structured Notes. The Income Fund may invest in structured notes. Structured notes are debt obligations that also contain an embedded derivative component with characteristics that adjust the obligation's risk/return profile. Generally, the performance of a structured note will track that of the underlying debt obligation and the derivative embedded within it. The Income Fund has the right to receive periodic interest payments from the issuer of the structured notes at an agreed-upon interest rate and a return of the principal at the maturity date. Structured notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The Income Fund bears the risk that the issuer of the structured note would default or become bankrupt which may result in the loss of principal investment and periodic interest payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment in

the structured notes. If one of the underlying corporate credit instruments defaults, the Income Fund may receive the security or credit instrument that has defaulted, or alternatively a cash settlement may occur, and the Income Fund's principal investment in the structured note would be reduced by the corresponding face value of the defaulted security. The market for structured notes may be, or suddenly can become, illiquid. The other parties to the transaction may be the only investors with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid, and unpredictable changes in the prices for structured notes. In certain cases, a market price for a credit-linked security may not be available.

Credit-Linked Notes. The Income Fund may invest in credit-linked notes. Credit-linked notes are a type of structured note. The difference between a credit default swap and a credit-linked note is that the seller of a credit-linked note receives the principal payment from the buyer at the time the contract is originated. Through the purchase of a credit-linked note, the buyer assumes the risk of the reference asset and funds this exposure through the purchase of the note. The buyer takes on the exposure to the seller to the full amount of the funding it has provided. The seller has hedged its risk on the reference asset without acquiring any additional credit exposure. The Income Fund has the right to receive periodic interest payments from the issuer of the credit-linked note at an agreed-upon interest rate and a return of principal at the maturity date.

Credit-linked notes are subject to the credit risk of the corporate credits referenced by the note. If one of the underlying corporate credits defaults, the Income Fund may receive the security that has defaulted, and the Income Fund's principal investment would be reduced by the difference between the original face value of the reference security and the current value of the defaulted security. Credit-linked notes are typically privately negotiated transactions between two or more parties. The Income Fund bears the risk that the issuer of the credit-linked note will default or become bankrupt. The Income Fund bears the risk of loss of its principal investment, and the periodic interest payments expected to be received for the duration of its investment in the credit-linked note.

Collateralized Debt Obligations ("CDOs"). The Income Fund may invest in CDOs. A CDO is an ABS whose underlying collateral is typically a portfolio of bonds, bank loans, other structured finance securities and/or synthetic instruments. Where the underlying collateral is a portfolio of bonds, a CDO is referred to as a collateralized bond obligation ("CBO"). Where the underlying collateral is a portfolio of bank loans, a CDO is referred to as a collateralized loan obligation ("CLO"). Investors in CDOs bear the credit risk of the underlying collateral. Multiple tranches of securities are issued by the CDO, offering investors various maturity and credit risk characteristics. Tranches are categorized as senior, mezzanine, and subordinated/equity, according to their degree of risk. If there are defaults or the CDO's collateral otherwise underperforms, scheduled payments to senior tranches take precedence over those of mezzanine tranches, and scheduled payments to mezzanine tranches take precedence over those to subordinated/equity tranches. CDOs are subject to the same risk of prepayment described with respect to certain mortgage-related securities and ABS. The value of CDOs may be affected by changes in the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the pool or the originator.

A CLO is a trust or other special purpose entity that is comprised of or collateralized by a pool of loans, including domestic and non-U.S. senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans. The loans generate cash flow that is allocated among one or more classes of securities ("tranches") that vary in risk and yield. The most senior tranche has the best credit quality and the lowest yield compared to the other tranches. The equity tranche has the highest potential yield but also has the greatest risk, as it bears the bulk of defaults from the underlying loans and helps to protect the more senior tranches from risk of these defaults. However, despite the protection from the equity and other more junior tranches, more senior tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults and decreased market value due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults, as well as aversion to CLO securities as a class.

Normally, CLOs are privately offered and sold and are not registered under state or federal securities laws. Therefore, investments in CLOs may be characterized as illiquid securities; however, an active dealer market may exist for CLOs allowing a CLO to qualify for transactions pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. CLOs normally charge management fees and administrative expenses, which are in addition to those of the Income Fund.

The riskiness of investing in CLOs depends largely on the quality and type of the collateral loans and the tranche of the CLO in which the Income Fund invests. In addition to the normal risks associated with fixed-income securities (such as interest rate risk and credit risk), CLOs carry risks including, but are not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from the collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the Income Fund may invest in CLO tranches that are subordinate to other tranches; and (iv) the complex structure of the CLO may not be fully understood at the time of investment or may result in the quality of the underlying collateral not being fully understood and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results. In addition, interest on certain tranches of a CLO may be paid in-kind (meaning that unpaid interest is effectively added to principal), which involves continued exposure to default risk with respect to such payments. Certain CLOs may receive credit enhancement in the form of a senior-subordinate structure, over-collateralization or bond insurance, but such enhancement may not always be present and may fail to protect the Income Fund against the risk of loss due to defaults on the collateral. Certain CLOs may not hold loans directly, but rather, use derivatives such as swaps to create “synthetic” exposure to the collateral pool of loans. Such CLOs entail the risks of derivative instruments.

Corporate Bonds. The Income Fund may invest in corporate bonds. Corporate bonds are debt obligations issued by corporations and other business entities. Corporate bonds may be either secured or unsecured. Collateral used for secured debt includes real property, machinery, equipment, accounts receivable, stocks, bonds or notes. If a bond is unsecured, it is known as a debenture. Bondholders, as creditors, have a prior legal claim over common and preferred stockholders as to both income and assets of the corporation for the principal and interest due them and may have a prior claim over other creditors if liens or mortgages are involved. Interest on corporate bonds may be fixed or floating, or the bonds may be zero coupons. Interest on corporate bonds is typically paid semi-annually and is fully taxable to the bondholder. Corporate bonds contain elements of both interest-rate risk and credit risk. The market value of a corporate bond generally may be expected to rise and fall inversely with interest rates and may also be affected by the credit rating of the corporation, the corporation’s performance and perceptions of the corporation in the marketplace. Corporate bonds usually yield more than government or agency bonds due to the presence of credit risk.

The market value of a corporate bond may be affected by factors directly related to the issuer, such as investors’ perceptions of the creditworthiness of the issuer, the issuer’s financial performance, perceptions of the issuer in the market place, performance of management of the issuer, the issuer’s capital structure and use of financial leverage and demand for the issuer’s goods and services. There is a risk that the issuers of corporate bonds may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument. Corporate bonds of below investment grade quality are often high risk and have speculative characteristics and may be particularly susceptible to adverse issuer-specific developments.

Distressed Company Risk. The Income Fund may invest in securities of distressed companies that may be subject to greater levels of credit, issuer and liquidity risk than a portfolio that does not invest in such securities. Debt securities of distressed companies are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuers’ continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. Issuers of distressed company securities may also be involved in restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings that may not be successful. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could adversely affect the market for these securities and reduce the Income Fund’s ability to sell these securities (liquidity risk). If the issuer of a debt security is in default with respect to interest or principal payments, the Income Fund may lose its entire investment.

U.S. Government Obligations. Each Portfolio may invest in U.S. government obligations. U.S. government obligations are direct obligations of the U.S. government and are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. U.S. government agency securities are issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises and federal agencies. Some of these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government; others are backed by the agency’s right to borrow a specified amount from the U.S. Treasury; and still others, while not guaranteed directly or indirectly by the U.S. government, are backed with collateral in the form of cash, Treasury securities or debt instruments that the lending institution has acquired through its lending activities. Examples of the types of U.S. government obligations which the Income Fund may hold

include U.S. Treasury bills, Treasury instruments and Treasury bonds and the obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, the Federal Housing Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, the Export- Import Bank of the United States, the Small Business Administration, FNMA, GNMA, the General Services Administration, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, FHLMC, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Maritime Administration, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (the “World Bank”), the Asian-American Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Short-Term Instruments. When the Income Fund experiences large cash inflows through the sale of securities and desirable equity securities that are consistent with the Income Fund’s investment objectives are unavailable in sufficient quantities or at attractive prices, the Income Fund may hold short-term investments for a limited time at the discretion of the Subadvisers. Short-term instruments consist of: (1) short-term obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities or by any of the states; (2) other short-term debt securities; (3) commercial paper; (4) bank obligations, including negotiable certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers’ acceptances; and (5) repurchase agreements.

Supranational Organization Obligations. The Income Fund may purchase debt securities of supranational organizations such as the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and the World Bank, which are chartered to promote economic development.

Municipal Securities. The Income Fund may invest in municipal securities issued by or on behalf of states, territories and possessions of the U.S. and the District of Columbia and their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, the payments from which, in the opinion of bond counsel to the issuer, are excludable from gross income for Federal income tax purposes (“Municipal Bonds”). The Income Fund may also invest in Municipal Bonds that pay interest excludable from gross income for purposes of state and local income taxes of the designated state and/or allow the value of the Income Fund’s shares to be exempt from state and local taxes of the designated state. The Income Fund may also invest in securities not issued by or on behalf of a state or territory or by an agency or instrumentality thereof, if the Income Fund’s Subadviser believes such securities to pay interest excludable from gross income for purposes of Federal income tax and state and local income taxes of the designated state and/or state and local personal property taxes of the designated state (“Non-Municipal Tax-Exempt Securities”). Non-Municipal Tax-Exempt Securities could include trust certificates or other instruments evidencing interest in one or more long term municipal securities. Non-Municipal Tax- Exempt Securities also may include securities issued by other investment companies that invest in Municipal Bonds, to the extent such investments are permitted by applicable law.

The Income Fund cannot guarantee the accuracy of any opinion issued by bond counsel regarding the tax-exempt status of a Municipal Bond. Furthermore, there can be no guarantee that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will agree with such counsel’s opinion. The value of Municipal Bonds may also be affected by uncertainties in the municipal market related to legislation or litigation involving the taxation of Municipal Bonds or the rights of Municipal Bond holders in the event of a bankruptcy. From time to time, Congress has introduced proposals to restrict or eliminate the federal income tax exemption for interest on Municipal Bonds. State legislatures may also introduce proposals that would affect the state tax treatment of the Income Fund’s distributions. If such proposals were enacted, the availability of Municipal Bonds and the value of the Income Fund’s holdings would be affected, and the investment objectives and policies of the Income Fund would likely be re-evaluated.

Investments in Municipal Bonds present certain risks, including credit, interest rate, liquidity, and prepayment risks. Municipal Bonds may also be affected by local, state, and regional factors, including erosion of the tax base and changes in the economic climate. In addition, municipalities and municipal projects that rely directly or indirectly on federal funding mechanisms may be negatively affected by actions of the federal government including reductions in federal spending, increases in federal tax rates, or changes in fiscal policy.

The marketability, valuation or liquidity of Municipal Bonds may be negatively affected in the event that states, localities or their authorities default on their debt obligations or other market events arise, which in turn may negatively affect the Income Fund’s performance, sometimes substantially. A credit rating downgrade relating

to, default by, or insolvency or bankruptcy of, one or several municipal issuers in a particular state, territory, or possession could affect the market value or marketability of Municipal Bonds from any one or all such states, territories, or possessions.

The value of Municipal Bonds may also be affected by uncertainties with respect to the rights of holders of Municipal Bonds in the event of bankruptcy. Municipal bankruptcies have in the past been relatively rare, and certain provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code governing such bankruptcies are unclear and remain untested. Further, the application of state law to municipal issuers could produce varying results among the states or among Municipal Bond issuers within a state. These legal uncertainties could affect the Municipal Bond market generally, certain specific segments of the market, or the relative credit quality of particular securities. Any of these effects could have a significant impact on the prices of some or all of the Municipal Bonds held by the Income Fund.

The Income Fund may also invest in taxable municipal bonds that do not qualify for federal support. Taxable municipal bonds are municipal bonds in which interest paid to the bondholder does not qualify as tax-exempt for federal tax purposes because of the use to which the bond proceeds are put by the municipal borrower. Although taxable municipal bonds are subject to federal taxation, they may not be subject to taxation by the state in which the municipal issuer is located.

Municipal Bond Insurance. The Income Fund may purchase a Municipal Bond that is covered by insurance that guarantees the bond's scheduled payment of interest and repayment of principal. This type of insurance may be obtained by either: (i) the issuer at the time the Municipal Bond is issued (primary market insurance); or (ii) another party after the bond has been issued (secondary market insurance). Both of these types of insurance seek to guarantee the timely and scheduled repayment of all principal and payment of all interest on a Municipal Bond in the event of default by the issuer, and cover a Municipal Bond to its maturity, typically enhancing its credit quality and value.

Even if a Municipal Bond is insured, it is still subject to market fluctuations, which can result in fluctuations in the Income Fund's share price. In addition, a Municipal Bond insurance policy will not cover: (i) repayment of a Municipal Bond before maturity (redemption); (ii) prepayment or payment of an acceleration premium (except for a mandatory sinking fund redemption) or any other provision of a bond indenture that advances the maturity of the bond; or (iii) nonpayment of principal or interest caused by negligence or bankruptcy of the paying agent. A mandatory sinking fund redemption may be a provision of a Municipal Bond issue whereby part of the Municipal Bond issue may be retired before maturity.

Some of the Municipal Bonds outstanding are insured by a small number of insurance companies, not all of which have the highest credit rating. As a result, an event involving one or more of these insurance companies could have a significant adverse effect on the value of the securities insured by that insurance company and on the municipal markets as a whole. If the Municipal Bond is not otherwise rated, the ratings of insured bonds reflect the credit rating of the insurer, based on the rating agency's assessment of the creditworthiness of the insurer and its ability to pay claims on its insurance policies at the time of the assessment. While the obligation of a Municipal Bond insurance company to pay a claim extends over the life of an insured bond, there is no assurance that Municipal Bond insurers will meet their claims. A higher-than-anticipated default rate on Municipal Bonds (or other insurance the insurer provides) could strain the insurer's loss reserves and adversely affect its ability to pay claims to bondholders.

Put Bonds. A put bond (also referred to as a tender option or third party bond) is a bond created by coupling an intermediate or long-term fixed rate bond with an agreement giving the holder the option of tendering the bond to receive its par value. As consideration for providing this tender option, the sponsor of the bond (usually a bank, broker-dealer or other financial intermediary) receives periodic fees that equal the difference between the bond's fixed coupon rate and the rate (determined by a remarketing or similar agent) that would cause the bond, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par. By paying the tender offer fees, the Income Fund in effect holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term rate. In selecting put bonds, the Subadvisers, as applicable, take into consideration the creditworthiness of the issuers of the underlying bonds and the

creditworthiness of the providers of the tender option features. A sponsor may withdraw the tender option feature if the issuer of the underlying bond defaults on interest or principal payments or the bond's rating is downgraded. Put bonds often pay a variable or floating rate of interest and therefore are subject to many of the same risks associated with investing in floating rate instruments, as described below under "Variable and Floating Rate Instruments."

Real Estate Securities. The Income Fund may invest in equity securities of real estate companies and companies related to the real estate industry, including real estate investment trusts ("REITs") and companies with substantial real estate investments, and therefore, the Income Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with direct ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. These risks include, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; declines in rental income; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; extended vacancies of properties; risks related to national, state and local economic conditions (such as the turmoil experienced during 2007 through 2009 in the residential and commercial real estate market); overbuilding; increases in competition, property taxes and operating expenses; changes in building, environmental, zoning and other laws; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties for damages resulting from, environmental problems; casualty or condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes, terrorist acts or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates. The value of real estate securities is also subject to the management skill, insurance coverage, and creditworthiness of their issuer. Because many real estate projects are dependent upon financing, rising interest rates, which increase the costs of obtaining financing, may cause the value of real estate securities to decline. Real estate income and values may be greatly affected by demographic trends, such as population shifts or changing tastes and values.

The prices of real estate company securities may drop because of the failure of borrowers to repay their loans, poor management, and the inability to obtain financing either on favorable terms or at all. If the properties do not generate sufficient income to meet operating expenses, including, where applicable, debt service, ground lease payments, tenant improvements, third-party leasing commissions and other capital expenditures, the income and ability of the real estate company to make payments of interest and principal on their loans will be adversely affected. Many real estate companies utilize leverage, which increases investment risk and could adversely affect a company's operations and market value in periods of rising interest rates.

REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both direct ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate.

In addition to the risks affecting real estate securities generally, REITs are also subject to additional risks. REITs may invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area or a single type of property, which may increase the risk that the Income Fund could be adversely affected by the poor performance of a single investment or type of investment. REITs have their own expenses, and as a result, the Income Fund and its shareholders will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses paid by each REIT in which it invests. Finally, certain REITs may be self-liquidating in that a specific term of existence is provided for in the trust document. Such trusts run the risk of liquidating at an economically inopportune time.

REITs are also subject to unique federal tax requirements. A REIT that fails to comply with federal tax requirements affecting REITs may be subject to federal income taxation, which may affect the value of the REIT and the characterization of the REIT's distributions, and a REIT that fails to comply with the federal tax requirement that a REIT distribute substantially all of its net income to its shareholders may result in a REIT having insufficient capital for future expenditures. The failure of a company to qualify as a REIT could have adverse consequences for the Income Fund, including significantly reducing return to the Income Fund on its investment in such company. In the event of a default of an underlying borrower or lessee, a REIT could

experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. Investments in REIT equity securities may require the Income Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. In order to generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, the Income Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. The Income Fund's investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in the Income Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if the Income Fund distributes such amounts, such distribution could constitute a return of capital to Income Fund shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends received by the Income Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income. REITs often do not provide complete tax information to the Income Fund until after the calendar year-end. Consequently, because of the delay, it may be necessary for the Income Fund to request permission to extend the deadline for issuance of Forms 1099-DIV.

Impact of Large Redemptions and Purchases of Portfolio Shares. From time to time, shareholders of a Portfolio (which may include affiliated registered investment companies that invest in a Portfolio) may make relatively large redemptions or purchases of Portfolio shares. These transactions may cause a Portfolio to have to sell securities or invest additional cash, as the case may be. While it is impossible to predict the overall impact of these transactions over time, there could be adverse effects on a Portfolio's performance to the extent that the Portfolio may be required to sell securities or invest cash at times when it would not otherwise do so. These transactions could also accelerate the realization of taxable income if sales of securities resulted in capital gains or other income and could also increase transaction costs, which may impact a Portfolio's expense ratio and adversely affect a Portfolio's performance.

Short Sales. The Income Fund may make short sales "against the box," in which the Income Fund enters into a short sale of a security it owns or has the right to obtain at no additional cost. The Income Fund may also make short sales of securities the Income Fund does not own. If the Income Fund makes a short sale, the Income Fund does not immediately deliver from its own account the securities sold and does not receive the proceeds from the sale. To complete the sale, the Income Fund must borrow the security (generally from the broker through which the short sale is made) to make delivery to the buyer. The Income Fund must replace the security borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement or delivering the security from its own portfolio. The Income Fund is said to have a "short position" in securities sold until it delivers them to the broker at which time it receives the proceeds of the sale.

The Income Fund may make short sales that are not "against the box." Short sales by the Income Fund that are not made "against the box" create opportunities to increase the Income Fund's return but, at the same time, involve specific risk considerations and may be considered a speculative technique. Since the Income Fund in effect profits from a decline in the price of the securities sold short without the need to invest the full purchase price of the securities on the date of the short sale, the Income Fund's NAV per share tends to increase more when the securities it has sold short decrease in value, and to decrease more when the securities it has sold short increase in value, than would otherwise be the case if it had not engaged in such short sales. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of any premium, dividends or interest the Income Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. Short sales theoretically involve unlimited loss potential, as the market price of securities sold short may continually increase, although the Income Fund may mitigate such losses by replacing the securities sold short before the market price has increased significantly. Under adverse market conditions the Income Fund might have difficulty purchasing securities to meet its short sale delivery obligations and might have to sell portfolio securities to raise the capital necessary to meet its short sale obligations at a time when fundamental investment considerations would not favor such sales.

The Income Fund's decision to make a short sale "against the box" may be a technique to hedge against market risks when the Subadvisers believe that the price of a security may decline, causing a decline in the value of a security owned by the Income Fund or a security convertible into or exchangeable for such security. In such case, any future losses in the Income Fund's long position would be reduced by a gain in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses in the long position are reduced will depend upon the amount of securities sold short relative to the amount of the securities the Income Fund owns, either directly or indirectly, and, in the case where

the Income Fund owns convertible securities, changes in the investment values or conversion premiums of such securities. The Income Fund can close out its short position by purchasing and delivering an equal amount of the securities sold short, rather than by delivering securities already held by the Income Fund, because the Income Fund might want to continue to receive interest and dividend payments on securities in its portfolio that are convertible into the securities sold short.

While the short sale is outstanding, the Income Fund will be required to pledge a portion of its assets to the broker as collateral for the obligation to deliver the security to the broker at the close of the transaction. The broker will also hold the proceeds of the short sale until the close of the transaction. The Income Fund is often obligated to pay over interest and dividends on the borrowed security to the broker.

In the view of the SEC, a short sale involves the creation of a “senior security” as such term is defined in the 1940 Act unless the sale is “against the box” and the securities sold short (or securities convertible into or exchangeable for such securities) are segregated or unless the Income Fund’s obligation to deliver the securities sold short is “covered” by earmarking or segregating cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid assets in an amount equal to the difference between the market value of the securities sold short and any collateral required to be deposited with a broker in connection with the sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale), which difference is adjusted daily for changes in the value of the securities sold short. The total value of the short sale proceeds, cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid assets deposited with the broker and earmarked or segregated on its books or with the Income Fund’s custodian may not at any time be less than the market value of the securities sold short. The Income Fund will comply with these requirements. The Income Fund will incur transaction costs, including interest expense, in connection with opening, maintaining and closing short sales.

Commercial Paper. The Income Fund may purchase commercial paper rated (at the time of purchase) A-1 by S&P or Prime-1 by Moody’s or, when deemed advisable by the Income Fund’s Adviser or Subadviser, “high quality” issues rated A-2 or Prime-2 by S&P or Moody’s, respectively. These ratings are described in Appendix B. The Income Fund may also purchase lower-rated, or unrated, commercial paper.

Commercial paper purchasable by the Income Fund includes “Section 4(2) paper,” a term that includes debt obligations issued in reliance on the “private placement” exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act. Section 4(2) paper is restricted as to disposition under the federal securities laws, and is frequently sold (and resold) to institutional investors such as the Income Fund through or with the assistance of investment dealers who make a market in the Section 4(2) paper, thereby providing liquidity. Certain transactions in Section 4(2) paper may qualify for the registration exemption provided in Rule 144A under the 1933 Act.

Commercial Paper and Other Short-term Corporate Obligations. Each Portfolio, except for the Income Fund which is described above, may invest in commercial paper and other short-term corporate obligations. Commercial paper is a short-term, unsecured promissory note issued to finance short-term credit needs. The commercial paper purchased by a Portfolio will consist only of direct obligations which, at the time of their purchase, are: (a) rated at least Prime-1 by Moody’s, A-1 by S&P or F-1 by Fitch; (b) issued by companies having an outstanding unsecured debt issue rated at least Aa3 by Moody’s or AA- by S&P or Fitch; or (c) if unrated, determined by Wilshire or the Subadvisers to be of comparable quality.

These instruments include variable amount master demand notes, which are obligations that permit a Portfolio to invest at varying rates of interest pursuant to direct arrangements between a Portfolio, as lender, and the borrower. These notes permit daily changes in the amounts borrowed. Because they are direct lending arrangements between the lender and borrower, such instruments generally will not be traded, and there generally is no established secondary market for these obligations, although they are redeemable at face value, plus accrued interest, at any time. If these obligations are not secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements, a Portfolio’s right to redeem its investment depends on the ability of the borrower to pay principal and interest on demand. In connection with floating and variable rate demand obligations, Wilshire and the Subadvisers will consider, on an ongoing basis, earning power, cash flow and other liquidity ratios of the borrower, and the borrower’s ability to

pay principal and interest on demand. Such obligations frequently are not rated by credit rating agencies, and a Portfolio may invest in them only if at the time of an investment the borrower meets the criteria set forth above for other commercial paper issuers.

Asset-Backed Commercial Paper. The Income Fund may purchase asset-backed commercial paper. Asset-backed commercial paper is commercial paper collateralized by other financial assets. These securities are exposed not only to the risks relating to commercial paper, but also the risks relating to the collateral.

Investment Grade Debt Obligations. The Income Fund may invest in “investment grade securities,” which are securities rated in the four highest rating categories of an NRSRO. It should be noted that debt obligations rated in the lowest of the top four ratings (i.e., Baa by Moody’s or BBB by S&P) are considered to have some speculative characteristics and are more sensitive to economic change than higher rated securities. See Appendix B to this SAI for a description of applicable securities ratings.

When-Issued Purchase and Forward Commitments. The Income Fund may enter into “when-issued” and “forward” commitments, including TBA purchase commitments, to purchase or sell securities at a fixed price at a future date. When the Income Fund agrees to purchase securities on this basis, liquid assets equal to the amount of the commitment will be set aside in a separate account. Normally Income Fund securities to satisfy a purchase commitment will be set aside, and in such a case the Income Fund, may be required subsequently to place additional assets in the separate account to ensure that the value of the account remains equal to the amount of the Income Fund’s commitments. It may be expected that the market value of the Income Fund’s net assets will fluctuate to a greater degree when it sets aside fund securities to cover such purchase commitments than when it sets aside cash.

If deemed advisable as a matter of investment strategy, the Income Fund may dispose of or renegotiate a commitment after it has been entered into and may sell securities it has committed to purchase before those securities are delivered to the fund on the settlement date. In these cases, a fund may realize a taxable capital gain or loss. When the Income Fund engages in when-issued, TBA or forward commitment transactions, it relies on the other party to consummate the trade. Failure of such party to do so may result in a fund incurring a loss or missing an opportunity to obtain a price considered to be advantageous. The market value of the securities underlying a commitment to purchase securities, and any subsequent fluctuations in their market value, is taken into account when determining the market value of the Income Fund starting on the day the Income Fund agrees to purchase the securities. The Income Fund does not earn interest on the securities it has committed to purchase until they are paid for and delivered on the settlement date.

Investment Companies. In connection with the management of its daily cash position, the Income Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies which invest in short-term debt securities and which seek to maintain a \$1.00 NAV per share. As a shareholder of another investment company, the Income 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 expenses the Income Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

Rule 12d1-1, under the 1940 Act, permits a fund to invest an unlimited amount of its uninvested cash in a money market fund so long as such investment is consistent with the Income Fund investment objectives and policies. As a shareholder in an investment company, the Income Fund, would bear its pro rata portion of the investment company’s expenses, including advisory fees, in addition to its own expenses.

Shares of Other Investment Vehicles. Subject to the requirements of the 1940 Act and the Income Fund’s investment limitations, the Income Fund may invest in shares of other investment companies or other investment vehicles, which may include, without limitation, among others, mutual funds, closed-end funds and ETFs such as index-based investments and private or foreign investment funds. The Income Fund may also invest in investment vehicles that are not subject to regulation as registered investment companies. Additionally, such other investment companies or other investment vehicles may be managed by a Subadviser or its affiliate.

The main risk of investing in index-based investment companies is the same as investing in a portfolio of securities comprising the index. The market prices of index-based investments will fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the market value of their underlying portfolio securities and due to supply and demand for the instruments on the exchanges on which they are traded. Index-based investments may not replicate exactly the performance of their specified index because of transaction costs and because of the temporary unavailability of certain component securities of the index.

To the extent the Income Fund invests in other investment companies, or other investment vehicles, it will incur its pro rata share of the underlying investment companies' expenses (including, for example, investment advisory and other management fees). In addition, the Income Fund will be subject to the effects of business and regulatory developments that affect an underlying investment company or the investment company industry generally.

Loans Generally. The Income Fund may invest in fixed and floating rate loans. Loans may include syndicated bank loans, senior floating rate loans ("senior loans"), secured and unsecured loans, second lien or more junior loans ("junior loans"), bridge loans, unfunded commitments, PIK and toggle loans, and other floating rate loans. Loans are typically arranged through private negotiations between borrowers in the U.S. or in foreign or emerging markets which may be corporate issuers or issuers of sovereign debt obligations ("borrowers") and one or more financial institutions and other lenders ("lenders"). A loan in which the Income Fund may invest typically is structured by an agent bank acting on behalf of a group of lenders to whom the loan will be syndicated. The syndicate of lenders often consists of commercial and investment banks, thrift institutions, insurance companies, finance companies, mutual funds and other institutional investment vehicles or other financial institutions. Typically, the agent bank administers the loan on behalf of all the lenders.

This lender is referred to as the agent bank. The agent bank is primarily responsible for negotiating on behalf of the original lenders the loan agreement which establishes the terms and conditions of the syndicated bank loan and the rights of the borrower and the lenders. The agent bank also is responsible for monitoring collateral, distributing required reporting, and for exercising remedies available to the lenders such as foreclosure upon collateral. In addition, an institution, typically, but not always the agent bank, holds any collateral on behalf of the lenders.

Generally, the Income Fund may invest in a loan in one of two ways. It may purchase a participation interest, or it may purchase an assignment. Participation interests are interests issued by a lender, which represent a fractional interest in a loan. The Income Fund may acquire participation interests from a lender or other holders of participation interests. An assignment represents a portion of a loan previously attributable to a different lender. Unlike a participation interest, the Income Fund will generally become a lender for the purposes of the relevant loan agreement by purchasing an assignment. If the Income Fund purchases an assignment from a lender, the Income Fund will generally have direct contractual rights against the borrower in favor of the lenders. On the other hand, if the Income Fund purchases a participation interest either from a lender or a participant, the Income Fund typically will have established a direct contractual relationship with the seller/issuer of the participation interest, but not with the borrower. Consequently, the Income Fund is subject to the credit risk of the lender or participant who sold the participation interest to the Income Fund, in addition to the usual credit risk of the borrower. Therefore, when the Income Fund invests in syndicated bank loans through the purchase of participation interests, the Subadviser must consider the creditworthiness of the agent bank and any lenders and participants interposed between the Income Fund and a borrower.

Purchases of syndicated bank loans in the market may take place at, above, or below the par value of a syndicated bank loan. Purchases above par will effectively reduce the amount of interest being received by the Income Fund through the amortization of the purchase price premium, whereas purchases below par will effectively increase the amount of interest being received by the Income Fund through the amortization of the purchase price discount. The Income Fund may be able to invest in syndicated bank loans only through participation interests or assignments at certain times when reduced direct investment opportunities in syndicated bank loans may exist.

A loan may be secured by collateral that, at the time of origination, has a fair market value at least equal to the amount of such loan. The Subadviser generally will determine the value of the collateral by customary valuation techniques that it considers appropriate. However, the value of the collateral may decline following the Income Fund's investment. Also, collateral may be difficult to sell, and there are other risks which may cause the collateral to be insufficient in the event of a default. Consequently, the Income Fund might not receive payments to which it is entitled. The collateral may consist of various types of assets or interests including working capital assets or intangible assets. The borrower's owners may provide additional collateral, typically by pledging their ownership interest in the borrower as collateral for the loan.

In the process of buying, selling and holding loans, the Income Fund may receive and/or pay certain fees. These fees are in addition to the interest payments received and may include facility fees, commitment fees and commissions. When the Income Fund buys or sells a loan it may pay a fee.

Loans are subject to the risks associated with other debt obligations, including: interest rate risk, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk and risks associated with high yield securities. Many loans in which the Income Fund may invest may not be rated by a rating agency, will not be registered with the SEC or any state securities commission, and will not be listed on any national securities exchange. The amount of public information with respect to loans will generally be less extensive than that available for registered or exchange-listed securities. The Income Fund will make an investment in a loan only after the Subadviser determines that the investment is suitable for the Income Fund based on an independent credit analysis. Generally, this means that the Subadviser has determined that the likelihood that the borrower will meet its obligations is acceptable.

Additional Information About Senior Bank Loans ("Senior Loans"). The Income Fund may invest in Senior Loans. The risks associated with Senior Loans of below-investment grade quality are similar to the risks of other lower grade income securities, although Senior Loans are typically senior and secured in contrast to subordinated and unsecured income securities. Senior Loans' higher standing has historically resulted in generally higher recoveries in the event of a corporate reorganization. In addition, because their interest payments are adjusted for changes in short-term interest rates, investments in Senior Loans generally have less interest rate risk than other lower grade income securities, which may have fixed interest rates.

Economic and other events (whether real or perceived) can reduce the demand for certain Senior Loans or Senior Loans generally, which may reduce market prices and cause the Income Fund's NAV per share to fall. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted.

Loans and other debt instruments are also subject to the risk of price declines due to increases in prevailing interest rates, although floating-rate debt instruments are substantially less exposed to this risk than fixed-rate debt instruments. Interest rate changes may also increase prepayments of debt obligations and require the Income Fund to invest assets at lower yields. No active trading market may exist for certain Senior Loans, which may impair the ability of the Income Fund to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate such assets. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded Senior Loans.

Additional Information About Second Lien Loans. The Income Fund may invest in second lien loans. Second lien loans are subject to the same risks associated with investment in Senior Loans and other lower grade Income Securities. However, second lien loans are second in right of payment to Senior Loans and therefore are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and any property securing the loan may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the borrower. Second lien loans are expected to have greater price volatility and exposure to losses upon default than Senior Loans and may be less liquid. There is also a possibility that originators will not be able to sell participations in second lien loans, which would create greater credit risk exposure.

Additional Information About Subordinated Secured Loans. The Income Fund may invest in subordinated secured loans. Subordinated secured loans generally are subject to similar risks as those associated with investment in Senior Loans, Second Lien Loans and below investment grade securities. However, such loans may rank lower in right of payment than any outstanding Senior Loans, Second Lien Loans or other debt instruments with higher

priority of the borrower and therefore are subject to additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and any property securing the loan may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments and repayment of principal in the event of default or bankruptcy after giving effect to the higher ranking secured obligations of the borrower. Subordinated secured loans are expected to have greater price volatility than Senior Loans and second lien loans and may be less liquid.

Additional Information About Unsecured Loans. The Income Fund may invest in unsecured loans. Unsecured loans generally are subject to similar risks as those associated with investment in Senior Loans, second lien loans, subordinated secured loans and below investment grade securities. However, because unsecured loans have lower priority in right of payment to any higher-ranking obligations of the borrower and are not backed by a security interest in any specific collateral, they are subject to additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and available assets may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments and repayment of principal after giving effect to any higher ranking obligations of the borrower. Unsecured loans are expected to have greater price volatility than Senior Loans, second lien loans and subordinated secured loans and may be less liquid.

Debtor-in-Possession (“DIP”) Loan Risks. DIP financings are subject to additional risks. DIP financings are arranged when an entity seeks the protections of the bankruptcy court under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and must be approved by the bankruptcy court. These financings allow the entity to continue its business operations while reorganizing under Chapter 11. DIP financings are typically fully secured by a lien on the debtor’s otherwise unencumbered assets or secured by a junior lien on the debtor’s encumbered assets (so long as the loan is fully secured based on the most recent current valuation or appraisal report of the debtor). DIP financings are often required to close with certainty and in a rapid manner in order to satisfy existing creditors and to enable the issuer to emerge from bankruptcy or to avoid a bankruptcy proceeding. There is a risk that the borrower will not emerge from Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings and be forced to liquidate its assets under Chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. In the event of liquidation, the Income Fund’s only recourse will be against the property securing the DIP financing.

Mortgage Backed Securities Risks. The Income Fund may invest in MBS. MBS represent an interest in a pool of mortgages. MBS are subject to certain risks: credit risk associated with the performance of the underlying mortgage properties and of the borrowers owning these properties; risks associated with their structure and execution (including the collateral, the process by which principal and interest payments are allocated and distributed to investors and how credit losses affect the return to investors in such MBS); risks associated with the servicer of the underlying mortgages; adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances, which are more likely to have an adverse impact on MBS secured by loans on certain types of commercial properties than on those secured by loans on residential properties; prepayment risk, which can lead to significant fluctuations in the value of the MBS; loss of all or part of the premium, if any, paid; and decline in the market value of the security, whether resulting from changes in interest rates, prepayments on the underlying mortgage collateral or perceptions of the credit risk associated with the underlying mortgage collateral. In addition, the Income Fund’s level of investment in MBS of a particular type or in MBS issued or guaranteed by affiliated obligors, serviced by the same servicer or backed by underlying collateral located in a specific geographic region, may subject the Income Fund to additional risk.

When market interest rates decline, more mortgages are refinanced and the securities are paid off earlier than expected. Prepayments may also occur on a scheduled basis or due to foreclosure. When market interest rates increase, the market values of MBS decline. At the same time, however, mortgage refinancings, and prepayments slow, which lengthens the effective maturities of these securities. As a result, the negative effect of the rate increase on the market value of MBS is usually more pronounced than it is for other types of debt securities. The Income Fund may invest in sub-prime mortgages or MBS that are backed by sub-prime mortgages. Moreover, the relationship between prepayments and interest rates may give some high-yielding MBS less potential for growth in value than conventional bonds with comparable maturities. During periods of falling interest rates, the reinvestment of prepayment proceeds by the Income Fund will generally be at lower rates than the rates that were carried by the obligations that have been prepaid. Because of these and other reasons, MBS’s total return and maturity may be difficult to predict precisely. To the extent that the Income Fund purchases MBS at a premium, prepayments (which

may be made without penalty) may result in loss of the Income Fund's principal investment to the extent of premium paid. MBS generally are classified as either commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") or residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS"), each of which are subject to certain specific risks.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. The market for CMBS developed more recently and, in terms of total outstanding principal amount of issues, is relatively small compared to the market for residential single family MBS. CMBS are subject to particular risks. CMBS lack of standardized terms, have shorter maturities than residential mortgage loans and provide for payment of all or substantially all of the principal only at maturity rather than regular amortization of principal. In addition, commercial lending generally is viewed as exposing the lender to a greater risk of loss than residential lending. Commercial lending typically involves larger loans to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers than residential mortgage loans. In addition, the repayment of loans secured by income producing properties typically is dependent upon the successful operation of the related real estate project and the cash flow generated therefrom. Net operating income of an income-producing property can be affected by, among other things: tenant mix, success of tenant businesses, property management decisions, property location and condition, competition from comparable types of properties, changes in laws that increase operating expense or limit rents that may be charged, any need to address environmental contamination at the property, the occurrence of any uninsured casualty at the property, changes in national, regional or local economic conditions and/or specific industry segments, declines in regional or local real estate values, declines in regional or local rental or occupancy rates, increases in interest rates, real estate tax rates and other operating expenses, change in governmental rules, regulations and fiscal policies, including environmental legislation, acts of God, terrorism, social unrest and civil disturbances. Consequently, adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances are more likely to have an adverse impact on MBS secured by loans on commercial properties than on those secured by loans on residential properties. Additional risks may be presented by the type and use of a particular commercial property. Special risks are presented by hospitals, nursing homes, hospitality properties and certain other property types. Commercial property values and net operating income are subject to volatility, which may result in net operating income becoming insufficient to cover debt service on the related mortgage loan. The exercise of remedies and successful realization of liquidation proceeds relating to CMBS may be highly dependent on the performance of the servicer or special servicer. There may be a limited number of special servicers available, particularly those that do not have conflicts of interest.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk. Credit-related risk on RMBS arises from losses due to delinquencies and defaults by the borrowers in payments on the underlying mortgage loans and breaches by originators and servicers of their obligations under the underlying documentation pursuant to which the RMBS are issued. The rate of delinquencies and defaults on residential mortgage loans and the aggregate amount of the resulting losses will be affected by a number of factors, including general economic conditions, particularly those in the area where the related mortgaged property is located, the level of the borrower's equity in the mortgaged property and the individual financial circumstances of the borrower. If a residential mortgage loan is in default, foreclosure on the related residential property may be a lengthy and difficult process involving significant legal and other expenses. The net proceeds obtained by the holder on a residential mortgage loan following the foreclosure on the related property may be less than the total amount that remains due on the loan. The prospect of incurring a loss upon the foreclosure of the related property may lead the holder of the residential mortgage loan to restructure the residential mortgage loan or otherwise delay the foreclosure process.

Stripped MBS Risk. Stripped MBS may be subject to additional risks. One type of stripped MBS pays to one class all of the interest from the mortgage assets (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 underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the Income Fund's yield to maturity from these securities. If the assets underlying the IO class experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Income Fund may fail to recoup fully, or at all, its initial investment in these securities. Conversely, PO class securities tend to decline in value if prepayments are slower than anticipated.

Sub-Prime Mortgage Market Risk. The residential mortgage market in the United States has experienced difficulties that may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain mortgages and MBS. Borrowers with adjustable rate mortgage loans are more sensitive to changes in interest rates, which affect their monthly mortgage payments, and may be unable to secure replacement mortgages at comparably low interest rates. Reduced investor demand for mortgage loans and MBS and increased investor yield requirements can limit liquidity in the secondary market for certain MBS, which can adversely affect the market value of MBS.

A rise in interest rates will generally cause the value of debt securities to decrease. Actions by governments and central banking authorities may result in increases in interest rates. Conversely, a decrease in interest rates will generally cause the value of debt securities to increase. Interest rate declines may also increase prepayments of debt obligations. Consequently, changes in interest rates may have a significant effect on a Portfolio, especially if the Portfolio is holding a significant portion of its assets in debt securities that are particularly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, such as debt securities with longer maturities, zero coupon bonds, and debentures. A Portfolio may be subject to greater risk of rising interest rates due to the current period of historically low interest rates. Interest rate changes may have different effects on the values of mortgage-related securities held by a Portfolio because of prepayment and extension risks.

Moreover, with respect to hybrid mortgage loans after their initial fixed rate period, interest-only products or products having a lower rate, and with respect to mortgage loans with a negative amortization feature which reach their negative amortization cap, borrowers may experience a substantial increase in their monthly payment even without an increase in prevailing market interest rates. Increases in payments for borrowers may result in increased rates of delinquencies and defaults on residential mortgage loans underlying the RMBS.

The significance of the 2008 mortgage crisis and loan defaults in residential mortgage loan sectors led to the enactment of numerous pieces of legislation relating to the mortgage and housing markets. These actions, along with future legislation or regulation, have significant impacts on the mortgage market generally and may result in a reduction of available transactional opportunities for a Portfolio or an increase in the cost associated with such transactions and may adversely impact the value of RMBS.

During the 2008 mortgage crisis, several originators and servicers of residential and commercial mortgage loans, including some of the largest originators and servicers in the residential and commercial mortgage loan market, experienced serious financial difficulties. Such difficulties may affect the performance of non-agency RMBS and CMBS. There can be no assurance that originators and servicers of mortgage loans will not continue to experience serious financial difficulties or experience such difficulties in the future, including becoming subject to bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, or that underwriting procedures and policies and protections against fraud will be sufficient in the future to prevent such financial difficulties or significant levels of default or delinquency on mortgage loans.

Cyber Security Risk. Investment companies such as each Portfolio and its service providers may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber security attacks affecting the Portfolio or its Adviser, Subadvisers, custodian, transfer agent and other third party service providers may adversely impact the Income Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Income Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential company information, impede trading, subject the Portfolio to regulatory fines or financial losses, and cause reputational damage. The Portfolio may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Portfolio may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Portfolio's investment in such portfolio companies to lose value.

Legislation and Regulation Risk. As a result of the dislocation of the credit markets during the 2008 recession, the securitization industry has become subject to additional and changing regulation. For example, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which went into effect on July 21, 2010,

various federal agencies have promulgated, or are in the process of promulgating, regulations, and rules on various issues that affect securitizations, including: rule requiring that sponsors in securitizations retain 5% of the credit risk associated with securities they issue; requirements for additional disclosure; requirements for additional review and reporting; rules for swaps (including those used by securitizations); and certain restrictions designed to prohibit conflicts of interest. Other regulations have been and may ultimately be adopted. The risk retention rule (as it relates to CMBS) took effect in December 2016 and requires retention of at least 5% of the fair value of all securities issued in connection with a securitization. The risk (with respect to CMBS) must be retained by a sponsor (generally an issuer or certain mortgage loan originators) or, upon satisfaction of certain requirements, up to two third-party purchasers of interests in the securitization. The risk retention rules and other rules and regulations that have been adopted or may be adopted may alter the structure of securitizations, reduce or eliminate economic benefits of participation in securitizations, and could discourage traditional issuers, underwriters or other participants from participating in future securitization. Any of these outcomes could reduce the market for CMBS in which the Fund seeks suitable investments or otherwise adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Zero Coupon and Payment-In-Kind Securities. Each Portfolio, except the Index Fund, may invest in zero coupon U.S. Treasury securities. Each such Portfolio also may invest in zero coupon securities issued by corporations and financial institutions which constitute a proportionate ownership of the issuer's pool of underlying U.S. Treasury securities. Zero coupon securities pay no interest to holders prior to maturity, and payment-in-kind securities pay interest in the form of additional securities. The market value of a zero-coupon or payment-in-kind security, which usually trades at a deep discount from its face or par value, is generally more volatile than the market value of, and is more sensitive to changes in interest rates and credit quality than, other fixed income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest in cash periodically. Zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities also may be less liquid than other fixed-income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest in cash periodically. In addition, zero coupon and payment-in-kind securities may be more difficult to value than other fixed income securities with similar maturities and credit quality that pay interest in cash periodically.

When held to maturity, the entire income from zero coupon securities, which consists of accretion of discount, comes from the difference between the issue price and their value at maturity. Zero coupon securities, which are convertible into common stock, offer the opportunity for capital appreciation as increases (or decreases) in market value of such securities closely follows the movements in the market value of the underlying common stock. Zero coupon convertible securities generally are expected to be less volatile than the underlying common stocks, as they usually are issued with maturities of 15 years or less and are issued with options and/or redemption features exercisable by the holder of the obligation entitling the holder to redeem the obligation and receive a defined cash payment.

Zero coupon securities include securities issued directly by the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Treasury bonds or notes and their un-accrued interest coupons and receipts for their underlying principal ("coupons") which have been separated by their holder, typically a custodian bank or investment brokerage firm. A holder will separate the interest coupons from the underlying principal (the "corpus") of the U.S. Treasury security. A number of securities firms and banks have stripped the interest coupons and receipts and then resold them in custodial receipt programs with a number of different names, including "Treasury Income Growth Receipts" (TIGRSTM) and Certificate of Accrual on Treasuries (CATSTM). The underlying U.S. Treasury bonds and notes themselves are held in book-entry form at the Federal Reserve Bank or, in the case of bearer securities (i.e., unregistered securities which are owned ostensibly by the bearer or holder thereof), in trust on behalf of the owners thereof. Counsel to the underwriters of these certificates or other evidences of ownership of the U.S. Treasury securities have stated that, for federal tax and securities purposes, in their opinion purchasers of such certificates, such as the Income Fund, most likely will be deemed the beneficial holder of the underlying U.S. government securities.

The U.S. Treasury has facilitated transfers of ownership of zero coupon securities by accounting separately for the beneficial ownership of particular interest coupon and corpus payments on Treasury securities through the Federal Reserve book-entry recordkeeping system. The Federal Reserve program as established by the Treasury Department is known as "STRIPS" or "Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities." Under the STRIPS program, the Income Fund will be able to have its beneficial ownership of zero coupon securities

recorded directly in the book-entry recordkeeping system in lieu of having to hold certificates or other evidences of ownership of the underlying U.S. Treasury securities. When U.S. Treasury obligations have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons by the holder, the principal or corpus is sold at a deep discount because the buyer receives only the right to receive a future fixed payment in the security and does not receive any rights to periodic interest (cash) payments. Once stripped or separated, the corpus and coupons may be sold separately. Typically, the coupons are sold separately or grouped with other coupons with like maturity dates and sold bundled in such form. Purchasers of stripped obligations acquire, in effect, discount obligations that are economically identical to the zero-coupon securities that the U.S. Treasury sells itself.

A portion of the original issue discount on zero coupon securities and the “interest” on payment-in-kind securities will be included in the Income Fund’s taxable income. Accordingly, for the Income Fund to qualify for tax treatment as a regulated investment company and to avoid certain taxes, the Income Fund will generally be required to distribute to its shareholders an amount that is greater than the total amount of cash it actually receives with respect to these securities. These distributions must be made from the Income Fund’s cash assets or, if necessary, from the proceeds of sales of portfolio securities. The Income Fund will not be able to purchase additional income-producing securities with cash used to make any such distributions, and its current income ultimately may be reduced as a result.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate is calculated by dividing the lesser of long-term purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by the monthly average of the value of the portfolio securities owned by the Portfolio during the fiscal year. Although a Portfolio’s annual portfolio turnover rate cannot be accurately predicted, the Adviser anticipates that each Portfolio’s portfolio turnover rate normally will be below 100%. A 100% turnover rate would occur if all of the Portfolio’s portfolio securities were replaced once within a one year period. High turnover involves correspondingly greater commission expenses and transaction costs, which will be borne directly by a Portfolio, and may result in the Portfolio recognizing greater amounts of income and capital gains, which would increase the amount of income and capital gains which the Portfolio must distribute to shareholders to maintain its status as a regulated investment company and to avoid the imposition of federal income or excise taxes (see “Dividends, Distributions and Federal Income Taxes”).

The Portfolios do not intend to use short-term trading as a primary means of achieving their respective investment objectives. Generally, the Portfolios intend to invest for long-term purposes. However, the rate of portfolio turnover will depend upon market and other conditions, and it will not be a limiting factor when the Adviser or Subadvisers believe that portfolio changes are appropriate.

The portfolio turnover rates for the Portfolios for the two most recent fiscal years ended December 31, are detailed in the table below.

Name of Fund	2016	2015
Large Company Growth Portfolio	75%	104%
Large Company Value Portfolio	174% ⁽¹⁾	55%
Small Company Growth Portfolio	114%	63%
Small Company Value Portfolio	99%	49%
Index Fund	5%	6%
International Fund	79%	84%
Income Fund	74% ⁽²⁾	—

(1) The Large Company Value Portfolio’s higher than normal portfolio turnover rate for the period ended December 31, 2016, can be attributed to a change in subadvisors during the period.

(2) Represents the period from March 30, 2016 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2016.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board has adopted a Dissemination of Portfolio Information Policy (the “Policy”) regarding the disclosure by Wilshire and the Subadvisers of information about the portfolio holdings and characteristics of each Portfolio. Pursuant to the Policy, such information may be made available to the general public by posting on the Company’s website on the first business day following the 20th calendar day after each month end. Other than such disclosure, no portfolio holdings information may be disclosed to any third party except for the following disclosures: (a) to the Company’s administrator, custodian, legal counsel, independent registered public accounting firm and other service providers to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities to the Company; (b) to the Board; (c) to third parties (e.g., broker-dealers) for the purpose of analyzing or trading portfolio securities; (d) to rating agencies and companies that collect and maintain information about mutual funds, subject to confidentiality requirements; (e) as required by law, including in regulatory filings with the SEC; (f) to shareholders of the Company and others, provided such information is publicly available (e.g., posted on the Company’s internet website or included in a regulatory filing); (g) to third parties for purposes of effecting in-kind redemptions of securities to facilitate orderly redemption of Portfolio assets and to minimize impact on remaining Portfolio shareholders; or (h) as approved by the Chief Compliance Officer of the Company (the “CCO”). Any disclosure made pursuant to item (h) above will be reported to the Board at its next quarterly meeting.

The Company, Wilshire and/or the Subadvisers have ongoing business arrangements with the following entities which involve making portfolio holdings information available to such entities as an incidental part of the services they provide to the Company: (i) the Company’s administrator and custodian pursuant to fund accounting and custody agreements, respectively, under which the Company’s portfolio holdings information is provided daily on a real-time basis; (ii) MSCI Institutional Shareholder Services and Investor Responsibility Research Center, Inc., pursuant to proxy voting agreements under which the portfolio holdings information of certain Portfolios is provided daily, on a real-time basis; and (iii) the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm and legal counsel to whom the Company provides portfolio holdings information as needed with no lag time.

The release of information is subject to confidentiality requirements. None of the Company, Wilshire, the Subadvisers or any other person receives compensation or any other consideration in connection with such arrangements (other than the compensation paid by the Company to such entities for the services provided by them to the Company). In the event of a conflict between the interests of Portfolio shareholders and those of the Company, Wilshire, the Company’s principal underwriter, or any of their affiliated persons, the CCO will determine in the best interests of the Company’s shareholders, and will report such determination to the Board at the end of the quarter in which such determination was made.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The investment restrictions described below, along with each Portfolio’s investment objective, are fundamental policies of each Portfolio, except the Income Fund, and cannot be changed without the approval of a majority of the Portfolio’s outstanding voting shares (as defined by the 1940 Act). All percentage limitations apply only at the time of the transaction. Subsequent changes in value or in a Portfolio’s total assets will not result in a violation of the percentage limitations, except for the limitation on borrowing. No Portfolio, except for the Income Fund, may:

1. Invest in commodities, except that a Portfolio may purchase and sell options, forward contracts, and futures contracts, including those relating to indices, and options on futures contracts or indices.
2. Purchase, hold or deal in real estate or oil, gas or other mineral leases or exploration or development programs, but a Portfolio may purchase and sell securities that are secured by real estate or issued by companies that invest or deal in real estate.
3. Borrow money, except for temporary or emergency (not leveraging) purposes in an amount up to 33⅓% of the value of a Portfolio’s total assets (including the amount borrowed) based on the lesser of cost or market, less liabilities (not including the amount borrowed) at the time the borrowing is made. When borrowings exceed 5% of the value of a Portfolio’s total assets, the Portfolio will not make any additional

investments. For purposes of this investment restriction, the entry into options, forward contracts, or futures contracts, including those relating to indices and options on futures contracts or indices, will not constitute borrowing.

4. Make loans to others, except through the purchase of debt obligations and entry into repurchase agreements. However, each Portfolio may lend its portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33⅓% of the value of its total assets, including collateral received for such loans. Any loans of portfolio securities will be made according to guidelines established by the SEC and the Board.
5. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers, except to the extent a Portfolio may be deemed an underwriter under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, by virtue of disposing of portfolio securities.
6. Invest more than 25% of its assets in the securities of issuers in any single industry, provided there will be no limitation on the purchase of obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities.
7. Invest more than 5% of its assets in the obligations of any single issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of a Portfolio's total assets may be invested, and securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or its agencies or instrumentalities may be purchased, without regard to any such limitation.
8. With respect to 75% of a Portfolio's assets, hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any single issuer.
9. Issue any senior security (as defined in Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act), except to the extent that the activities permitted in investment restrictions No. 1 and 3 may be deemed to give rise to a senior security.

With respect to the investment restriction on borrowing, in the event that asset coverage falls below 33⅓% of its total assets, a Portfolio, except for the Income Fund, shall, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays), reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowings shall be at least 33⅓% of its total assets.

All swap agreements and other derivative instruments that were not classified as commodities or commodity contracts prior to July 21, 2010 are not deemed to be commodities or commodity contracts for purposes of restriction No. 1 above.

The following investment restrictions are non-fundamental and may be changed by a vote of a majority of the Company's Board. No Portfolio, except for the Income Fund, may:

1. Invest in the securities of a company for the purpose of exercising management or control, but a Portfolio will vote the securities it owns in its portfolio as a shareholder in accordance with its views.
2. Enter into repurchase agreements providing for settlement in more than seven days after notice or purchase securities which are illiquid, if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of the value of a Portfolio's net assets would be so invested.
3. Purchase securities of other investment companies, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act or those received as part of a merger or consolidation.

In addition, as a non-fundamental policy of each Portfolio, the Portfolio may not invest in the securities of other registered open-end investment companies or in registered trusts in reliance on Sections 12(d)(1)(F) and 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act but may otherwise invest in the securities of other investment companies to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder or by guidance regarding, interpretations of, or exemptive orders under, the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder published by appropriate regulatory authorities.

The investment restrictions described below are fundamental policies of the Income Fund and cannot be changed without the approval of a majority of the Income Fund's outstanding voting shares (as defined by the 1940 Act). All percentage limitations apply only at the time of the transaction. Subsequent changes in value or in the Income Fund's total assets will not result in a violation of the percentage limitations, except for the limitation on borrowing. The Income Fund:

- (1) may not purchase securities other than the securities in which the Income Fund is authorized to invest;
- (2) may issue senior securities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as interpreted, modified, or applied by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time;
- (3) may borrow money to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as interpreted, modified, or applied by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time;
- (4) may not "concentrate" its investments in a particular industry, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as interpreted, modified, or applied by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time;
- (5) may purchase real estate or any interest therein (such as securities or instruments backed by or related to real estate) to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as interpreted, modified, or applied by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time;
- (6) may purchase or sell commodities, including physical commodities, or contracts, instruments and interests relating to commodities to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as interpreted, modified, or applied by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time;
- (7) may make loans to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, as interpreted, modified, or applied by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time;
- (8) may not act as an underwriter of securities issued by others, except to the extent it could be considered an underwriter in the acquisition and disposition of restricted securities; and
- (9) shall be a "diversified company", as that term is defined in the 1940 Act, as interpreted, modified, or applied by regulatory authority having jurisdiction from time to time.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Board of Directors, four of whom are not considered "interested persons" of the Company within the meaning of the 1940 Act (the "Independent Directors"), has responsibility for the overall management and operations of the Company. The Board establishes the Company's policies and meets regularly to review the activities of the officers, who are responsible for day-to-day operations of the Company.

Set forth below are the names of the Directors and executive officers of the Company, their ages, business addresses, positions and terms of office, their principal occupations during the past five years, and other directorships held by them, including directorships in public companies. The address of each Director and officer is 1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 700, Santa Monica, CA 90401.

Name and Age	Position Held with the Company	Term of Office ⁽¹⁾ and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years	Number of Funds/ Funds in Complex Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director Over the Past Five Years
NON-INTERESTED DIRECTORS					
Roger A. Formisano ⁽²⁾ , 68	Director	Since 2002	Vice President, University Medical Foundation, (2006 to Present); formerly Director, The Center for Leadership and Applied Business, UW-Madison School of Business; Principal, R.A. Formisano & Company, LLC	11	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust (4 Funds)
Edward Gubman, 66	Director	Since 2011	Founder and Principal, Strategic Talent Solutions (2004 to Present); Consultant, Gubman Consulting (2001 to 2003); Account Manager and Global Practice Leader, Hewitt Associates (1983 to 2000)	11	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust (4 Funds)
Suanne K. Luhn, 62	Director	Since 2008	Retired; formerly Chief Compliance Officer, Bahl & Gaynor (investment adviser) (1990 to 2006)	11	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust (4 Funds)
George J. Zock, 66	Director, Chairperson of the Board	Since 2006	Independent Consultant; Consultant, Horace Mann Service Corporation (2004 to 2005); Executive Vice President, Horace Mann Life Insurance Company and Horace Mann Service Corporation (1997 to 2003)	11	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust (4 Funds); Armed Forces Insurance Exchange
INTERESTED DIRECTOR					
John C. Hindman ⁽³⁾ , 47	Director	Since 2014	President (since 2012), Chief Financial Officer (2008-2012), Chief Operating Officer (2012) of Wilshire Associates; formerly, Executive Vice President, Allianz Global Investors	11	Wilshire Associates; Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust (4 Funds)
OFFICERS					
Jason Schwarz, 42	President	Since 2012	Managing Director, Wilshire Associates Incorporated (Since 2005); Head of Wilshire Funds Management's Client Service, Sales, Marketing and Distribution functions (Since 2005).	N/A	N/A
Benkai Bouey, 46	Chief Compliance Officer	Since 2015	Chief Compliance Officer, Wilshire Associates Incorporated. (Since 2012); Attorney, Benkai Bouey, Attorney at Law (2010-2013); Client Relationship Manager, Horizon Asset Management, Inc. (2008 to 2010)	N/A	N/A
Reena S. Lalji, 45	Secretary	Since 2009	Managing Director and General Counsel, Wilshire Associates Incorporated (Since 2009); Senior Counsel, Royal Bank of Canada (2003 to 2008)	N/A	N/A

Name and Age	Position Held with the Company	Term of Office ⁽¹⁾ and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years	Number of Funds/ Funds in Complex Overseen by Director	Other Directorships Held by Director Over the Past Five Years
Nathan R. Palmer, 41	Vice President	Since 2011	Managing Director, Wilshire Funds Management (Since 2011); Senior Investment Management Associate, Convergent Wealth Advisors (2009 to 2010); Director of Public Markets, Investment Office, California Institute of Technology (2008 to 2009). Treasury Manager, Retirement Investments, Intel Corporation (2004 to 2008)	N/A	N/A
Michael Wauters, 50	Treasurer	Since 2009	Chief Financial Officer, Wilshire Associates Incorporated (Since 2012); Controller, Wilshire Associates Incorporated (2009 to 2012); Assistant Vice President-Financial Operations, Pacific Life Insurance Company (2000 to 2009)	N/A	N/A
Josh Emanuel, 37	Vice President	Since 2015	Managing Director, Wilshire Associates Incorporated (since 2015); Chief Investment Officer, Wilshire Funds Management (since 2015); Chief Investment Officer, The Elements Financial Group, LLC (2010-2015)	N/A	N/A
Elizabeth Yakes, 33	Vice President	Since 2015	Vice President, Wilshire Associates Incorporated (since 2012); Portfolio Manager, Wilshire Funds Management (since 2012); Senior Consultant, Ernst & Young (2007-2010)	N/A	N/A

- (1) Each Director serves until the next shareholders' meeting (and until the election and qualification of a successor), or until death, resignation, removal or retirement which takes effect no later than May 1 following his or her 70th birthday. Officers are elected by the Board on an annual basis to serve until their successors have been elected and qualified.
- (2) Mr. Formisano holds shares in a retirement account advised by TIAA, indirect parent company of NWQ, sub-adviser to the Small Company Value Portfolio.
- (3) Mr. Hindman is considered an Interested Director because he is President of Wilshire.

Board of Directors

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation and the laws of the State of Maryland, the Board is responsible for overseeing the Company's business and affairs. The Board is currently comprised of five Directors, four of whom are classified under the 1940 Act as "non-interested" persons of the Company and are often referred to as "independent directors."

Qualifications and Experience

The following is a summary of the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills of each Director that support the conclusion, as of the date of this SAI, that each Director should serve as a Director in light of the Company's business and structure. Each Director also has considerable familiarity with the Wilshire family of investment companies (by service on the Board of the Company and Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust (the "Trust")), the Adviser and distributor,

and their operations, as well as the special regulatory requirements governing regulated investment companies and the special responsibilities of investment company directors as a result of his or her substantial prior service as a Director of the Company. References to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Directors are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out of the Board or any Director as having any special expertise and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Roger A. Formisano. Mr. Formisano has served as Director of the Company since 2006 and is chairperson of the Audit Committee. He also has served as a board member of other funds in the Wilshire funds complex since 2002. Mr. Formisano is Vice President of the University Medical Foundation, University of Wisconsin, and Founder and Principal of R.A. Formisano & Company, LLC. He also served on the Board of Integrity Mutual Insurance Company. Previously, Mr. Formisano was a Professor and Director of the Center for Leadership and Applied Business at the University of Wisconsin - School of Business and was Chief Operating Officer from 1992 to 1999 of United Wisconsin Services (UWZ), a NYSE listed company and served on the Board of Unity Health Insurance Company. The Board has determined that Mr. Formisano is an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by the SEC.

Edward Gubman, PhD. Mr. Gubman has served as a Director of the Company since 2011 and chairperson of the Valuation Committee since 2012. He has also served as a Board member of other funds in the Wilshire funds complex since 2011. Mr. Gubman is a founding partner of Strategic Talent Solutions, a consulting firm that helps executives with leadership development, talent management and employee engagement. Prior to founding Strategic Talent Solutions in 2004, Mr. Gubman served as a consultant with his own firm, Gubman Consulting, from 2001 to 2003 where he consulted with clients on leadership and talent management. Mr. Gubman worked at Hewitt Associates from 1983 to 2000 in Account Management and as Global Practice Leader where he specialized in talent management and organizational effectiveness. Mr. Gubman is the author of *The Talent Solution: Aligning Strategy and People to Create Extraordinary Business Results* and *The Engaging Leader: Winning with Today’s “Free Agent” Workforce*. He is also the Executive Editor of *People & Strategy*, The Journal of the Human Resource Planning Society since 2008 and is a lecturer in executive education, MBA, MILR and physician leadership programs at The University of Chicago, Cornell University, The University of Dayton, Indiana University, Northwestern University, the University of Minnesota and the University of Wisconsin. From 2009 to the present, Mr. Gubman has served as a Board member, Assistant Treasurer and Chair of the Personnel Committee of the Jewish Family Service of the Desert, and in 2008 served as Advisor to the Presidential Transition Team on the Social Security Administration and as a committee member, National Policy Committee on Retirement Security from 2007 to 2008. Mr. Gubman has served as Chair of the Publications Committee, of The Human Resource Planning Society since 2008, and as a Board member of The Human Resource Planning Society from 2005 to 2008.

John C. Hindman. Mr. Hindman has served as Director of the Company since 2014. He has served as President of Wilshire and Vice Chairman of Wilshire’s Board of Directors since 2008. Prior to joining Wilshire, Mr. Hindman served as executive vice president of finance for Allianz Global Investors. Additionally, Mr. Hindman has served as chief financial officer of Paul Hastings LLP, chief financial officer of eCloser, director and chief executive officer of Cypress Financial Services, and vice president of finance of West Capital Financial Services. Mr. Hindman, a certified public accountant, graduated from the University of Michigan where he earned his bachelor’s degree in Accounting & Economics.

Suanne K. Luhn. Ms. Luhn has served as Director of the Company since 2008 and chairperson of the Investment Committee since 2015. She also has served as a board member of other funds in the Wilshire funds complex since 2008. From 1990 to 2006, she served as Chief Compliance Officer at Bahl & Gaynor, an investment advisory firm. Ms. Luhn served as a portfolio manager from 1983 to 1990, first at Baldwin United Company and later at Scudder, Stevens & Clark, Inc., where she was Director, Socially Responsive Investment Team, Member, Scudder Insurance Asset Management and Member, Institutional Fixed Income Portfolio Management. Ms. Luhn also has experience as Director of Municipal Institutional Sales for Seasongood & Mayer and as Head Trader for Equity and Fixed Income for Scudder, Stevens & Clark, Inc. Ms. Luhn has an MBA in finance.

George J. Zock. Mr. Zock has served as Director of the Company and chairperson of the Board since 2006. He is chairperson of the Nominating Committee. Mr. Zock also has served as a board member of other funds in the Wilshire funds complex since 1996 and was a board member of the predecessor funds to those funds from

1995 to 1996. Mr. Zock, a certified public accountant, is currently an independent consultant and is a member of the Illinois CPA Society. Mr. Zock has held senior executive positions with the Horace Mann Life Insurance Company and Horace Mann Service Corporation, serving as Executive Vice President from 1997 to 2003. Mr. Zock has served as a Director for Armed Forces Insurance Exchange from 2013 to present.

Leadership Structure

The Company's Board manages the business affairs of the Company. The Directors establish policies and review and approve contracts and their continuance. The Directors regularly request and/or receive reports from the Adviser, the Company's other service providers and the Company's CCO. The Board is comprised of five Directors, four of whom (including the chairperson) are independent Directors. The independent chairperson, who serves as a spokesperson for the Board, is primarily responsible for facilitating communication among the Directors and between the Board and the officers and service providers of the Company and presides at meetings of the Board. In conjunction with the officers and legal counsel, the independent chairperson develops agendas for Board meetings that are designed to be relevant, prioritized, and responsive to Board concerns. The Board has four standing committees - an Audit Committee, a Nominating Committee, an Investment Committee, and a Valuation Committee. The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the Portfolio's accounting policies, financial reporting and internal control system; monitoring the work of the Portfolio's independent accountants and providing an open avenue of communication among the independent accountants, management and the Board. The Nominating Committee is primarily responsible for the identification and recommendation of individuals for Board membership and for overseeing the administration of the Company's Governance Guidelines and Procedures. The Valuation Committee oversees the activities of the Adviser's Pricing Committee and fair values Portfolio securities. The Investment Committee monitors performance of the Portfolios and the performance of the Adviser and Subadvisers. The Company's day-to-day operations are managed by the Adviser and other service providers. The Board and the committees meet periodically throughout the year to review the Company's activities, including, among others, Portfolio performance, valuation matters and compliance with regulatory requirements, and to review contractual arrangements with service providers. The Board has determined that the Company's leadership structure is appropriate given the number, size and nature of the Portfolios in the fund complex.

Risk Oversight

Consistent with its responsibility for oversight of the Company and its Portfolios, the Board, among other things, oversees risk management of each Portfolio's investment program and business affairs directly and through the committee structure that it has established. Risks to the Portfolios include, among others, investment risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk and operational risk, as well as the overall business risk relating to the Portfolios. The Board has adopted, and periodically reviews, policies and procedures designed to address these risks. Under the overall supervision of the Board, the Adviser and other services providers to the Portfolios also have implemented a variety of processes, procedures and controls to address these risks. Different processes, procedures and controls are employed with respect to different types of risks. These processes include those that are embedded in the conduct of regular business by the Board and in the responsibilities of officers of the Company and other service providers.

The Board requires senior officers of the Company, including the President, Treasurer and CCO, to report to the full Board on a variety of matters at regular and special meetings of the Board and its committees, as applicable, including matters relating to risk management. The Treasurer also reports regularly to the Audit Committee on the Company's internal controls and accounting and financial reporting policies and practices. The Audit Committee also receives reports from the Company's independent registered public accounting firm on internal control and financial reporting matters. On at least a quarterly basis, the Board meets with the Company's CCO, including separate meetings with the independent Directors in executive session, to discuss issues related to portfolio compliance and, on at least an annual basis, receives a report from the CCO regarding the effectiveness of the Company's compliance program. In addition, the Investment Committee receives reports from the Adviser on the performance of the Portfolios and the Valuation Committee receives valuation reports and minutes from the Adviser's Pricing Committee meetings. The Board also receives reports from the Company's primary service

providers on a periodic or regular basis, including the Adviser and Subadvisers to the Portfolios as well as the Company's custodian, administrator/fund accounting agent, distributor and transfer agent. The Board also requires the Adviser to report to the Board on other matters relating to risk management on a regular and as-needed basis.

Committees

The Audit Committee held three meetings in 2016. The current members of the Audit Committee, all of whom are Independent Directors, include Messrs. Formisano (chairperson), Gubman and Zock and Ms. Luhn.

The Nominating Committee held four meetings in 2016. The current members of the Nominating Committee, all of whom are Independent Directors, include Messrs. Zock (chairperson), Gubman and Formisano and Ms. Luhn. Pursuant to the Company's Governance Procedures, shareholders may submit suggestions for Board candidates to the Nominating Committee, which will evaluate candidates for Board membership by forwarding their correspondence by U.S. mail or courier service to the Company's Secretary for the attention of the Chairperson of the Nominating Committee.

The Investment Committee held four meetings in 2016. The current members of the Investment Committee, all of whom are Independent Directors, include Ms. Luhn (chairperson) and Messrs. Gubman, Formisano and Zock.

The Valuation Committee held four meetings in 2016. The current members of the Valuation Committee, one of whom is an interested Director, include Messrs. Gubman (chairperson) and Hindman. Messrs. Formisano and Zock and Ms. Luhn serve as alternates.

Directors' Holdings of Portfolio Shares

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Director in each Portfolio as of December 31, 2016, as well as the aggregate dollar range in all registered investment companies overseen by the Director within the family of investment companies.

Dollar Range of Equity Securities in								
Name of Director	Large Company Growth Portfolio	Large Company Value Portfolio	Small Company Growth Portfolio	Small Company Value Portfolio	Index Fund	International Fund	Income Fund	All Portfolios Overseen by Director within Fund Complex**
Independent Directors								
Roger A. Formisano	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Edward Gubman	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Suanne K. Luhn	None	None	None	None	None	\$10,001-\$50,000	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
George J. Zock	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Interested Directors								
John C. Hindman	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

** This is the total amount compensated to the Director for his or her service on the Board and the board of any other investment company in the fund complex. "Fund Complex" means two or more registered investment companies that hold themselves out as related companies for purposes of investment and investor services, or have a common investment adviser or are advised by affiliated investment advisers.

As of April 3, 2017, the Directors and officers of the Company did not hold in the aggregate, directly and beneficially, more than 1% of the outstanding shares of any class of any Portfolio.

As of April 3, 2017, the Independent Directors do not have any ownership of the Adviser or the Distributor.

Compensation

Effective January 1, 2017, the Company and the Trust together pay each Independent Director an annual retainer of \$48,000 and an annual additional retainer for each Committee chair of \$12,000 and an annual additional retainer to the Board chair of \$12,000. In addition, each Independent Director is compensated for Board and Committee meeting attendance in accordance with the following schedule: a Board in-person meeting fee of \$2,000 for Independent Directors and \$3,000 for the Board chair, a Board telephonic meeting fee of \$1,500 for Independent Directors and \$2,000 for the Board chair, and a Committee telephonic meeting fee of \$500.

The table below sets forth the compensation paid to the Independent Directors of the Company for the 12 months ended December 31, 2016. The Company does not compensate any of the officers.

Director	Aggregate Compensation From the Company*	Pension Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Company Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Company and the Fund Complex**
Roger A. Formisano	\$26,423	N/A	N/A	\$38,000
Edward Gubman	\$26,423	N/A	N/A	\$38,000
Suanne K. Luhn	\$25,033	N/A	N/A	\$38,000
George J. Zock	\$34,768	N/A	N/A	\$50,000

* The allocation of aggregate compensation paid from the Company for each Director is estimated based upon the Company's ratio of average net assets for the period ended December 31, 2016. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company paid total Director compensation for retainers, meeting fees and expense reimbursements in the amount of \$128,898 (of this amount the Large Company Growth Portfolio paid \$26,745, the Large Company Value Portfolio paid \$18,825, the Small Company Growth Portfolio paid \$4,026, the Small Company Value Portfolio paid \$4,255, the Index Fund paid \$20,697, the International Fund paid \$29,714 and the Income Fund paid \$24,636).

** This is the total amount compensated to the Director for his or her service on the Board and the board of any other investment company in the fund complex.

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Listed below are the names and addresses of those shareholders who owned beneficially or of record 5% or more of the outstanding Investment Class Shares or Institutional Class Shares of a Portfolio as of April 3, 2017. Shareholders who have the power to vote a large percentage of shares of a particular Portfolio may be in a position to control a Portfolio and determine the outcome of a shareholder meeting. A shareholder who owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of a Portfolio's voting securities may be deemed to be a "control person," as defined by the 1940 Act.

Portfolio/Class	Shareholders	Percentage Owned
Large Company Growth Portfolio – Investment Class		
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	67.73%
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	5.15%
Large Company Growth Portfolio – Institutional Class		
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire Global Allocation Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246-1617	29.15%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	20.40%
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire 2035 Fund 1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 700 Santa Monica, CA 90401-1061	11.43%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	8.18%
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire 2025 Fund 1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 700 Santa Monica, CA 90401-1061	6.47%
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	6.21%
Large Company Value Portfolio – Investment Class		
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	23.69%

Portfolio/Class	Shareholders	Percentage Owned
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	16.41%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	13.59%
	Wells Fargo Clearing Services 2801 Market Street St. Louis, MO 63103-2523	6.01%
Large Company Value Portfolio – Institutional Class		
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire Global Allocation Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246-1617	32.11%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	25.81%
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire 2035 Fund 1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 700 Santa Monica, CA 90401-1061	11.82%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	9.50%
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	7.49%
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire 2025 Fund 1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 700 Santa Monica, CA 90401-1061	6.95%
Small Company Growth Portfolio – Investment Class		
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	30.62%

Portfolio/Class	Shareholders	Percentage Owned
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	5.75%
	Steven S. Andrews 1020 NE 9th Street Seattle, WA 98115-3025	5.27%
Small Company Growth Portfolio – Institutional Class		
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire Global Allocation Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246-1617	38.89%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	25.16%
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire 2035 Fund 1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 700 Santa Monica, CA 90401-1061	9.31%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	8.83%
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	6.56%
Small Company Value Portfolio – Investment Class		
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	36.91%
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	12.06%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	10.06%

Portfolio/Class	Shareholders	Percentage Owned
Small Company Value Portfolio – Institutional Class		
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire Global Allocation Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246-1617	36.29%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	26.69%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	9.38%
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire 2035 Fund 1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 700 Santa Monica, CA 90401-1061	8.35%
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	7.52%
Wilshire 5000 IndexSM Fund – Investment Class		
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	41.24%
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	8.41%
Wilshire 5000 IndexSM Fund – Institutional Class		
	NFS LLC FBO AssetMark & Mutual Clients FBO Other Custodial Clients 3200 N Central Avenue, Floor 7 Phoenix, AZ 85012-2425	48.98%
	Horace Mann Life Insurance Company Separate Account Attn: Kris Cervellone 1 Horace Mann Plaza Springfield, IL 62715-0002	23.19%

Portfolio/Class	Shareholders	Percentage Owned
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	6.24%
Wilshire International Equity Fund – Investment Class		
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	23.36%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	16.14%
Wilshire International Equity Fund – Institutional Class		
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire Global Allocation Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246-1617	46.23%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	22.33%
	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire 2035 Fund 1299 Ocean Avenue, Suite 700 Santa Monica, CA 90401-1061	8.21%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	8.15%
Wilshire Income Opportunities Fund – Investment Class		
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	57.67%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	7.76%

Portfolio/Class	Shareholders	Percentage Owned
Wilshire Income Opportunities Fund – Institutional Class	Wilshire Variable Insurance Trust Wilshire Global Allocation Fund c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, OH 45246-1617	33.37%
	Pershing LLC 1 Pershing Plaza Jersey City, NJ 07399-0002	30.71%
	Charles Schwab & Co. Attn Mutual Funds Reinvest Account 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	12.67%
	TD Ameritrade Inc. For the Exclusive Benefit of our Clients PO Box 2226 Omaha, NE 68103-2226	9.47%

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser and Subadvisers

Wilshire is the investment adviser to the Portfolios pursuant to an Investment Advisory Agreement dated April 1, 2002 as amended February 23, 2016 (the “Advisory Agreement”). Wilshire is controlled by Dennis A. Tito. Mr. Tito’s control is based on his beneficial ownership of a majority of the outstanding shares of Wilshire.

Pursuant to subadvisory agreements with Wilshire dated September 1, 2015, April 1, 2002, as amended, and August 1, 2013, respectively, Loomis Sayles, Los Angeles Capital, and Victory Capital each manage a portion of the Large Company Growth Portfolio.

Pursuant to subadvisory agreements with Wilshire dated April 1, 2002, (as amended April 1, 2013), December 23, 2004, as amended, and June 14, 2016, respectively, Los Angeles Capital, Pzena, and BHMS each manage a portion of the Large Company Value Portfolio.

Pursuant to subadvisory agreements with Wilshire dated April 1, 2002, as amended, and September 19, 2007, respectively, Los Angeles Capital and Ranger each manage a portion of the Small Company Growth Portfolio.

Pursuant to subadvisory agreement with Wilshire dated April 1, 2002, as amended, and August 4, 2005, as amended from time to time, respectively, Los Angeles Capital and NWQ each manage a portion of the Small Company Value Portfolio.

Pursuant to a subadvisory agreement with Wilshire dated April 1, 2002, as amended, Los Angeles Capital manages the Index Fund.

Pursuant to subadvisory agreements with Wilshire dated September 1, 2015, November 1, 2013 and April 1, 2002 (as amended May 16, 2014), respectively, Cambiar, WCM and Los Angeles Capital each manage a portion of the International Fund.

Pursuant to subadvisory agreements with Wilshire dated March 30, 2016, DoubleLine and Guggenheim each manage a portion of the Income Fund.

Investment Advisory Agreements and Fees

For the most recent fiscal years ended December 31, the advisory fees for each Portfolio payable to Wilshire, the reductions attributable to fee waivers, the net fees paid with respect to the Portfolios, and the corresponding percentages of average net assets (net of waivers), were as follows:

Portfolio	Advisory Fee Payable	Reduction in Fee	Recouped Fees	Net Fee Paid	% of Average Net Assets
Large Company Growth Portfolio					
2014	\$2,090,095	\$0	\$0	\$2,090,095	0.75%
2015	\$1,786,041	\$0	\$0	\$1,786,041	0.75%
2016	\$1,893,731	\$0	\$0	\$1,893,731	0.75%
Large Company Value Portfolio					
2014	\$1,122,438	\$0	\$0	\$1,122,438	0.75%
2015	\$881,233	\$0	\$0	\$881,233	0.75%
2016	\$1,321,817	\$0	\$0	\$1,321,817	0.75%
Small Company Growth Portfolio					
2014	\$253,223	\$0	\$2,871	\$250,352	0.85%
2015	\$245,733	\$48,753	\$0	\$196,980	0.68%
2016	\$315,035	\$26,249	\$0	\$288,786	0.78%
Small Company Value Portfolio					
2014	\$278,455	\$0	\$0	\$278,455	0.85%
2015	\$260,766	\$52,909	\$0	\$207,857	0.68%
2016	\$332,900	\$23,509	\$0	\$309,391	0.79%
Index Fund					
2014	\$245,076	\$0	\$0	\$245,076	0.10%
2015	\$229,712	\$0	\$0	\$229,712	0.10%
2016	\$197,180	\$0	\$0	\$197,180	0.10%
International Fund					
2014	\$1,094,534	\$55,373	\$0	\$1,039,161	0.94%
2015	\$1,857,591	\$81,678	\$0	\$1,775,913	0.96%
2016	\$2,770,494	\$144,932	\$0	\$2,625,562	0.95%
Income Fund⁽¹⁾					
2016	\$1,593,644	\$723	\$0	\$1,592,921	0.45%

(1) Represents the fiscal period from March 30, 2016 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2016.

Wilshire has entered into contractual expense limitation agreements to waive a portion of its management fee to limit expenses of the Small Company Growth Portfolio, Small Company Value Portfolio, and the International Fund (excluding taxes, brokerage expenses, dividend expenses on short securities and extraordinary expenses) to 1.50% and 1.25% of average daily net assets for Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares, respectively. Wilshire has entered into a contractual expense limitation agreement with the Company, on behalf of the Income Fund to waive a portion of its management fee or reimburse expenses to limit expenses of the Income Fund (excluding taxes, brokerage expenses, dividend expenses on short securities and extraordinary expenses) to 1.15% and .90% of average daily net assets for Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares, respectively.

These agreements to limit expenses continue through at least April 30, 2018 or upon the termination of the Advisory Agreement. To the extent that a Portfolio's expenses are less than the expense limitation, Wilshire may recoup the amount of any management fee waived or expenses reimbursed within three years after the year in which Wilshire incurred the expense, if the recoupment does not exceed the existing expense limitation as well as the expense limitation that was in place at the time of the fee waiver or expense reimbursement.

The Advisory Agreement provides that Wilshire will act as the investment adviser to each Portfolio, and may recommend to the Board one or more subadvisers to manage one or more Portfolios or portions thereof. Upon appointment of a subadviser, Wilshire will review, monitor and report to the Board regarding the performance and investment procedures of the subadviser, and assist and consult the subadviser in connection with the investment program of the relevant Portfolio.

The Advisory Agreement provides that Wilshire shall exercise its best judgment in rendering the services to be provided to the Portfolios under the Advisory Agreement. Wilshire is not liable under the Advisory Agreement for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Portfolios. Wilshire is not protected, however, against any liability to the Portfolios or its shareholders to which Wilshire would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence in the performance of its duties under the Advisory Agreement, or by reason of Wilshire's reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Advisory Agreement.

The Advisory Agreement will continue in force unless sooner terminated as provided in certain provisions contained in the Advisory Agreement. It is terminable with respect to any Portfolio without penalty on 60 days' notice by the Board, by vote of a majority of a Portfolio's outstanding shares (as defined in the 1940 Act), or on at least 90 days' notice by Wilshire. The Advisory Agreement terminates in the event of its assignment (as defined in the 1940 Act).

Investment Subadvisory Agreements and Fees

Pursuant to the subadvisory agreements with each of the Subadvisers (the "Subadvisory Agreements"), the fees payable to a Subadviser with respect to a Portfolio are paid exclusively by Wilshire and not directly by the stockholders of the Portfolio. The Subadvisers are independent contractors, and may act as investment advisers to other clients. Wilshire may retain one or more other Subadvisers with respect to any portion of the assets of any Portfolio other than the portions to be managed by the respective Subadvisers.

No Subadviser will be liable to Wilshire, the Company or any stockholder of the Company for any error of judgment, mistake of law, or loss arising out of any investment, or for any other act or omission in the performance by the Subadviser of its duties, except for liability resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith, negligence (gross negligence, in the case of DoubleLine, NWQ and Pzena) or reckless disregard of its obligations. Each Subadviser will indemnify and defend Wilshire, the Company, and their representative officers, directors, employees and any person who controls Wilshire for any loss or expense arising out of or in connection with any claim, demand, action, suit or proceeding relating to any material misstatement or omission in the Company's registration statement, any proxy statement, or any communication to current or prospective investors in any Portfolio, if such misstatement or omission was made in reliance upon and in conformity with written information furnished by the Subadviser to Wilshire or the Portfolios.

Each Subadvisory Agreement will continue in force from year to year with respect to a Portfolio so long as it is specifically approved for a Portfolio at least annually in the manner required by the 1940 Act. The Subadvisory Agreements with Cambiar, Los Angeles Capital, NWQ, Loomis Sayles, Pzena, Victory Capital, Ranger, WCM, DoubleLine, Guggenheim and BHMS, as amended, were approved to continue for the period ending August 31, 2017.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, the aggregate subadvisory fees paid by Wilshire with respect to each Portfolio, and the corresponding percentage of net average assets, were as follows:

Portfolio	Aggregate Subadvisory Fees Paid	% of Average Net Assets
Large Company Growth Portfolio		
2014	\$839,430	0.30%
2015	\$725,897	0.30%
2016	\$788,624	0.31%
Large Company Value Portfolio		
2014	\$423,478	0.28%
2015	\$341,022	0.29%
2016	\$475,515	0.19%
Small Company Growth Portfolio		
2014	\$136,658	0.46%
2015	\$133,484	0.46%
2016	\$166,612	0.07%
Small Company Value Portfolio		
2014	\$143,009	0.44%
2015	\$133,280	0.43%
2016	\$164,910	0.07%
Index Fund		
2014	\$98,031	0.04%
2015	\$91,885	0.04%
2016	\$80,324	0.03%
International Fund		
2014	\$419,805	0.38%
2015	\$658,084	0.35%
2016	\$935,092	0.37%
Income Fund ⁽¹⁾		
2014	N/A	N/A
2015	N/A	N/A
2016	\$848,170	0.34%

(1) Represents the fiscal period from March 30, 2016 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2016.

Portfolio Managers

The following paragraphs provide certain information with respect to the portfolio managers of each Portfolio as identified in the prospectus and the material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with their management of the investments of a Portfolio, on the one hand, and the investments of other client accounts for which they may have primary responsibility. Certain other potential conflicts of interest with respect to use of affiliated brokers, personal trading and proxy voting are discussed below under “Portfolio Transactions,” “Code of Ethics” and “Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures.”

BHMS

In addition to BHMS’s portion of assets of the Large Company Value Portfolio, BHMS’s portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as detailed below. None of the accounts listed below are subject to a performance based advisory fee. The information below is provided as of December 31, 2016.

Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed With Performance Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets With Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>Ray Nixon, Jr.⁽¹⁾</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$1,354.3	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$105.9	0	\$0
Other Accounts	8	\$1,220.0	0	\$0
<i>Lewis Ropp⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	5	\$1,788.0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$256.4	0	\$0
Other Accounts	44	\$4,705.2	0	\$0
<i>Brian Quinn, CFA⁽¹⁾</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$1,354.3	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$105.9	0	\$0
Other Accounts	8	\$1,220.0	0	\$0

(1) Messrs. Nixon, Quinn and Ropp are members of a team managing 36 accounts and \$8.1 billion in the dividend focused value equity strategy.

(2) Mr. Ropp is a member of a team managing 52 other accounts and \$4.5 billion in the large cap value equity strategy.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of Interest Disclosure for Registered Investment Company clients, private commingled fund clients, and other clients:

Actual or potential conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has management responsibilities for more than one account including mutual fund or private commingled fund accounts. BHMS manages potential conflicts between funds or with other types of accounts through allocation policies and procedures, internal review processes, and oversight by directors and independent third parties, to ensure that no client, regardless of type or fee structure, is intentionally favored or disfavored at the expense of another. BHMS's investment management and trading policies are designed to address potential conflicts in situations where two or more funds or accounts participate in investment decisions involving the same securities.

Conflicts of Interest When Voting Proxies:

BHMS's proxy voting policy is designed to address potential conflicts in situations where the firm invests in equity securities of corporations who are also clients of the Firm or conduct other business with the firm. BHMS seeks to mitigate potential conflicts by:

- Making voting decisions for the benefit of the shareholder(s), our clients;
- Uniformly voting every proxy based on BHMS's internal research and consideration of Glass Lewis' recommendations; and
- Documenting the votes of companies who are also clients of the firm.

If a material conflict of interest exists, members from the Proxy Voting and Oversight Committees will determine if clients should have an opportunity to vote their proxies themselves, or to address the voting issue through other objective means, such as voting in a manner consistent with a predetermined voting policy or accepting the voting recommendation of Glass Lewis.

Compensation

Compensation, or remuneration, is paid or awarded to BHMS employees for the services they provide to the firm. In addition to base salary, all BHMS portfolio managers and analysts share in a bonus pool that is distributed semi-annually. Portfolio managers and analysts are rated on their value added to the team-oriented investment process. Total compensation is awarded with respect to all accounts managed, and does not distinguish between specific accounts managed by a portfolio manager and does not encourage excessive risk-taking. Bonuses are paid at the discretion of the firm.

The compensation of portfolio managers is not directly tied to fund performance or growth in assets for any fund or other account managed by a portfolio manager and portfolio managers are not compensated for bringing in new business. Growth in assets from the appreciation of existing assets and/or growth in new assets will increase revenues and profit. The consistent, long-term growth in assets at any investment firm is, to a great extent, dependent upon the success of the portfolio management team. The compensation of the portfolio management team at BHMS will increase over time, if and when assets continue to grow through competitive performance.

In addition, many of BHMS's key investment personnel have a long-term incentive compensation plan in the form of an equity interest in BHMS.

As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Nixon, Ropp and Quinn did not own any shares of the Large Company Value Portfolio.

Cambiar

In addition to Cambiar's portion of assets of the International Fund, Cambiar's portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as detailed below. None of the accounts listed below are subject to a performance based advisory fee. The information below is provided as of December 31, 2016.

Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed With Performance Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets With Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>Anna (Ania) A. Aldrich, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$4,755.8	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$81.3	0	\$0
Other Accounts	595	\$7,763.4	0	\$0
<i>Brian M. Barish, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$4,862.4	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$81.3	0	\$0
Other Accounts	577	\$7,716.3	0	\$0
<i>Andrew Baumbusch</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	6	\$4,740.9	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$81.3	0	\$0
Other Accounts	566	\$7,669.0	0	\$0
<i>Jennifer M. Dunne, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	23	\$3,144.0	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	01	\$81.3	0	\$0
Other Accounts	243,339	\$5,385.7	0	\$0
<i>Todd Edwards, PhD</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	4	\$3,157.6	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$81.3	0	\$0
Other Accounts	374	\$5,471.6	0	\$0

Alvaro Shiraishi

Registered Investment Companies	4	\$3,157.6	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$81.3	0	\$0
Other Accounts	366	\$5,464.5	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interest

Cambiar’s portfolio managers manage other accounts with investment strategies similar to the International Fund. These accounts may include Cambiar mutual funds, sub-advised funds or separate accounts managed on behalf of individuals and public or private institutions. These accounts may have differing fee structures and Cambiar may earn higher fees for managing accounts other than the International Fund. In addition, Cambiar or a Cambiar portfolio manager may personally invest in or provide seed capital to some of these accounts, or may own the same securities as those held in the accounts. These factors could lead to a portfolio manager having incentive to favor certain accounts over others, which could cause them to outperform the International Fund. Cambiar believes that these conflicts are mitigated because its portfolio managers are generally responsible for managing accounts within a particular investment discipline or across complementary disciplines in a similar manner, subject to factors including particular account restrictions and objectives and other considerations. Further, Cambiar does not manage accounts with performance-based fees. Nonetheless, even where multiple accounts are managed by the same portfolio manager within the same investment discipline, the manager may take action with respect to one account that may differ from the timing or nature of action taken with respect to another account based on, among other considerations, differing investment platforms, account types, opening or funding dates, cash flows, client-specific objectives or restrictions, or for other reasons. Accordingly, the performance of each account managed by a portfolio manager will vary.

Potential conflicts of interest may also arise when allocating and/or aggregating trades. Cambiar may aggregate contemporaneous purchase and sell orders for client accounts into a single trade. Under Cambiar’s trading policy and procedures, when trades are aggregated on behalf of more than one account, such transactions will be allocated to participating client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. Accounts that may be aggregated separately due to client restrictions, different investment platforms or other reasons are typically executed on a rotation basis. In the event Cambiar participates in an initial public offering (“IPO”), Cambiar’s policy and practice is to allocate IPO shares fairly and equitably among advisory clients so as not to unfairly advantage any firm, personal or related account and so as not to favor or disfavor, over the long term, any client, or group of clients, over any other.

Cambiar may obtain client commission benefits through the payment of commissions for certain client securities transactions. The receipt of client commission benefits represents a potential conflict of interest because they permit the adviser to obtain products or services that benefit it (and its clients) without using its own resources to produce or pay for them. This may create incentive for Cambiar to select brokers that provide these benefits over other brokers that do not provide such benefits. Cambiar’s trade execution policies and practices are designed to ensure that the firm selects brokers based on appropriate factors, including, without limitation, commissions, execution capability, liquidity, and other factors associated with portfolio securities transactions, including client commission benefits. All client commission benefit arrangements are intended to comply with applicable laws.

Cambiar has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that seek to minimize potential conflicts of interest that may arise relating to portfolio management and trade allocation. Cambiar conducts annual reviews of the firm’s policies and procedures to determine that they are current and operate effectively in view of the firm’s business practices, advisory services and regulatory requirements. In addition, Cambiar monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with the firm’s Code of Ethics, on an ongoing basis.

Compensation

Cambiar portfolio managers' compensation consists of a base salary and a discretionary cash bonus. The discretionary bonus is based on a number of factors including the firm's overall performance, the strategy or product performance for which the portfolio manager is responsible, the portfolio manager's sector-relative contribution (over a rolling two-year basis), the scope of the portfolio manager's responsibility, investment team support through the sharing of ideas, leadership and teamwork, and participation in firm development (i.e., client service).

Cambiar's portfolio managers also receive an annual profit-sharing contribution and comprehensive healthcare benefits. Portfolio managers who are equity owners in the firm's parent company will also receive partnership distributions based on firm profitability.

As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Barish, Baumbusch, Edwards, and Shiraishi and Mses. Aldrich and Dunne did not own any shares of the International Fund.

DoubleLine

Jeffrey E. Gundlach, Chief Executive Officer, and Jeffrey Sherman are the portfolio managers for the Income Fund. The table below includes details regarding the number of registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts managed by Messrs. Gundlach and Sherman, total assets under management for each type of account, and total assets in each type of account with performance-based advisory fees, as of December 31, 2016.

Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed With Performance Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets With Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>Jeffrey E. Gundlach</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	28	\$80,718.9	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	19	\$7,106.9	4	\$3,164.8
Other Accounts	59	\$8,730.1	1	\$848.3
<i>Jeffrey Sherman</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	6	\$11,156.4	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$14.8	0	\$0
Other Accounts	1	\$80.3	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interest

From time to time, potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise between the portfolio manager's management of the investments of the Income Fund, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. Potential and actual conflicts of interest also may result because of DoubleLine's other business activities. Other accounts managed by the portfolio manager might have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Income Fund, be managed (benchmarked) against the same index the Income Fund tracks, or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Income Fund. The other accounts might also have different investment objectives or strategies than the Income Fund.

Knowledge and Timing of Fund Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's management of the Income Fund. Because of his position as portfolio manager, the portfolio manager knows the size, timing and possible market impact of the Income Fund's trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts under management, and also theoretically possible that actions could be taken (or not taken) to the detriment of the Income Fund.

Investment Opportunities. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's management of a number of accounts with varying investment guidelines. Often, an investment opportunity may be suitable for both the Income Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, but securities may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the Income Fund and the other accounts to participate fully. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Income Fund and another account. DoubleLine has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Under DoubleLine's allocation procedures, investment opportunities are allocated among various investment strategies based on individual account investment guidelines, DoubleLine's investment outlook, cash availability and a series of other factors. DoubleLine has also adopted additional internal practices to complement the general trade allocation policy that are designed to address potential conflicts of interest due to the side-by-side management of the Income Fund and certain pooled investment vehicles, including investment opportunity allocation issues.

Conflicts potentially limiting the Income Fund's investment opportunities may also arise when the Income Fund and other clients of DoubleLine invest in, or even conduct research relating to, different parts of an issuer's capital structure, such as when the Income Fund owns senior debt obligations of an issuer and other clients own junior tranches of the same issuer. In such circumstances, decisions over whether to trigger an event of default, over the terms of any workout, or how to exit an investment may result in conflicts of interest. In order to minimize such conflicts, the portfolio manager may avoid certain investment opportunities that would potentially give rise to conflicts with other clients of DoubleLine or result in DoubleLine receiving material, non-public information, or DoubleLine may enact internal procedures designed to minimize such conflicts, which could have the effect of limiting the Income Fund's investment opportunities. Additionally, if DoubleLine acquires material non-public confidential information in connection with its business activities for other clients, the portfolio manager or other investment personnel may be restricted from purchasing securities or selling certain securities for the Fund or other clients. When making investment decisions where a conflict of interest may arise, DoubleLine will endeavor to act in a fair and equitable manner between the Income Fund and other clients; however, in certain instances the resolution of the conflict may result in DoubleLine acting on behalf of another client in a manner that may not be in the best interest, or may be opposed to the best interest, of the Income Fund.

Investors in the Income Fund may also be advisory clients of DoubleLine or the Fund may invest in a product managed or sponsored or otherwise affiliated with DoubleLine. Accordingly, DoubleLine may in the course of its business provide advice to advisory clients whose interests may conflict with those of the Income Fund, may render advice to the Income Fund that provides a direct or indirect benefit to DoubleLine an affiliate of DoubleLine or may manage or advise a product in which the Fund is invested in such a way that would not be beneficial to the Income Fund. For example, DoubleLine may advise a client who has invested in the Income Fund to redeem its investment in the Fund, which may cause the Fund to incur transaction costs and/or have to sell assets at a time when it would not otherwise do so.

DoubleLine could also, for example, make decisions with respect to a structured product managed or sponsored by DoubleLine in a manner that could have adverse effects on investors in the product, including, potentially, the Income Fund. DoubleLine currently provides asset allocation investment advice, including recommending the purchase and/or sale of shares of the Income Fund, to another investment advisor which itself makes that advice available to a number of unaffiliated registered representatives, who then may provide identical or similar recommendations to their clients.

Affiliates of DoubleLine may invest in the Income Fund. DoubleLine could face a conflict if an account it advises is invested in the Income Fund and that account's interests diverge from those of the Income Fund. The timing of a redemption by an affiliate could benefit the affiliate. For example, the affiliate may choose to redeem its shares at a time when the Income Fund's portfolio is more liquid than at times when other investors may wish to redeem

all or part of their interests. In addition, a consequence of any redemption of a significant amount, including by an affiliate, is that investors remaining in the Income Fund will bear a proportionately higher share of Fund expenses following the redemption.

Broad and Wide-Ranging Activities. The portfolio manager, DoubleLine and its affiliates engage in a broad spectrum of activities. In the ordinary course of their business activities, the portfolio manager, DoubleLine and its affiliates may engage in activities where the interests of certain divisions of DoubleLine and its affiliates or the interests of their clients may conflict with the interests of the shareholders of the Income Fund.

Possible Future Activities. DoubleLine and its affiliates may expand the range of services that it provides over time. Except as provided herein, DoubleLine and its affiliates will not be restricted in the scope of its business or in the performance of any such services (whether now offered or undertaken in the future) even if such activities could give rise to conflicts of interest, and whether or not such conflicts are described herein. DoubleLine and its affiliates have, and will continue to develop, relationships with a significant number of companies, financial sponsors and their senior managers, including relationships with clients who may hold or may have held investments similar to those intended to be made by the Income Fund. These clients may themselves represent appropriate investment opportunities for the Income Fund or may compete with the Income Fund for investment opportunities.

Performance Fees and Personal Investments. The portfolio manager may advise certain accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based entirely or partially on performance or in respect of which the portfolio manager may have made a significant personal investment. Such circumstances may create a conflict of interest for the portfolio manager in that the portfolio manager may have an incentive to allocate the investment opportunities that he believes might be the most profitable to such other accounts instead of allocating them to the Income Fund. DoubleLine has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities between the Income Fund and performance fee based accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Compensation

The overall objective of the compensation program for portfolio managers is for DoubleLine to attract competent and expert investment professionals and to retain them over the long-term. Compensation is comprised of several components which, in the aggregate are designed to achieve these objectives and to reward the portfolio managers for their contribution to the success of their clients and DoubleLine. Portfolio managers are generally compensated through a combination of base salary, discretionary bonus and equity participation in DoubleLine. Bonuses and equity generally represent most of the portfolio managers' compensation. However, in some cases, portfolio managers may have a profit sharing interest in the net income related to the business unit for which such portfolio managers are responsible. Such profit sharing arrangements potentially could comprise a significant portion of a portfolio manager's overall compensation.

Salary. Salary is agreed to with managers at time of employment and is reviewed from time to time. It does not change significantly and often does not constitute a significant part of a portfolio manager's compensation.

Discretionary Bonus/Guaranteed Minimums. Portfolio managers receive discretionary bonuses. However, in some cases, pursuant to contractual arrangements, some portfolio managers may be entitled to a mandatory minimum bonus if the sum of their salary and profit sharing does not reach certain levels.

Equity Incentives. Portfolio managers participate in equity incentives based on overall firm performance of DoubleLine, through direct ownership interests in DoubleLine or participation in stock option or stock appreciation plans DoubleLine. These ownership interests or participation interests provide eligible portfolio managers the opportunity to participate in the financial performance of DoubleLine as a whole. Participation is generally determined in the discretion of DoubleLine, taking into account factors relevant to the portfolio manager's contribution to the success of DoubleLine.

Other Plans and Compensation Vehicles. Portfolio managers may elect to participate in DoubleLine’s 401(k) plan, to which they may contribute a portion of their pre- and post-tax compensation to the plan for investment on a tax-deferred basis. DoubleLine may also choose, from time to time to offer certain other compensation plans and vehicles, such as a deferred compensation plan, to portfolio managers.

Summary. As described above, an investment professional’s total compensation is determined through a subjective process that evaluates numerous quantitative and qualitative factors, including the contribution made to the overall investment process. Not all factors apply to each investment professional and there is no particular weighting or formula for considering certain factors. Among the factors considered are: relative investment performance of portfolios (although there are no specific benchmarks or periods of time used in measuring performance); complexity of investment strategies; participation in the investment team’s dialogue; contribution to business results and overall business strategy; success of marketing/business development efforts and client servicing; seniority/length of service with the firm; management and supervisory responsibilities; and fulfillment of DoubleLine’s leadership criteria.

As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Gundlach and Sherman did not own any shares of the Income Fund.

Guggenheim

Wilshire has entered into a subadvisory agreement with Guggenheim effective March 30, 2016, to manage a portion of the Income Fund. Guggenheim is located at 100 Wilshire Boulevard, 5th Floor, Santa Monica, California 90401. Guggenheim is an SEC registered investment adviser that provides investment advisory services to institutional clients including public pensions, corporate pensions, foundations, insurance companies and family offices. Guggenheim also acts as investment adviser to closed-end and open-end management investment companies. Guggenheim managed approximately \$157 billion in assets as of December 31, 2016. Guggenheim is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Guggenheim Partners, LLC (“Guggenheim Partners”). Guggenheim Partners is a global, diversified financial services firm with approximately \$260 billion in assets under supervision as of December 31, 2016. Guggenheim Partners, through its affiliates, provides investment management, investment advisory, insurance, investment banking and capital markets services. Guggenheim Investments represents the investment management division of Guggenheim Partners. The firm is headquartered in Chicago and New York with a global network of offices throughout the U.S., Europe and Asia.

The portfolio managers who are currently responsible for the day-to-day management of Guggenheim’s portion of the Income Fund are Anne B. Walsh, Senior Managing Director, Assistant Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager; Steven H. Brown, Managing Director and Portfolio Manager; and James W. Michal, Senior Managing Director and Portfolio Manager of Guggenheim, respectively. The table below includes details regarding the number of registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts managed by Ms. Walsh and Messrs. Brown and Michal, total assets under management for each type of account, and total assets in each type of account with performance-based advisory fees, as of December 31, 2016.

Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed With Performance Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets With Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>Anne B. Walsh</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	22	\$17,140.9	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	3	\$3,327.9	2	\$3,219.2
Other Accounts	26	\$86,822.3	1	\$316.6
<i>Steven H. Brown</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	13	\$12,146.2	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	5	\$3,989.1	2	\$3,219.2
Other Accounts	11	\$2,090.7	4	\$622.4

James W. Michal

Registered Investment Companies	19	\$16,304.8	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	5	\$3,989.1	2	\$3,219.2
Other Accounts	13	\$2,664.9	5	\$1,030.8

Conflicts of Interest

General Investment Limitations and Conflicts of Interest. The Income Fund is subject, directly or indirectly, to various regulatory frameworks that can limit its ability to fully pursue its investment strategies. In addition, Guggenheim is a global asset management and investment advisory organization. Along with its affiliates, Guggenheim provides a wide range of financial services to a substantial and diversified client base. Guggenheim and its affiliates advise clients in various markets and transactions and purchase, sell, hold and recommend a broad array of investments for their own accounts and the accounts of clients and of their personnel and the relationships and products they sponsor, manage and advise. Accordingly, Guggenheim and its affiliates may have direct and indirect interests in a variety of global markets and the securities of issuers in which the Income Fund may directly or indirectly invest. These interests may cause the Income Fund to be subject to regulatory limits, and in certain circumstances, these various activities may prevent the Income Fund from participating in an investment decision. As a result, activities and dealings of Guggenheim and its affiliates may affect the Income Fund in ways that may disadvantage or restrict the Income Fund or be deemed to benefit Guggenheim and its affiliates.

The following are descriptions of certain conflicts, financial or otherwise, that Guggenheim and its affiliates may have in transactions effected by, with or on behalf of the Income Fund. The descriptions below are not intended to be a complete enumeration or explanation of all of the conflicts that may arise from the business activities of Guggenheim or its affiliates. To address these conflicts, Guggenheim and its affiliates have established various policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to detect and prevent such conflicts and prevent the Fund from being disadvantaged.

Other Activities of Guggenheim and Its Affiliates. From time to time, conflicts of interest may arise between a portfolio manager's management of the investments of the Income Fund on the one hand and the management of other registered investment companies, pooled investment vehicles and other accounts (collectively, "other accounts") on the other. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Income Fund, track the same indices the Income Fund tracks or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Income Fund. The other accounts might also have different investment objectives or strategies than the Income Fund. In addition, the Income Fund may be limited in its ability to invest in, or hold securities of, any companies that Guggenheim or its affiliates (or other accounts managed by Guggenheim or its affiliates) control, or companies in which Guggenheim or its affiliates have interests or with whom they do business. For example, affiliates of Guggenheim may act as underwriter, lead agent or administrative agent for loans or otherwise participate in the market for loans. Because of limitations imposed by applicable law, the presence of Guggenheim's affiliates in the markets for loans may restrict the Income Fund's ability to acquire some loans or affect the timing or price of such acquisitions.

In conformance with the Income Fund's investment objective(s) and subject to compliance with applicable law, Guggenheim may purchase securities for the Income Fund during an underwriting or other offering of securities in which a broker-dealer affiliate acts as an active or passive bookrunner, manager, co-manager or selling group member, or receives a benefit in the form of management fees, underwriting fees, selling concession or other fees or compensation ("affiliated offerings"). Participation in such offerings may directly or indirectly relieve firm commitment underwriting or other financial obligations of an affiliate, and Guggenheim may accordingly have an incentive to cause the Income Fund to invest in otherwise unmarketable securities offered by an affiliate or other members of an affiliate's underwriting syndicate. In certain circumstances, regulations prohibit the Income Fund from participating in those transactions, which may otherwise be profitable investments for the Income Fund.

From time to time, including in connection with affiliated offerings or other services through which Guggenheim or its affiliates have come into possession of material non-public information, the activities and investments of the Income Fund may be restricted because of regulatory requirements applicable to the Income Fund or Guggenheim in relation to the activities of Guggenheim or its affiliates.

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. A portfolio manager who is responsible for managing the Income Fund and other accounts may devote unequal time and attention to the management of the Income Fund and other accounts. As a result, the portfolio manager may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for the Income Fund or other accounts as might be the case if he or she were to devote substantially more attention to the management of the Income Fund. The effects of this potential conflict may be more pronounced where the Income Fund and other accounts overseen by a particular portfolio manager have different investment strategies.

Knowledge and Timing of Fund Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's day-to-day management of the Income Fund. Because of his or her position with the Income Fund, the portfolio manager knows the size, timing and possible market impact of the Income Fund's trades. It is possible that the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the possible detriment of the Income Fund.

Investment Opportunities. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's management of a number of accounts with comparable investment guidelines. An investment opportunity may be suitable for both the Income Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the Income Fund and the other accounts to participate fully. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Income Fund and another account. Advice given to, or investment or voting decisions made for, other accounts may affect or conflict with investment decisions made for the Income Fund. In addition, Guggenheim may develop and implement new trading strategies or seek to participate in new investment opportunities or trading strategies. The opportunities and strategies may not be employed across the Income Fund and other accounts equally, even if the opportunity or strategy is consistent with the investment guidelines of the Income Fund or other accounts.

Guggenheim has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis.

Selection of Brokers/Dealers. Portfolio managers may be able to select or influence the selection of the brokers and dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the Income Fund and/or accounts that they supervise. In addition to executing trades, some brokers and dealers provide portfolio managers with brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act), which may result in the payment of higher brokerage fees than might otherwise be available. These services may benefit certain funds or accounts more than others. Although the payment of brokerage commissions is subject to the requirement that the portfolio manager determine in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the Income Fund, a portfolio manager's decision as to the selection of brokers and dealers could yield disproportionate costs and benefits among the funds and/or accounts that the portfolio manager manages. Guggenheim and its affiliates do not currently participate in soft dollar arrangements. To the extent that Guggenheim participates in soft dollar arrangements, such participation would be consistent with applicable legal requirements.

Performance Fees. A portfolio manager may advise certain accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based entirely or partially on performance. Performance fee arrangements may create a conflict of interest for the portfolio manager in that the manager may have an incentive to allocate the investment opportunities that the portfolio manager believes might be the most profitable to accounts with a heavily performance-oriented fee.

Compensation

Compensation Information. Guggenheim compensates portfolio management staff for their management of the Income Fund's portfolio. Compensation is evaluated qualitatively based on their contribution to investment performance and factors such as teamwork and client service efforts. Guggenheim's staff incentives may include: a competitive base salary, bonus determined by individual and firm wide performance, equity participation, co-investment options, and participation opportunities in various investments. Guggenheim's deferred compensation programs include equity that vests over a period of years. All employees of Guggenheim are also eligible to participate in a 401(k) plan to which a discretionary match may be made after the completion of each plan year.

As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Brown and Michal and Ms. Walsh did not own any shares of the Income Fund.

Loomis Sayles

Aziz Hamzaogullari, portfolio manager of Loomis Sayles' portion of the Large Company Growth Portfolio, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of other pooled investment vehicles and other advisory accounts. As of December 31, 2016, information on these other accounts is as follows:

Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed With Performance Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets With Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>Aziz Hamzaogullari</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	16	\$16,641	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	\$2,407	1	\$533
Other Accounts	92	\$10,429	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest may arise in the allocation of investment opportunities and the allocation of aggregated orders among the Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio managers. A portfolio manager potentially could give favorable treatment to some accounts for a variety of reasons, including favoring larger accounts, accounts that pay higher fees, accounts that pay performance-based fees, accounts of affiliated companies and accounts in which the portfolio manager has an interest. Such favorable treatment could lead to more favorable investment opportunities or allocations for some accounts. Loomis Sayles makes investment decisions for all accounts (including institutional accounts, mutual funds, hedge funds and affiliated accounts) based on each account's availability of other comparable investment opportunities and Loomis Sayles' desire to treat all accounts fairly and equitably over time. Loomis Sayles maintains trade allocation and aggregation policies and procedures to address these potential conflicts. Conflicts of interest also may arise to the extent a portfolio manager short sells a stock in one client account but holds that stock long in other accounts, including the Fund, or sells a stock for some accounts while buying the stock for others, and through the use of "soft dollar arrangements," which are discussed in Loomis Sayles' Brokerage Allocation Policies and Procedures and Loomis Sayles' Trade Aggregation and Allocation Policies and Procedures.

Compensation

Loomis Sayles believes that portfolio manager compensation should be driven primarily by the delivery of consistent and superior long-term performance for its clients. Portfolio manager compensation is made up primarily of three main components: base salary, variable compensation and a long-term incentive program. Although portfolio manager compensation is not directly tied to assets under management, a portfolio manager's base salary and/or variable compensation potential may reflect the amount of assets for which the manager is responsible relative to other portfolio managers. Loomis Sayles also offers a profit sharing plan. Base salary is a fixed amount based on a combination of factors, including industry experience, firm experience, job performance and market considerations. Variable compensation is an incentive-based component and generally represents a

significant multiple of base salary. Variable compensation is based on four factors: investment performance, profit growth of the firm, profit growth of the manager's business unit and team commitment. Investment performance is the primary component of total variable compensation and generally represents at least 70% of the total for equity managers. The other three factors are used to determine the remainder of variable compensation, subject to the discretion of the Chief Investment Officer ("CIO") and senior management. The CIO and senior management evaluate these other factors annually.

While mutual fund performance and asset size do not directly contribute to the compensation calculation, investment performance for equity managers is measured by comparing the performance of Loomis Sayles' institutional composites to the performance of the applicable Morningstar peer group and/or the Lipper universe. Generally speaking the performance of the respective product's fund is compared against the applicable Morningstar peer group and/or the Lipper universe. If the majority of the assets in the product are contained in the mutual fund that comparison will drive compensation. To the extent the majority of assets managed in the fund strategy are for institutional separate accounts, the Evestment Alliance institutional peer group will also be used as an additional comparison. In situations where substantially all of the assets for the strategy are institutional, the institutional peer group will be used as the primary method of comparison. A manager's performance relative to the peer group for the 1, 3 and 5 year periods (or since the start of the manager's tenure, if shorter) is used to calculate the amount of variable compensation payable due to performance. The 1 year may be eliminated for some products (large cap growth, all cap growth and global growth). Longer-term performance (3 and 5 or 10 years for large cap growth, all cap growth and global growth) years or since the start of the manager's tenure, if shorter) combined is weighted more than shorter-term performance (1 year or 3 years for large cap growth, all cap growth and global growth). In addition, the performance measurement for equity compensation incorporates a consistency metric using longer term (3, 5, etc.) rolling return compared to the peer group over a sustained measurement period (5, 7, etc. years). The exact method may be adjusted to a product's particular style. If a manager is responsible for more than one product, the rankings of each product are weighted based on relative revenue of accounts represented in each product. The external benchmark used as a secondary comparison is the Russell 1000 Growth Index.

In cases where the institutional peer groups are used, Loomis Sayles believes they represent the most competitive product universe while closely matching the investment styles offered by the Loomis Sayles fund.

In addition to the compensation described above, portfolio managers may receive additional compensation based on the overall growth of their strategies.

Most mutual funds are not included in the Loomis Sayles' strategy composites, so unlike managed accounts, fund performance and asset size in those cases would not directly contribute to this calculation. However, each fund managed by Loomis Sayles employs strategies endorsed by Loomis Sayles and fits into the product category for the relevant investment style. Loomis Sayles may adjust compensation if there is significant dispersion among the returns of the composite and accounts not included in the composite.

Loomis Sayles has developed and implemented two distinct long-term incentive plans to attract and retain investment talent. The plans supplement existing compensation. The first plan has several important components distinguishing it from traditional equity ownership plans:

- the plan grants units that entitle participants to an annual payment based on a percentage of company earnings above an established threshold;
- upon retirement, a participant will receive a multi-year payout for his or her vested units; and
- participation is contingent upon signing an award agreement, which includes a non-compete covenant.

The second plan is similarly constructed although the participants' annual participation in company earnings is deferred for two years from the time of award and is only payable if the portfolio manager remains at Loomis Sayles. In this plan, there are no post-retirement payments or non-compete covenants.

Senior management expects that the variable compensation portion of overall compensation will continue to remain the largest source of income for those investment professionals included in the plan. The plan is initially offered to portfolio managers and over time the scope of eligibility is likely to widen. Management has full discretion on what units are issued and to whom.

Portfolio managers also participate in the Loomis Sayles profit sharing plan, in which Loomis Sayles makes a contribution to the retirement plan of each employee based on a percentage of base salary (up to a maximum amount). The portfolio managers also participate in the Loomis Sayles defined benefit pension plan, which applies to all Loomis Sayles employees who joined the firm prior to May 3, 2003. The defined benefit is based on years of service and base compensation (up to a maximum amount).

As of December 31, 2016, Mr. Hamzaogullari did not own any shares of the Large Company Growth Portfolio.

Los Angeles Capital

Los Angeles Capital manages the Index Fund and a portion of the Large Company Growth Portfolio, Large Company Value Portfolio, Small Company Growth Portfolio, Small Company Value Portfolio and International Fund. Los Angeles Capital is a corporation wholly owned by employees. Los Angeles Capital is primarily owned by Thomas D. Stevens, Hal W. Reynolds and Stuart K. Matsuda. Thomas D. Stevens, CFA, Chairman; Hal W. Reynolds, CFA, Chief Investment Officer; and Daniel E. Allen, CFA, President, are the senior portfolio managers for the Index Fund and a portion of the Large Company Growth Portfolio, Large Company Value Portfolio, Small Company Growth Portfolio, Small Company Value Portfolio and the International Fund. The tables below include details regarding the number of registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles, and other accounts managed by Messrs. Stevens, Reynolds and Allen, total assets under management for each type of account, and total assets in each type of account with performance-based advisory fees, as of December 31, 2016.

Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed With Performance Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets With Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>Thomas D. Stevens, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	7	\$3,847.9	1	\$2,254.6
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	\$4,332.2	4	\$2,583.4
Other Accounts	37	\$13,739.2	5	\$7,983.7
<i>Hal W. Reynolds, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	6	\$3,771.3	1	\$2,254.6
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	\$4,332.2	4	\$2,583.4
Other Accounts	37	\$13,739.2	5	\$7,983.7
<i>Daniel E. Allen, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	3	\$773.2	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	12	\$4,332.2	4	\$2,583.4
Other Accounts	37	\$13,739.2	5	\$7,983.7

Conflicts of Interest

Los Angeles Capital has implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which the firm believes address the potential for conflicts of interest associated with managing portfolios for multiple clients to ensure that all clients are treated equitably and fairly. While each client account is managed individually, Los Angeles Capital will, at any given time, purchase and/or sell the same securities for a number of accounts.

When appropriate, Los Angeles Capital will aggregate trades in the same securities. In these situations, client accounts will receive the same execution price per share, which price will reflect the average of multiple prices if the order was executed in multiple trades. Accounts participating in an aggregated trade will be charged a pro-rata share of the total commission charges. However, where a client has specified directed brokerage or a specific order strategy (e.g., market-on-close), such transactions may not be aggregated with other orders and result in commission rates and execution prices that differ from those obtained in an aggregated transaction. In addition, aggregated trades that are partially filled will generally be allocated on a pro-rata basis, subject to adjustments for factors such as available cash and maintenance of guideline weightings.

Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers may manage accounts that are charged a performance-based fee alongside accounts with standard asset-based fee schedules. While performance-based fee arrangements may be viewed as creating an incentive to favor certain accounts over others in the allocation of investment opportunities, Los Angeles Capital has designed and implemented procedures to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equally, and to prevent conflicts from influencing the allocation of investment opportunities.

Los Angeles Capital regularly rotates the order for the trading of U.S. strategy accounts and non-U.S. strategy accounts. Given the number of different strategies, the customization of guidelines and turnover goals employed by each account, Los Angeles Capital determines the trading frequency of an account with most accounts trading weekly and others less frequently. In a typical week, Los Angeles Capital will begin trading its U.S. strategy accounts followed by its non-U.S. strategy accounts. An account's rebalance cycle is dependent on the account's strategy. Rebalances for U.S. strategy accounts are regularly rotated and generally begin on the same day, while the order of non-U.S. strategy account rebalances may be regularly rotated over several days. Los Angeles Capital's proprietary accounts, which are invested in liquid securities, may be traded in rotation with client accounts or on a particular day of the week depending on liquidity, size, model constraints and resource constraints. Investment personnel of Los Angeles Capital or its affiliates may be permitted to be commercially or professionally involved with an issuer of securities. Any potential conflicts of interest from such involvement would be monitored for compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics.

Compensation

Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers participate in a competitive compensation program that is aimed at attracting and retaining talented employees with an emphasis on disciplined risk management, ethics and compliance-centered behavior. No component of Los Angeles Capital's compensation policy or payment scheme is tied directly to the performance of one or more client portfolios or funds.

Each of Los Angeles Capital's portfolio managers receives a base salary fixed from year to year. In addition, the portfolio managers participate in the firm's profit sharing plan. The aggregate amount of the contribution to the firm's profit sharing plan is based on overall firm profitability with amounts paid to individual employees based on their relative overall compensation. Each of the portfolio managers also are shareholders of the firm and receive compensation based on the firm's overall profits.

As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Stevens, Reynolds and Allen did not own shares of any of the Portfolios.

NWQ

Phyllis G. Thomas, CFA, and Andrew C. Hwang are the portfolio managers of NWQ's portion of the Small Company Value Portfolio. The table below includes details regarding the number of registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed by Ms. Thomas and Mr. Hwang, total assets under management for each type of account, and total assets in each type of account with performance-based advisory fees, as of December 31, 2016:

Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed With Performance Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets With Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>Phyllis G. Thomas, CFA</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	3	\$916.2	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$104.8	0	\$0
Other Accounts	45	\$1,558.2*	0	\$0
<i>Andrew C. Hwang</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	3	\$916.2	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	2	\$104.8	0	\$0
Other Accounts	45	\$1,558.2*	0	\$0

* Includes approximately \$1.6 billion in model-based assets as of December 31, 2016.

Conflicts of Interest

Actual or perceived conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one account. More specifically, portfolio managers who manage multiple accounts are presented with the following potential conflicts, which are not intended to be an exhaustive list:

- The management of multiple accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each account. NWQ seeks to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of the portfolio manager by utilizing investment models for the management of most investment strategies.
- If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one account, an account may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible accounts. To deal with these situations, NWQ has adopted procedures for allocating limited opportunities across multiple accounts.
- With respect to many of its clients' accounts, NWQ determines which broker to utilize when placing orders for execution, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts, NWQ may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, NWQ may place separate transactions for certain accounts which may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of other accounts. NWQ seeks to minimize market impact by using its discretion in releasing orders in a manner which seeks to cause the least possible impact while keeping within the approximate price range of the discretionary block trade.
- Finally, the appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where NWQ has an incentive, such as a performance-based management fee, which relates to the management of some accounts, with respect to which the portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities. NWQ periodically performs a comparative analysis of the performance between accounts with performance fees and those without performance fees.

NWQ has adopted certain compliance procedures which are designed to address these types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Broker Selection & Evaluation

NWQ maintains trading relationships with a wide variety of full-service and execution rate brokers, direct access and electronic destinations that are utilized in the implementation of its trading strategy. Consideration is given to the providers of natural liquidity and execution quality. NWQ continuously evaluates new technologies and ideas to ensure we have access to as many liquidity points as we feel necessary to be fully represented in the marketplace.

In seeking the most favorable execution for clients, the Trading Desk takes into consideration not only the available prices and rates of brokerage commissions (when applicable), but also other relevant factors, including, but not limited to, execution capabilities, market impact, clearance and settlement capabilities, financial strength and stability, efficiency of execution and error resolution and research services provided by the broker or dealer which are expected to enhance our portfolio management capabilities, without having to demonstrate that such factors are of a direct benefit to any particular client account. NWQ also considers the nature of the security being traded, the size of the transaction, the desired timing of the transaction, and the activity existing and expected in the market for the particular security. The process is subjective, and certain trades are more difficult to execute than others.

Compensation

NWQ offers a highly competitive compensation structure with the purpose of attracting and retaining the most talented investment professionals. These professionals are rewarded through a combination of cash and long-term incentive compensation as determined by the firm's executive committee. Total cash compensation (TCC) consists of both a base salary and an annual bonus that can be a multiple of the base salary.

NWQ annually benchmarks TCC to prevailing industry norms with the objective of achieving competitive levels for all contributing professionals. In addition, NWQ's parent company, Nuveen, LLC ("Nuveen") annually participates in the McLagan compensation survey, and regularly benchmarks employee salaries, bonus, and total cash levels to ensure it remains competitive.

Available bonus pool compensation is primarily a function of the firm's overall annual profitability, and in the interest of employee and client interest alliance, NWQ's bonus pool will be augmented based on investment performance exceeding applicable benchmarks. Individual bonuses are based primarily on the following:

- Overall performance of client portfolios
- Objective review of stock recommendations and the quality of primary research
- Subjective review of the professional's contributions to portfolio strategy, teamwork, collaboration, and work ethic

To further strengthen its incentive compensation package and to create an even stronger alignment with the long-term success of the firm, NWQ provides a number of other incentive opportunities through long-term employment contracts with certain senior executives, retention agreements, and an equity incentive plan with non-solicitation and non-compete provisions for participating employees. The equity incentive plan provides meaningful equity to participating employees that is similar to restricted stock, and vests over the next several years. The equity ownership is large in scale, broadly distributed, and has a robust governance structure to ensure that NWQ's professionals have a strong alignment of interests with the firm's clients over the long term. Equity incentive plans allowing key employees of NWQ to participate in the firm's growth over time have been in place since Nuveen's acquisition of NWQ.

As of December 31, 2016, Ms. Thomas and Mr. Hwang did not own any shares in the Small Company Value Portfolio.

Pzena

Richard S. Pzena, John Flynn and Benjamin Silver manage Pzena's portion of the Large Company Value Portfolio on behalf of Pzena. The tables below include details regarding the number of registered investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed by each of Messrs. Pzena, Flynn and Silver total assets under management for each type of account, and total assets in each type of account with performance-based advisory fees, as of December 31, 2016:

Type of Account	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets with Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>Richard S. Pzena</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$9,835	2	\$7,331
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	20	\$1,013	0	\$0
Other Accounts	82	\$3,235	1	\$875
<i>John Flynn</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	6	\$2,339	1	\$2,108
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	9	\$59	0	\$0
Other Accounts	56	\$1,698	1	\$6
<i>Benjamin Silver</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	8	\$7,549	1	\$5,222
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	39	\$2,779	2	\$415
Other Accounts	131	\$7,269	3	\$960

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest may arise in managing a portion of the Large Company Value Portfolio's portfolio investments, on the one hand, and the portfolios of Pzena's other clients and/or accounts (together "Accounts"), on the other. Set forth below is a brief description of some of the material conflicts that may arise and Pzena's policy or procedure for handling them. Although Pzena has designed such procedures to prevent and address conflicts, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect every situation in which a conflict arises.

The management of multiple Accounts inherently means there may be competing interests for the portfolio management team's time and attention. Pzena seeks to minimize this by utilizing one investment approach (i.e., classic value investing), and by managing all Accounts on a product-specific basis. Thus, all large cap value Accounts, whether they be mutual fund accounts, institutional accounts or individual accounts, are managed using the same investment discipline, strategy and proprietary investment model as the Large Company Value Portfolio.

If the portfolio management team identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one Account, the Large Company Value Portfolio may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity. However, Pzena has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across Accounts so that each Account is treated fairly. First, all orders are allocated among portfolios of the same or similar mandates at the time of trade creation/initial order preparation. Factors affecting allocations include availability of cash to existence of client imposed trading restrictions or prohibitions, and the tax status of the account. Changes to the allocations made at the time of the creation of the order are only implemented if there is a partial fill for an order. Depending upon the size of the execution, Pzena may choose to allocate the executed shares pro rata, or on a random basis. As with all trade allocations, each Account generally receives pro rata allocations of any new issue or IPO security that is appropriate for its investment objective. Permissible reasons for excluding an Account from an otherwise acceptable IPO or new issue investment include the Account having FINRA restricted person status, lack of available cash to make the purchase, or a client-imposed trading prohibition on IPOs or on the business of the issuer.

With respect to securities transactions for the Accounts, Pzena determines which broker to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution. Pzena will bunch or aggregate like orders where doing so will be beneficial to the Accounts. However, with respect to certain Accounts, Pzena may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, Pzena may place separate, non-simultaneous, transactions for the Large Company Value Portfolio and another Account which may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction to the detriment of one or the other.

Conflicts of interest may arise when members of the portfolio management team trade personally in securities investments made or to be made for the Large Company Value Portfolio or other Accounts. To address this, Pzena has adopted a written Code of Business Conduct and Ethics designed to prevent and detect personal trading activities that may interfere or conflict with client interests or its current investment strategy.

Proxy voting for the Large Company Value Portfolio and the other Accounts' securities holdings may also pose certain conflicts. Pzena has identified the following areas of concern: (1) where Pzena manages the assets of a publicly traded company, and also holds that company's or an affiliated company's securities in one or more Accounts; (2) where Pzena manages the assets of a proponent of a shareholder proposal for a company whose securities are in one or more Accounts; (3) where Pzena has a client relationship with an individual who is a corporate director, or a candidate for a corporate directorship of a public company whose securities are in one or more client portfolios; and (4) where a Pzena officer, director or employee, or an immediate family member thereof is a corporate director, or a candidate for a corporate directorship of a public company whose securities are in one or more client portfolios. For purposes hereof, an immediate family member shall be a spouse, child, parent, or sibling. Pzena's proxy policies provide for various methods of dealing with these and any other conflict scenarios subsequently identified, including notifying clients and seeking their consent or instructions on how to vote, and deferring to the recommendation of an independent third party where a conflict exists.

Pzena manages some Accounts under performance-based fee arrangements. Pzena recognizes that this type of incentive compensation creates the risk for potential conflicts of interest. This structure may create an inherent pressure to allocate investments having a greater potential for higher returns to accounts of those clients paying the higher performance fee. To attempt to prevent conflicts of interest associated with managing accounts with different compensation structures, Pzena generally requires portfolio decisions to be made on a product specific basis. Pzena also requires pre-allocation of all client orders based on specific fee-neutral criteria. Additionally, Pzena requires average pricing of all aggregated orders. Finally, Pzena has adopted a policy prohibiting portfolio managers (and all employees) from placing the investment interests of one client or a group of clients with the same investment objectives above the investment interests of any other client or group of clients with the same or similar investment objectives.

Compensation

Portfolio managers and other investment professionals at Pzena are compensated through a combination of fixed base salary, performance bonus and equity ownership, if appropriate due to superior performance. Pzena avoids a compensation model that is driven by individual security performance, as this can lead to short-term thinking which is contrary to the firm's value investment philosophy. The portfolio managers' bonuses are not specifically dependent upon the performance of the Large Company Value Portfolio relative to the performance of the Portfolio's benchmark. For investment professionals, Pzena examines such things as effort, efficiency, ability to focus on the correct issues, stock modeling ability, and ability to successfully interact with company management. However, Pzena always looks at the person as a whole and the contributions that they have made and are likely to make in the future. The time frame Pzena examines for bonus compensation is annual. Longer-term success is required for equity ownership consideration. Ultimately, equity ownership is the primary tool used by Pzena for attracting and retaining the best people.

As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Pzena, Flynn and Silver did not own any shares of the Large Company Value Portfolio.

Ranger

W. Conrad Doenges, Andrew Hill and Joseph LaBate, manage Ranger's portion of the Small Company Growth Portfolio, and are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of other pooled investment vehicles and other advisory accounts detailed below. As of December 31, 2016, information on these other accounts is as follows:

Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed With Performance Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets With Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>W. Conrad Doenges</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	5	\$263.3	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	7	\$216.5	0	\$0
Other Accounts	23	\$990.7	0	\$0
<i>Andrew Hill</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	5	\$263.3	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	7	\$216.5	0	\$0
Other Accounts	23	\$990.7	0	\$0
<i>Joseph LaBate</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	5	\$263.3	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	7	\$216.5	0	\$0
Other Accounts	23	\$990.7	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interest

Ranger recognizes that there are conflicts of interests which are common to the investment industry and/or specific to Ranger, and implements policies and procedures which seek to mitigate such conflicts. As a fiduciary, Ranger has an affirmative duty to act in the best interests of its clients and to make full and fair disclosure of material facts, particularly where Ranger's interests may conflict with those of its clients. Ranger's compliance program requires each employee to act with integrity, competence, diligence, respect, and in an ethical manner when dealing with current and prospective clients, other employees and colleagues in the investment profession, and other participants in the global capital markets. Ranger expects employees to place the interests of clients above their own personal interest and to avoid any actual or potential conflicts of interest.

Multiple Clients

Ranger manages client accounts other than the Small Company Growth Portfolio. An inherent conflict to an advisor managing more than one client account is the potential for one client to receive less time, attention or investment opportunity than another client with either more assets under management or a more lucrative fee structure. Ranger's compliance program addresses this potential conflict by requiring that orders for securities are aggregated and allocated on a pro rata basis in accordance with each account's investment guidelines as determined exclusively by Ranger's portfolio manager or his designee. Differences in allocation proportions may occur due to tax considerations, avoidance of odd lots or de minimis numbers of shares, and investment strategies of the accounts. In order to verify compliance with these policies and procedures, Ranger conducts regular reviews of the order allocation process.

As a general matter, Ranger believes that aggregation and pro rata allocation of orders for multiple client accounts is consistent with its duty to seek best execution for its clients. However, in any case in which Ranger believes that aggregation and pro rata allocation of a client order is not consistent with its duty to seek best execution, it will not affect the transaction on an aggregated basis

Personal Trading

Potential conflicts of interest may exist with respect to the personal trading activities of an advisor's employee in relation to trading on behalf of such advisor's clients. An employee trading securities in his or her account prior to trading the same security on behalf of clients (commonly known as "front-running") is an example of such a conflict. To mitigate this conflict, Ranger prohibits employees from purchasing individual securities for their personal accounts. Employees are required to receive pre-clearance from Ranger's Chief Compliance Officer prior to selling an individual security owned in a personal account they may have obtained prior to either their employment or adoption of Ranger's current Personal Trading Policy.

Soft Dollars

Ranger seeks to employ a soft dollar policy that falls within the safe harbor established by Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act. Ranger's use of soft dollar credits to pay for research and brokerage products or services that might otherwise be borne by Ranger. Accordingly, there is a potential conflict of interest between a client's interests in obtaining best execution and Ranger's receipt of and payment for research through brokerage allocations as described above. To the extent Ranger obtains brokerage and research services that it otherwise would acquire at its own expense, Ranger may have incentive to place a greater volume of transactions or pay higher commissions than would otherwise be the case.

Research services, as that term is used in Section 28(e)(3), may include both services generated internally by a broker's own research staff and services obtained by the broker from a third-party research firm. The research services obtained may include a broad variety of financial and related information and services, including written or oral research and information relating to the economy, industries or industry segments, a specific company or group of companies, software or written financial data, electronic or other quotations or market information systems, financial or economic programs or seminars, or other similar services or information Ranger believes enhances its advisory functions and services. The soft dollar research Ranger obtains normally benefits many accounts rather than just the one(s) for which the order is being executed, and Ranger may not use all research in connection with the account(s) which paid commissions to the broker providing the research.

Generally, Ranger will attempt to place portfolio transactions with broker dealers who, in its opinion, provide the best combination of price and execution (including brokerage commissions). However, Ranger may pay a broker dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of commission charged by another broker or dealer as long as Ranger makes a good faith determination that the amount of commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker-dealer.

To mitigate potential conflict of interest posed by soft dollar usage, Ranger implements compliance procedures to actively monitor soft dollar usage in context to its best execution policy. In addition, Ranger maintains an internal allocation procedure to identify those brokers who provided it with research and execution services that Ranger considers useful to its investment decision making process.

Compensation

Ranger's portfolio managers receive a salary, as well as a performance based bonus, which may potentially be multiples of an employee's salary. The portfolio managers and sector managers with ownership also receive a profits interest which is a function of Ranger's profitability after all operating expenses including bonuses.

Bonuses are a function of Ranger's revenues, asset growth, how well the overall portfolio has performed, a team member's contribution to the client service function, input to the investment process and willingness to work in a team environment.

If a portfolio manager should leave the firm, Ranger will, depending on the circumstances, either repurchase that individual's profit interest in the firm, the value of which is based on a predetermined formula, or divest the employee of such ownership interest.

Ranger also tries to promote employee stability through 401(k) matching and an excellent healthcare package.

As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Doenges, Hill and LaBate beneficially owned no securities of the Small Company Growth Portfolio.

Victory Capital

Erick F. Maronak, Scott R. Kefer, Jason E. Dahl and Michael B. Koskuba, portfolio managers of Victory Capital's portion of the Large Company Growth Portfolio are also primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of a registered investment company and other advisory accounts. As of December 31, 2016, information on these other accounts is as follows:

Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (millions)	# of Accounts Managed With Performance Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets With Performance-Based Advisory Fee (millions)
<i>Erick F. Maronak, Jason E. Dahl and Michael B. Koskuba</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	1	\$37.3	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$55.6	0	\$0
Other Accounts	20	\$1,801.9	0	\$0
<i>Scott R. Kefer</i>				
Registered Investment Companies	2	\$52.2	0	\$0
Other Pooled Investment Vehicles	1	\$55.6	0	\$0
Other Accounts	20	\$1,801.9	0	\$0

Conflicts of Interest

Victory Capital states that its portfolio managers are often responsible for managing one or more mutual 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 the 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 they manage or support. The side-by-side management of the Fund 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 offerings; and/or (3) desirable trade allocations, to such other accounts. In addition, certain trading practices, such as cross-trading between the Fund and another account, raise conflict of interest issues. Victory Capital has policies and procedures in place, including Victory Capital's internal review process, that are intended to mitigate those conflicts.

Compensation

Victory Capital states that it has designed the structure of its portfolio managers' compensation to (1) align portfolio managers' interests with those of Victory Capital's clients with an emphasis on long-term, risk-adjusted investment performance, (2) help Victory Capital attract and retain high-quality investment professionals, and (3) contribute to Victory Capital's overall financial success.

Each of the Victory Capital portfolio managers receives a base salary plus an annual incentive bonus for managing the Fund, separate accounts, other investment companies, other pooled investment vehicles and other accounts (including any accounts for which Victory Capital receives a performance fee) (together, "Accounts"). Victory Capital states that a portfolio manager's base salary is dependent on the manager's level of experience and expertise. Victory Capital states that it monitors each manager's base salary relative to salaries paid for similar positions with peer firms by reviewing data provided by various consultants that specialize in competitive salary information. Such data, however, is not considered to be a definitive benchmark.

Each of the portfolio management teams employed by Victory Capital may earn incentive compensation based on a percentage of Victory Capital's revenue attributable to fees paid by Accounts managed by the team. The chief investment officer of each team, in coordination with Victory Capital, 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 manager's level of experience and expertise in the 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 Victory Capital'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 their Fund relative to a selected peer group(s). The overall performance results for a 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.

Victory Capital states that its portfolio managers may participate in the equity ownership plan of Victory Capital'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.

As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Maronak, Kefer, Dahl and Koskuba did not own any shares of the Large Company Growth Portfolio.

Brokerage Transactions and Soft Dollars

It is the policy of Victory Capital to obtain the "best execution" of its clients' securities transactions. Victory Capital strives to execute each client's securities transactions in such a manner that the client's total costs or proceeds in each transaction are the most favorable under the circumstances. Commission rates paid on securities transactions for client accounts must reflect comparative market rates.

Subject to the consideration of obtaining best execution, Victory Capital may use brokerage commissions generated from client transactions to obtain services and/or research from broker-dealers to assist in Victory Capital's investment management decision-making process. Such information may be useful to Victory Capital in serving both the Portfolio and other clients and, conversely, such supplemental research information obtained by the placement of orders on behalf of other clients may be useful to Victory Capital in carrying out its obligations to the Portfolio.

Victory Capital will make a good faith determination that the commissions paid are reasonable in relationship to the value of the services received. Victory Capital will consider the full range and quality of a broker's services in placing brokerage including, but not limited to, the value of research provided, execution capability, commission rate, willingness and ability to commit capital and responsiveness. The lowest possible commission cost alone does not determine broker selection. The transaction that represents the best quality execution for a client account will be executed. Commission ranges and the actual commission paid for trades of listed stocks and OTC stocks may vary depending on, but not limited to, the liquidity and volatility of the stock and services provided to Victory Capital by the broker.

WCM

WCM Investment Management (“WCM”), located at 281 Brooks Street, Laguna Beach, CA 92651, acts as subadviser to the International Fund pursuant to a subadvisory agreement with Wilshire. WCM is 100% owned by its employees. Its two co-CEOs, Paul R. Black and Kurt R. Winrich, CFA, each own more than 25% of WCM. WCM’s portion of the International Fund is team managed by Paul R. Black, Peter J. Hunkel, Michael R. Trigg, and Kurt R. Winrich, CFA. The portfolio managers jointly manage other accounts. As of December 31, 2016, information on these other accounts is as follows:

Type of Accounts	Number of Accounts Managed	Total Assets Managed (in millions)	Number of Accounts Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based	Assets Managed for which Advisory Fee is Performance-Based (in millions)
<i>Paul R. Black, Peter J Hunkel, Michael B. Trigg and Kurt R Winrich, CFA</i>				
Registered investment companies	13	\$5,636.2	0	\$0
Other pooled investment vehicles	9	\$972.0	0	\$0
Other advisory accounts	305	\$8,432.5	4	\$655.8

Conflicts of Interest

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other account. Where conflicts of interest arise between the Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, WCM will proceed in a manner that ensures that the Fund will not be treated less favorably. There may be instances where similar portfolio transactions may be executed for the same security for numerous accounts managed by the portfolio managers. In such instances, securities will be allocated in accordance with WCM’s trade allocation policy.

Compensation

WCM’s compensation practices employ a multi-pronged approach and play an important role in rewarding and retaining key investment professionals. To be clear, compensation arrangements are not determined on the basis of the performance of specific funds or accounts managed.

Base Salaries: all investment professionals receive competitive base salaries reflective of their role and contribution to the team.

Bonuses: Additional compensation comes in the form of bonuses and/or equity distributions.

Being a 100% employee-owned firm, WCM groups its investment professionals into two categories with respect to bonuses and/or equity distributions: Principal Owners (owners of more than the 3% of the firm), and Regular Owners & Others (owners of 0% to 3%).

For Regular Owners & Others, the bulk of this additional cash compensation will be discretionary bonuses. WCM uses a qualitative, discretionary bonus system to incentivize and reward its team members based primarily on their contribution to team results. Individual performance is not ignored, but it does play a subordinate role to team success. These evaluations are made on a regular basis by the research team leaders, utilizing a review system that begins with a return-on-time assessment for each professional and is then reviewed and approved by the firm’s leadership team.

For Principal Owners, all of their cash compensation above the base salary consists of equity distributions, which of course are determined by firm profitability and ownership percentage. All four of the WCM portfolio managers of the Fund fall into this Principal Owner category and together own over 75% of the firm.

Employee Benefit Plan: All employees participate in the WCM Employee Savings Plan (401(k)). The plan allows employee deferrals and also includes a substantial profit-sharing component determined at each year end.

As of December 31, 2016, Messrs. Black, Hunkel, Trigg and Winrich beneficially owned no securities of the Fund.

SEC Exemptive Order

The SEC has issued an order (the “Order”) to Wilshire and the Company exempting them from the 1940 Act requirement to submit to stockholders new or materially amended subadvisory agreements for their approval, and reducing the amount of disclosure required to be provided regarding the fees paid to subadvisers. The Order provides that Wilshire may identify, retain and compensate subadvisers that are not “affiliated persons” of Wilshire as defined in the 1940 Act, to manage all or portions of the Portfolios. Wilshire is responsible for, among other things: setting each Portfolio’s investment strategy and structure; selecting subadvisers; ongoing monitoring and evaluation of subadvisers; implementing procedures to ensure that subadvisers comply with the Portfolios’ investment objectives, policies and guidelines/restrictions; terminating subadvisers; and reallocating assets among subadvisers. Wilshire may allocate portions of each Portfolio’s assets among multiple subadvisers with complementary management styles and securities selection disciplines; monitor the performance of each portion of a Portfolio and each Portfolio as a whole; and terminate subadvisers to the extent necessary to achieve the overall objective of the Portfolios. Wilshire’s criteria for termination of a subadviser include (but are not limited to) departure of key personnel; acquisition by a third-party; change in or departure from investment style; inadequate investment processes that could result in inconsistent security selection, valuation or compliance; and the inability over time to maintain above-average performance.

The Order was granted subject to, among other things, the following conditions: (1) prior to becoming effective with respect to a Portfolio, the stockholders of such Portfolio would approve operation of such Portfolio in the manner described above (the stockholders of the Portfolios approved such operation on March 29, 2002); (2) a Portfolio’s prospectus would describe the Order; (3) if a new subadviser were retained or a subadvisory agreement were materially amended, Wilshire would furnish the relevant stockholders within 90 days all the information that would have been provided in a proxy statement soliciting approval of the subadvisory agreement, except for certain fee information; (4) the majority of the Board would be independent, and new Independent Directors would be nominated by such existing Independent Directors; (5) in approving any change in subadviser, the Board would find that such change is in the best interests of a Portfolio and its stockholders; (6) Wilshire would provide the Board with information about its profitability with respect to a Portfolio on a quarterly basis; (7) whenever a subadviser is retained or terminated, Wilshire would provide an analysis of the effect of the change on its profitability; (8) no Director or officer of the Company or Wilshire would own any interest in any subadviser, subject to certain exceptions; and (9) the Independent Directors of the Company would engage independent counsel to represent them.

Service Agreements

Administrator. The Company has entered into a Master Services Agreement, dated October 1, 2016, with Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC (“Ultimus” or “Administrator”), an Ohio limited liability company. Ultimus is located at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, and is an affiliate of Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the “Distributor”). Prior to October 1, 2016, SEI Investments Global Funds Services (“SEI”), a Delaware statutory trust, served as administrator to the Company.

Under the Master Services Agreement, the Administrator provides the Company with portfolio accounting services, administration services and certain other services as may be required by the Company. The Administrator prepares tax returns, reports to the Portfolios’ shareholders, and reports and filings with the SEC and state securities authorities; prepares ongoing compliance updates; provides consultation to the Company with respect to regulatory matters, including monitoring regulatory and legislative developments that may affect a Portfolio; assists in the preparation of quarterly board materials; and generally assists in all aspect of a Portfolio’s operations, other than providing legal or investment advice. The Administrator is paid an asset based fee for these services, subject to certain minimums.

The table below describes the administration fees paid by each Portfolio to SEI for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015, and the administration fees paid by each Portfolio to SEI and Ultimus for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Portfolio	Administration Fee Payable	Reduction in Fee	Net Fee Paid
Large Company Growth Portfolio			
2014	\$195,075	\$0	\$195,075
2015	\$166,697	\$0	\$166,697
2016 ⁽¹⁾	\$176,951	\$0	\$176,951
Large Company Value Portfolio			
2014	\$104,761	\$0	\$104,761
2015	\$82,249	\$0	\$82,249
2016 ⁽¹⁾	\$122,777	\$0	\$122,777
Small Company Growth Portfolio			
2014	\$20,854	\$0	\$20,854
2015	\$20,237	\$0	\$20,237
2016 ⁽¹⁾	\$25,842	\$0	\$25,842
Small Company Value Portfolio			
2014	\$22,932	\$0	\$22,932
2015	\$21,475	\$0	\$21,475
2016 ⁽¹⁾	\$27,269	\$0	\$27,269
Index Fund			
2014	\$171,553	\$0	\$171,553
2015	\$160,799	\$0	\$160,799
2016 ⁽¹⁾	\$137,662	\$0	\$137,662
International Fund			
2014	\$76,616	\$0	\$76,616
2015	\$130,033	\$0	\$130,033
2016	\$194,231	\$0	\$194,231
Income Fund			
2014	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016 ^{(1),(2)}	\$185,668	\$0	\$185,668

(1) Of the administration fees reported above for the year ended December 31, 2016, the Portfolios paid administration fees to Ultimus in the amounts of \$15,181 from the Large Company Growth Portfolio, \$12,300 from the Large Company Value Portfolio, \$2,458 from the Small Company Growth Portfolio, \$2,552 from the Small Company Value Portfolio, \$11,511 from the Index Fund, \$18,824 from the International Fund, and \$27,600 from the Income Fund.

(2) Represents administration fees paid for the fiscal period March 30, 2016 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2016.

Expenses

All expenses incurred in the operation of the Company are borne by the Company, except to the extent specifically assumed by the Administrator, Wilshire, or the Distributor. The expenses borne by the Company include taxes; interest; brokerage fees and commissions, if any; fees of Directors who are not officers, directors, employees or holders of 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the Administrator, Wilshire or the Distributor or any of their affiliates; SEC fees; state Blue Sky qualification fees; advisory and administration fees; charges of custodians; transfer and dividend disbursing agents' fees; certain insurance premiums; industry association fees;

outside auditing and legal expenses; costs of maintaining the Company’s existence; costs of independent pricing services; costs attributable to investor services (including, without limitation, telephone and personnel expenses); costs of shareholders’ reports and meetings; costs of preparing and printing prospectuses and SAIs for regulatory purposes and for distribution to existing shareholders; and any extraordinary expenses. Expenses attributable to a particular series or class of shares are charged against the assets of that series or class. Other expenses of the Company are allocated among the Portfolios on a basis determined by Wilshire, subject to supervision by the Board, including, but not limited to, proportionately in relation to the net assets of each Portfolio.

Distributor. Pursuant to a Distribution Agreement dated October 1, 2016, Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC, 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, is the distributor (“UFD” or the “Distributor”) for the continuous offering of shares of the Company and acts as agent of the Portfolios in the sale of their shares. The Distribution Agreement provides that the Distributor will use its best efforts to distribute the Portfolios’ shares. Prior to October 1, 2016, SEI Investments Distribution Co. (“SIDCO”) served as distributor to the Company.

The Distribution Agreement continues in effect from year to year so long as such continuance is approved at least annually by a vote of the Board of the Company, including the Directors who are not interested persons of the Company and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Agreement.

The Distribution Agreement automatically terminates in the event of its assignment and may be terminated with respect to a Portfolio at any time without penalty by the Company or by the Distributor upon 60 days’ notice. Termination by the Company with respect to a Portfolio may be by vote of a majority of the Board, including a majority of the Directors who are not interested persons of the Company and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Agreement, or a “majority of the outstanding voting securities” of a Portfolio, as defined under the 1940 Act. The Distribution Agreement may not be amended with respect to a Portfolio to increase the fee to be paid by the Portfolio without approval by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of such Portfolio and all material amendments must in any event be approved by the Board in the manner described above with respect to the continuation of the Distribution Agreement.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015, SIDCO received distribution fees from the Portfolios as detailed in the tables below. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, UFD and SIDCO each received distribution fees from the Portfolios as detailed in the tables below.

Portfolio	2014	2015	2016⁽¹⁾
Large Company Growth Portfolio	\$265,898	\$269,335	\$226,229
Large Company Value Portfolio	\$152,044	\$144,097	\$102,604
Small Company Growth Portfolio	\$24,610	\$29,033	\$26,895
Small Company Value Portfolio	\$33,250	\$39,297	\$31,877
Index Fund	\$449,357	\$378,827	\$368,098
International Fund	\$26,953	\$14,990	\$18,231
Income Fund ⁽²⁾	N/A	N/A	\$1,635 ⁽³⁾

(1) Of the distribution fees reported above for the year ended December 31, 2016, each Portfolio paid \$750 to UFD for distribution fees.

(2) The Income Fund commenced operations March 30, 2016.

(3) Represents distribution fees paid on behalf of the Income Fund for the fiscal period of March 30, 2016 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2016.

Service and Distribution Plan

The Service and Distribution Plan (the “Plan”) of the Company adopted pursuant to Section 12(b) of the 1940 Act and Rule 12b-1 thereunder was approved as to the Investment Class Shares of the Portfolios by vote of the majority of both (a) the Directors of the Company and (b) those Independent Directors who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Plan or any agreement related to it, in each case cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plan.

The Investment Class shares of each of the Portfolios reimburses the Distributor for its distribution and shareholder services expenses (the “Distribution Fee”) at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of each such Portfolio attributable to Investment Class shares. The Distribution Fee is accrued daily and paid monthly or at such other intervals as the Directors of the Company shall determine.

The Plan will continue in effect with respect to the Investment Class Shares of a Portfolio only so long as such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by votes of the majority (or whatever other percentage may, from time to time, be required by Section 12(b) of the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder) of both (a) the Directors of the Company and (b) the Independent Directors, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plan. The Plan may not be amended in any material respect unless such amendment is approved by votes of the majority (or whatever other percentage may, from time to time, be required by Section 12(b) of the 1940 Act or the rules and regulations thereunder) of both (a) the Directors of the Company and (b) the Independent Directors, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plan, and may not be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent thereunder without such approvals and approval by vote of at least a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding shares of the Investment Class Shares of a Portfolio. The Plan may be terminated at any time with respect to the Investment Class Shares of a Portfolio by vote of a majority of the Independent Directors or by vote of a majority (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the outstanding Investment Class Shares of a Portfolio. Amounts spent on behalf of the Investment Class Shares of each Portfolio pursuant to such Plan during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 are set forth below.

Portfolio	Printing	Advertising	Compensation to Broker Dealers	Compensation to Sales Personnel	Other	Reimbursements	Total
Large Company Growth Portfolio	\$268	\$0	\$216,898	\$9,811	\$357	\$0	\$227,334
Large Company Value Portfolio	\$132	\$0	\$97,945	\$4,256	\$357	\$1,992	\$100,698
Small Company Growth Portfolio	\$32	\$0	\$21,214	\$1,195	\$357	\$0	\$22,798
Small Company Value Portfolio	\$38	\$0	\$29,500	\$1,367	\$357	\$0	\$31,262
Index Fund	\$420	\$0	\$334,144	\$16,180	\$357	\$0	\$351,101
International Fund	\$18	\$0	\$18,157	\$792	\$357	\$1,314	\$18,010
Income Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$1	\$0	\$1,335	\$58	\$607	\$687	\$1,314

(1) Represents payments made on behalf of the Income Fund for the fiscal period of March 30, 2016 (commencement of operations) to December 31, 2016.

Shareholder Servicing Plan

Each Portfolio has adopted a shareholder services plan for both its Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares to pay the expenses associated with certain shareholder servicing arrangements with third parties. Payments of such fees to any such shareholder service provider may be made by the Investment Class Shares and Institutional Class Shares annually of up to 0.20% and 0.15%, respectively, of a Portfolio’s average net assets attributable to the shares held by such service provider.

Custodian

Northern Trust Company (“Northern Trust”), 50 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, serves as custodian of the assets of the Fund. Under the Custody Agreement, Northern Trust maintains the Fund’s securities, administers the purchases and sales of portfolio securities, collects interest and dividends and other distributions made on portfolio securities and performs other ministerial duties as outlined in the Custody Agreement.

Transfer Agent

DST Systems, Inc. (“DST”), located at 333 W. 11th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105, serves as the Company’s transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent.

Counsel

Vedder Price P.C., located at 222 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60601, serves as legal counsel to the Company and the Independent Directors.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

For the most recent fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (“PwC”), located at Two Commerce Square, Suite 1800, 2001 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-7042, served as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm. PwC performed the annual audit of the financial statements of each Portfolio and provided services related to SEC filings throughout the year ended December 31, 2016. For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017, Cohen & Company Ltd., (“Cohen”) located at 1350 Euclid Ave., Suite 800, Cleveland, Ohio 44115, serves as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm. Cohen will perform the annual audit of the financial statements of each Portfolio and will provide services related to SEC filings throughout the year.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Board has adopted a joint Code of Ethics (the “COE”) for the Company and Wilshire, pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. The COE restricts the investing activities of Company officers, Directors and advisory persons, and, as described below, imposes additional, more onerous restrictions on Portfolio investment personnel.

Each person covered by the COE is prohibited from purchasing or selling any security which, to such person’s knowledge, is being purchased or sold (as the case may be), or is being considered for purchase or sale, by a Portfolio. Investment personnel are subject to additional restrictions such as a ban on acquiring securities in an initial public offering, “blackout periods” which prohibit trading by investment personnel of a Portfolio within periods of trading by a Portfolio in the same security, and a ban on short-term trading in securities. Investment personnel are required to pre-clear any personal securities investment (with limited exceptions, such as government securities) and must comply with ongoing requirements concerning recordkeeping and disclosure of personal securities investments. The pre-clearance requirement and associated procedures are designed to identify any prohibition or limitation applicable to a proposed investment.

In addition, each Subadviser has adopted codes of ethics under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. These codes permit personnel, subject to the conditions of the code, to invest in securities including securities that may be purchased or held by the Portfolios.

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

The Subadvisers have been delegated the responsibility for voting the Portfolios' proxies pursuant to the Investment Subadvisory Agreements. Each Subadviser votes proxies according to proxy voting policies, which are described in Appendix A. Wilshire monitors the Subadvisers' compliance with their stated policies and reports to the Board annually on any proxies that were not voted in accordance with a Subadviser's stated policy and any circumstances in which a conflict of interest was identified and how the proxies were voted.

The Company is required to file an annual report of each proxy voted with respect to portfolio securities of each Portfolio during the twelve-month period ended June 30 on Form N-PX not later than August 31 of each year. Information regarding how Wilshire or each Subadviser voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 will be available no later than August 31 of each year (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 1-866-591-1568, or (ii) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Certain information regarding the proxy voting policies of the Subadvisers is summarized in Appendix A.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Each Subadviser supervises the placement of orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities on behalf of the portion of each Portfolio it serves. In this capacity, each Subadviser allocates portfolio transactions among broker-dealers in the best judgment of the Subadviser and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable to shareholders. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders at the most favorable net price. Subject to this consideration, the brokers selected may include those that provide statistical data, investment information, economic facts and opinions to the Subadvisers. Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by the Subadvisers and their fees are not reduced by the receipt of such supplemental information. Such information may be useful to the Subadvisers in serving both the Portfolios and other clients which they advise and, conversely, supplemental information obtained by the placement of business of other clients may be useful to the Subadvisers in carrying out their obligations to the Portfolios. Brokers also are selected because of their ability to handle special executions such as are involved in large block trades or broad distributions, provided the primary consideration is met. When transactions are executed in the OTC market, the Portfolios will deal with the primary market makers unless a more favorable price or execution otherwise is obtainable. Each Subadviser has procedures in place to monitor best execution. Neither Wilshire nor any of the Subadvisers considers the sale of each Portfolio's shares in selecting brokers to effect Portfolio transactions.

Although each Subadviser makes investment decisions for a Portfolio independently from those of its other accounts, investments of the kind made by a Portfolio may often also be made by such other accounts. When a Subadviser buys or sells the same security at substantially the same time on behalf of a Portfolio and one or more other accounts managed by that Subadviser, it allocates available investments by such means as, in its judgment, result in fair treatment. Each Subadviser aggregates orders for purchases and sales of securities of the same issuer on the same day among the Portfolio and its other managed accounts, and the price paid to or received by the Portfolio and those accounts is the average obtained in those orders. In some cases, such aggregation and allocation procedures may affect adversely the price paid or received by the Portfolio or the size of the position purchased or sold by the Portfolio.

Portfolio turnover may vary from year to year, as well as within a year. Under normal market conditions, each Portfolio's turnover rate generally will not exceed 80%. High turnover rates, generally as a result of fluctuating market conditions, are likely to result in comparatively greater brokerage expenses. Recognizing this, each Subadviser attempts to minimize the cost per share of trading while at the same time implementing only those trades necessary to maintain the proper style exposure.

The Adviser may direct or suggest to a Subadviser to execute purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the Portfolio through brokers or dealers designated by management of the Adviser for the purpose of providing direct benefits to the Portfolio, subject to the Subadviser seeking best execution. However, brokerage commissions or transaction costs in such transactions may be higher, and a Portfolio may receive less favorable prices, than

those which a Subadviser could obtain from another broker or dealer, in order to obtain such benefits for the Portfolio. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, at Wilshire's request, the Company's Subadvisers directed approximately \$47,560,031 of transactions to implement a brokerage commission recapture program, which transactions generated \$36,757 in aggregate commissions as detailed for each Portfolio below. Of this amount, approximately \$12,123 was retained by SIDCO and \$24,634 was returned to the Portfolios to offset Portfolio operating expenses.

Portfolio	Fund Commissions Generated from Brokerage Commission Recapture Program for the Fiscal Year Ended 12/31/16
Large Company Growth Portfolio	\$9,113
Large Company Value Portfolio	\$18,167
Small Company Growth Portfolio	\$748
Small Company Value Portfolio	\$8,120
Index Fund	\$609
International Fund	\$0
Income Fund	\$0

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, each Portfolio paid total brokerage commissions as set forth in the table below.

Portfolio	2014	2015	2016
Large Company Growth Portfolio	\$200,600	\$163,610	\$116,740
Large Company Value Portfolio	\$110,666	\$69,084	\$150,557 ⁽¹⁾
Small Company Growth Portfolio	\$38,620	\$27,696	\$45,140
Small Company Value Portfolio	\$47,199	\$25,019	\$60,487
Index Fund	\$19,473	\$21,092	\$15,894
International Fund	\$262,787	\$220,966	\$423,798 ⁽²⁾
Income Fund ⁽³⁾	N/A	N/A	\$0

(1) The increase in brokerage commissions paid on behalf of the Large Company Value Portfolio for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, can be attributed to the net result of growth in assets in the Portfolio and a sub-adviser transition.

(2) The increase in brokerage commissions paid on behalf of the International Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, can be attributed to growth in assets in the Fund.

(3) The Income Fund commenced operations on March 30, 2016.

As of December 31, 2016, each Portfolio held the securities of their regular brokers or dealers as set forth below.

Brokers or Dealers	Market Value
Large Company Growth Portfolio	
Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$1,084,000
Large Company Value Portfolio	
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	\$5,898,000
Bank of America	\$5,753,000
Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$1,857,000
Citigroup	\$3,018,000
UBS	\$1,385,000
Small Company Growth Portfolio	\$0
Small Company Value Portfolio	\$0

Brokers or Dealers	Market Value
Index Fund	
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	\$2,425,000
Bank of America	\$1,772,000
Citigroup	\$1,344,000
Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$715,000
Morgan Stanley & Co.	\$514,000
Northern Trust Corp.	\$167,000
International Fund	
HSBC Holdings	\$3,079,000
Deutsche Bank	\$213,000
Credit Suisse	\$185,000
Barclays	\$90,000
Income Fund⁽¹⁾	
Citigroup	\$1,868,000
Bank of America	\$314,000
Morgan Stanley & Co.	\$272,000
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	\$268,000
Bank of America	\$207,000
Citigroup, Inc.	\$205,000
Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$135,000

(1) The Income Fund commenced operations on March 30, 2016.

NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV per share of each class of each Portfolio is calculated as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”), normally 4:00 p.m. ET, on each day the NYSE is open for trading.

Each Portfolio sells and redeems its shares at NAV per share, without a sales or redemption charge. No minimum purchase or redemption amounts apply. The daily NAV of each Portfolio’s shares is determined by dividing the net assets by the number of outstanding shares. Net assets are equal to the total assets of a Portfolio less its liabilities. The price at which a purchase is effected is based on the next calculated NAV after the order is received by the Portfolio. A security listed or traded on a domestic exchange is valued at its last sales price on the exchange where it is principally traded. In the absence of a current quotation, the security is valued at the mean between the last bid and asked prices on the exchange. Securities traded OTC (other than on National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation “NASDAQ”) in the U.S. are valued at the last current sale price. If there are no such sales, the most recent bid quotation is used. Securities quoted on the NASDAQ System, for which there have been sales, are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If there are no such sales, the value is the bid quotation. Equity securities primarily traded on a foreign exchange or market are valued daily at the price, which is an estimate of the fair value price, as provided by an independent pricing service. Foreign securities are converted to U.S. dollars using exchange rates at the close of the NYSE. In the event market quotations are not readily available, securities are valued according to procedures established by the Board or are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Pricing Committee, whose members include at least two representatives of the Adviser, one of whom is an officer of the Company, or the Company’s Valuation Committee. Securities whose values are considered unreliable because a significant valuation event has occurred may be valued at fair value by the Pricing Committee or the Valuation Committee.

Debt securities that have a remaining maturity of 60 days or less are valued at prices supplied by the Company's pricing agent, if available, and otherwise are valued at amortized cost if the Pricing Committee concludes it approximates fair value. Under the amortized cost method of valuation, the security is initially valued at cost. Then, the Company assumes a constant proportionate amortization in value until maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the security. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price that would be received upon the sale of the security. When market quotations are not available, securities are valued at fair value as discussed above.

PURCHASE OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the prospectus entitled "How to Buy Portfolio Shares." The Company does not have any arrangements with any person to permit frequent purchases and redemptions of Portfolio's shares.

Transactions Through Securities Dealers. Portfolio shares may be purchased and redeemed through securities dealers, which may charge a transaction fee for such services. Some dealers will place the Portfolios' shares in an account with their firm. Dealers also may require that the customer invest more than the minimum investment, the customer not request redemption checks to be issued in the customer's name, the customer not purchase fractional shares, or other conditions.

There is no sales or service charge to individual investors by the Company or by the Distributor, although investment dealers, banks and other institutions may make reasonable charges to investors for their services. The services provided and the applicable fees are established by each dealer or other institution acting independently of the Company. The Company understands that these fees may be charged for customer services including, but not limited to, same-day investment of client funds; same-day access to client funds; advice to customers about the status of their accounts, yield currently being paid or income earned to date; provision of periodic account statements showing security and money market positions; and assistance with inquiries related to their investment. Any such fees may be deducted from the investor's account monthly and on smaller accounts could constitute a substantial portion of any distribution by the Portfolios. Small, inactive, long-term accounts involving monthly service charges may not be in the best interest of investors. Investors should be aware that they may purchase shares of the Portfolios directly through the Distributor without any maintenance or service charges, other than those described above.

In-Kind Purchases. Payments for each Portfolio's shares may, at the discretion of the Company, be made in the form of securities which are permissible investments for a Portfolio. For further information about this form of payment, please contact DST. Generally, securities which are accepted by the Company as payment for a Portfolio's shares will be valued using a Portfolio's procedures for valuing its own shares at the time a Portfolio's NAV is next determined after receipt of a properly completed order. All dividends, interest, subscription or other rights pertaining to such securities will become the property of a Portfolio and must be delivered to a Portfolio upon receipt from the issuer. The Company will require that (1) it will have good and marketable title to the securities received by it; (2) the securities are in proper form for transfer to a Portfolio and are not subject to any restriction on sale by a Portfolio under the 1933 Act or otherwise; and (3) a Portfolio receives such other documentation as the Company may, in its discretion, deem necessary or appropriate. Investors may realize a gain or loss for federal income tax purposes on the exchange of securities for shares of a Portfolio.

REDEMPTION OF PORTFOLIO SHARES

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the prospectus entitled "How to Sell Portfolio Shares."

Wire Redemption Privilege. By using this privilege, the investor authorizes DST to act on wire or telephone redemption instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be the investor, and reasonably believed by DST to be genuine. Ordinarily, the Company will initiate payment for shares redeemed pursuant

to this Privilege on the next business day after receipt if DST receives the redemption request in proper form. Redemption proceeds will be transferred by Federal Reserve wire only to the commercial bank account specified by the investor on the Account Application or Shareholder Services Form, or to a correspondent bank if the investor's bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. Fees ordinarily are imposed by such bank and usually are borne by the investor. Immediate notification by the correspondent bank to the investor's bank is necessary to avoid a delay in crediting the funds to the investor's bank account.

To change the commercial bank or account designated to receive wire redemption proceeds, a written request must be sent to DST. This request must be signed by each shareholder, with each signature guaranteed as described below under "Signatures."

Signatures. Written redemption requests must be signed by each shareholder, including each holder of a joint account. Certain redemption requests will require a signature guarantee by an eligible guarantor institution. Eligible guarantors include commercial banks, savings and loans, savings banks, trust companies, credit unions, member firms of a national stock exchange, or any other member or participant of an approved signature guarantor program. For example, signature guarantees may be required if you redeem more than \$50,000, your address of record has changed in the last 60 days, you want the proceeds sent to a bank other than the bank of record on your account, or if you ask that the proceeds be sent to a different person or address. Please note that a notary public is not an acceptable provider of a signature guarantee and that we must be provided with the original guarantee. Signature guarantees are for the protection of our shareholders. Before it grants a redemption request, the Fund may require a shareholder to furnish additional legal documents to insure proper authorization. Accounts held by a corporation, trust, fiduciary or partnership, may require additional documentation along with a signature guaranteed letter of instruction. Please contact Shareholder Services at 1-866-591-1568 for more information. The Fund participates in the Paperless Legal Program. Requests received with a Medallion Signature Guarantee will be reviewed for the proper criteria to meet the guidelines of the Program and may not require additional documentation.

Redemption Commitment. The Company reserves the right to make payments in whole or in part in securities or other assets in case of an emergency or any time a cash distribution would impair the liquidity of a Portfolio to the detriment of the existing shareholders. In such event, the securities would be readily marketable, to the extent available, and would be valued in the same manner as a Portfolio's investment securities are valued. If the recipient sold such securities, brokerage charges would be incurred. Receipt of such securities is a taxable event for federal income tax purposes.

Suspension of Redemptions. The Company may suspend the right of redemption with respect to any Portfolio or postpone the date of payment (a) during any period when the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings), (b) when trading in the markets a Portfolio ordinarily utilizes is restricted, or when an emergency exists as determined by the SEC so that disposal of the investments or determination of its NAV is not reasonably practicable, or (c) for such other periods as the SEC by order may permit to protect the shareholders.

New York Stock Exchange Closings. The holidays (as observed) on which the NYSE is closed currently are: New Year's Day, Presidents' Day, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

The following information supplements and should be read in conjunction with the section in the prospectus entitled "Shareholder Information."

Exchanges. By using the Telephone Exchange Privilege, you authorize DST to act on telephonic instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be you and reasonably believed by DST to be genuine. Telephone exchanges may be subject to limitations as to the amount involved or the number of telephone exchanges permitted.

To establish a personal retirement plan by exchange, shares of a Portfolio being exchanged must have a value of at least the minimum initial investment required for a Portfolio into which the exchange is being made. For Keogh Plans, IRAs and IRAs set up under a Simplified Employee Pension Plan ("SEP-IRAs") with only one participant,

the minimum initial investment is \$750. To exchange shares held in corporate plans, 403(b)(7) Plans and SEP-IRAs with more than one participant, the minimum initial investment is \$100 if the plan has at least \$2,500 invested among the Portfolios of the Company. To exchange shares held in personal retirement plans, the shares exchanged must have a current value of at least \$100.

The exchange service is available to shareholders residing in any state in which shares of a Portfolio being acquired may legally be sold. Shares may be exchanged only between accounts having identical names and other identifying designations.

The Company reserves the right to reject any exchange request in whole or in part. The exchange service may be modified or terminated at any time upon notice to shareholders.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS AND FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

The following is intended to be a general summary of certain federal income tax consequences of investing in the Portfolios. It is not intended as a complete discussion of all such consequences or a discussion of circumstances applicable to certain types of shareholders. Investors are therefore advised to consult their tax advisers before making an investment decision.

Regulated Investment Companies

The Company's management believes that each Portfolio qualified as a "regulated investment company" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "IRC"), for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and intends to meet the same qualifications for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017. Qualification as a regulated investment company relieves a Portfolio from any liability for federal income taxes to the extent that its earnings are distributed to shareholders. The term "regulated investment company" does not imply the supervision of management or investment practices or policies by any government agency.

As a regulated investment company, a Portfolio will not be liable for federal income tax provided it distributes all of its income and gains currently. Qualification as a regulated investment company under the IRC requires, among other things, that each Portfolio (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of securities or foreign currencies, other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such securities or currencies, and net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships; (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each fiscal quarter, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Portfolio's assets is represented by cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and other securities (for purposes of this calculation generally limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the market value of the Portfolio's assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its assets is invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies), of two or more issuers (other than the securities of other regulated investment companies) which the Portfolio controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships; and (c) distribute each taxable year at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes dividends, interest, and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses) determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and net tax-exempt interest income, if any.

Because the Index Fund is established in part as an investment for certain insurance variable annuity contracts, the IRC imposes additional diversification requirements on the Fund. Generally, these requirements are that at each calendar quarter end or within 30 days thereafter no more than 55% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be in any one investment, no more than 70% of the value in any two investments, no more than 80% of the value in any three investments, and no more than 90% of the value in any four investments.

A Portfolio generally will be subject to a nondeductible federal excise tax of 4% to the extent that it does not meet certain minimum distribution requirements as of the end of each calendar year. To avoid the tax, a Portfolio must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) at least 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (and adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the twelve-month period ending on October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) all undistributed ordinary income and capital gain net income for previous years. The Portfolios intend to make timely distributions of their income in compliance with these requirements and anticipate that they will not be subject to the excise tax.

Dividends paid by a Portfolio from ordinary income, and distributions of a Portfolio's net realized short-term capital gains, are generally taxable for federal income tax purposes to its shareholders as ordinary income. Certain distributions to corporate shareholders will be eligible for the 70% dividends received deduction, and distributions to individual and other noncorporate shareholders will be eligible for taxation at long-term capital gain rates, to the extent that the income of the Portfolios is derived from certain qualifying dividends. Dividend income earned by a Portfolio will be so eligible only if a Portfolio has satisfied certain holding period and other requirements. In addition, the shareholder must meet certain holding period and other requirements with respect to his or her Portfolio shares. After the end of its taxable year, each Portfolio will send to its shareholders a written notice designating the amount of any distributions made during such year which may be taken into account by its shareholders for purposes of such provisions of the IRC. Net capital gain distributions are not eligible for the dividends received deduction or qualified dividend income treatment.

Under the IRC, any distributions designated as being made from net capital gains (i.e., net long-term capital gains in excess of net short-term capital losses) are taxable to a Portfolio's shareholders as long-term capital gains, regardless of the holding period of the shares held by such shareholders. Such distributions of net capital gains will be designated by each Portfolio as a capital gains distribution in a written notice to its shareholders. The maximum federal income tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains is 20% for individual and other noncorporate shareholders. Corporate shareholders are taxed on long-term capital gains at the same rates as ordinary income. Dividends and distributions are taxable whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares of a Portfolio.

A dividend or distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the calendar year if it is declared by a Portfolio in October, November, or December of that year to shareholders of record on a date in such a month and paid by the Portfolio during January of the following year. Such dividends or distributions will be taxable to shareholders (other than those not subject to federal income tax) in the calendar year in which the dividends or distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the dividends or distributions are received.

The sale, exchange or redemption of shares of a Portfolio may give rise to a gain or loss. In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of shares of a Portfolio will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any long-term capital gain distributions received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares. All or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares of a Portfolio will be disallowed if other shares of the Portfolio or other substantially identical stock or securities are acquired (including through reinvestment of dividends) within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased stock or securities will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. A shareholder's ability to utilize capital losses may be limited by the IRC.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from a Portfolio and net gains from redemptions or other taxable dispositions of Portfolio shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount.

Any dividend or distribution paid shortly after an investor's purchase may have the effect of reducing the aggregate NAV of his or her shares below the cost of his or her investment. Such a dividend or distribution would be a return on investment in an economic sense and subject to federal income tax. This is referred to as "buying a dividend."

Hedging Transactions

Ordinarily, gains and losses realized from portfolio transactions will be treated as a capital gain or loss. All or a portion of the gain realized from engaging in "conversion transactions" may be treated as ordinary income under Section 1258 of the IRC. "Conversion transactions" are defined to include certain futures, option and "straddle" transactions, transactions marketed or sold to produce capital gains, or transactions described in Treasury Regulations to be issued in the future.

Under Section 1256 of the IRC, a gain or loss realized by a Portfolio from certain financial futures transactions will be treated as 60% long-term capital gain or loss and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Gain or loss will arise upon the sale or lapse of such futures as well as from closing transactions. In addition, any such futures positions that are open at the end of a Portfolio's taxable year will be treated as sold for their then fair market value, resulting in additional gain or loss to the Portfolio characterized in the manner described above.

Offsetting positions held by a Portfolio involving financial futures may constitute "straddles." Straddles are defined to include "offsetting positions" in actively traded personal property. The federal income tax treatment of straddles is governed by Sections 1092 and 1258 of the IRC, which, in certain circumstances, overrides or modifies the provisions of Section 1256 of the IRC. As such, all or a portion of any short- or long-term capital gain from certain "straddle" and/or conversion transactions may be recharacterized as ordinary income.

If a Portfolio were treated as entering into straddles by reason of its futures transactions, such straddles could be characterized as "mixed straddles" if the futures transactions comprising such straddles were governed by Section 1256 of the IRC. A Portfolio may make one or more elections with respect to "mixed straddles." Depending upon which election is made, if any, the results to a Portfolio may differ. If no election is made, to the extent the straddle rules apply to positions established by a Portfolio, losses realized by a Portfolio will be deferred to the extent of unrealized gain in any offsetting positions. Moreover, as a result of the straddle rules, short-term capital loss on straddle positions may be recharacterized as long-term capital loss, and long-term capital gain on straddle positions may be recharacterized as short-term capital gain, and as a result of the conversion transaction rules, long-term capital gain may be recharacterized as ordinary income.

Under Section 1259 of the IRC, a Portfolio may recognize gain if it enters into a short sale of, or a forward or futures contract to deliver, the same or substantially identical property relating to an appreciated direct position held by the Portfolio. Such transactions may be considered constructive sales of the appreciated direct position for federal income tax purposes.

The application of certain requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company and the application of certain other federal income tax rules may be unclear in some respects in connection with investments in certain derivatives and other investments. As a result, a Portfolio may be required to limit the extent to which it invests in such investments and it is also possible that the IRS may not agree with the Portfolio's treatment of such investments. In addition, the tax treatment of derivatives and certain other investments may be affected by future legislation, Treasury Regulations and guidance issued by the IRS (which could apply retroactively) that could affect the timing, character and amount of a Portfolio's income and gains and distributions to shareholders, affect whether the Portfolio has made sufficient distributions and otherwise satisfied the requirements to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid federal income and excise taxes or limit the extent to which the Portfolio may invest in certain derivatives and other investments in the future.

Other Investments

If a Portfolio invests in certain pay-in-kind securities, zero coupon securities, deferred interest securities or, in general, any other securities with original issue discount (or with market discount if the Portfolio elects to include market discount in income currently), the Portfolio must accrue income on such investments for each taxable year, which generally will be prior to the receipt of the corresponding cash payments. However, a Portfolio must distribute to shareholders, at least annually, all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), including such accrued income, to avoid federal income and excise taxes. Therefore, a Portfolio may have to dispose of its portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances to generate cash, or may have to leverage itself by borrowing the cash, to satisfy these distribution requirements.

A Portfolio may also acquire market discount bonds. A market discount bond is a security acquired in the secondary market at a price below its redemption value (or its adjusted issue price if it is also an original issue discount bond). If a Portfolio invests in a market discount bond, it will be required to treat any gain recognized on the disposition of such market discount bond as ordinary income (instead of capital gain) to the extent of the accrued market discount unless the Portfolio elects to include the market discount in income as it accrues.

A Portfolio's investment in lower-rated or unrated debt securities may present issues for the Portfolio if the issuers of these securities default on their obligations because the federal income tax consequences to a holder of such securities are not certain.

To the extent a Portfolio invests in foreign securities, it may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by foreign countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Because the amount of a Portfolio's investments in various countries will change from time to time, it is not possible to determine the effective rate of such taxes in advance. None of the Portfolios (except the International Fund, see below) expect to satisfy the requirements for passing through to its shareholders their pro rata share of qualified foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio, with the result that the Portfolio's net investment income will be reduced by the foreign taxes paid by the Portfolio and the Portfolio's shareholders will not be required to include such taxes in their gross incomes and will not be entitled to a tax deduction or credit for such taxes on their own federal income tax returns.

Foreign exchange gains and losses realized by a Portfolio in connection with certain transactions that involve foreign currency-denominated debt securities, certain foreign currency options, foreign currency forward contracts, foreign currencies, or payables or receivables denominated in a foreign currency are subject to Section 988 of the Code, which generally causes such gains and losses to be treated as ordinary income and losses and may affect the amount, timing, and character of distributions to shareholders. For example, if a Portfolio sold a foreign stock or bond and part of the gain or loss on the sale was attributable to an increase or decrease in the value of a foreign currency, then the currency gain or loss may be treated as ordinary income or loss.

The International Fund may qualify for and make an election permitted under the "pass through" provisions of Section 853 of the Code, which allows a regulated investment company to have its foreign tax credit taken by its shareholders instead of on its own tax return. To be eligible for this credit, more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of its taxable year must consist of stock or other securities in foreign corporations, and the Fund must have distributed at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net tax-exempt interest income. If the International Fund makes this election, it may not take any foreign tax credit, and may not take a deduction for foreign taxes paid. However, the Fund would be allowed to include the amount of foreign taxes paid in a taxable year in its dividends-paid deduction. Each shareholder would then be required to: (1) include in gross income (in addition to taxable dividends actually received) its pro rata share of such foreign taxes paid by the Fund; (2) treat its pro rata share of such foreign taxes as having been paid by it; and (3) either deduct its pro rata share of such foreign taxes in computing its taxable income or use it as a foreign tax credit against its U.S. federal income taxes, subject in both

cases to certain limitations. No deduction for such foreign taxes may be claimed by a shareholder who does not itemize deductions. Each shareholder will be notified after the close of the Fund's taxable year whether the foreign taxes paid by the Fund will "pass-through" for that year.

Generally, the character of the income or capital gains that a Portfolio receives from another investment company, including certain ETFs, will pass through to the Portfolio's shareholders as long as the Portfolio and the other investment company each qualify as regulated investment companies. However, if a Portfolio invests in another investment company that qualifies as a regulated investment company and the investment company realizes net losses on its investments for a given taxable year, the Portfolio will not be able to recognize its share of those losses until it disposes of shares of such investment company. Moreover, even when a Portfolio does make such a disposition, a portion of its loss may be recognized as a long-term capital loss, which will not be treated as favorably for federal income tax purposes as an ordinary deduction. In particular, a Portfolio will not be able to offset any capital losses from its dispositions of shares of other investment companies against its ordinary income.

As a result of the foregoing rules, and certain other special rules, it is possible that the amounts of net investment income and net capital gains that a Portfolio will be required to distribute to shareholders will be greater than such amounts would have been had the Portfolio invested directly in the securities held by the investment companies in which it invests, rather than investing in shares of the investment companies. For similar reasons, the character of distributions from a Portfolio (e.g., long-term capital gain, qualified dividend income, etc.) will not necessarily be the same as it would have been had the Portfolio invested directly in the securities held by the investment companies in which it invests.

Other Tax Information

The Portfolios may be required to withhold for U.S. federal income taxes 28% of all distributions and redemption proceeds payable to shareholders who fail to provide the Company with their correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or who have been notified (or if the Company is notified) by the IRS that they are subject to backup withholding. Certain shareholders specified in the IRC are exempt from such backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

The Company may also be subject to state or local taxes in certain states where it is deemed to be doing business. Further, in those states which have income tax laws, the tax treatment of the Company and of shareholders of a Portfolio may differ from federal income tax treatment. Distributions to shareholders may be subject to additional state and local taxes.

The foregoing discussion relates solely to U.S. federal income tax law as applied to U.S. investors. Non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisers concerning the tax consequences of ownership of shares of a Portfolio, including the possibility that distributions may be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax (or a reduced rate of withholding provided by treaty). However, a Portfolio will generally not be required to withhold tax on any amounts paid to a non-U.S. investor with respect to dividends attributable to qualified short-term gain (i.e., the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) designated as such by the Portfolio and dividends attributable to certain U.S. source interest income that would not be subject to federal withholding tax if earned directly by a non-U.S. person, provided such amounts are properly designated by the Portfolio. A Portfolio may choose not to designate such amounts.

Sections 1471-1474 of the IRC and the U.S. Treasury and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively "FATCA") generally require a Portfolio to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders. If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA, a Portfolio may be required to withhold under FATCA at a rate of 30% with respect to that shareholder on Portfolio dividends and distributions and on the proceeds of the sale, redemption, or exchange of Portfolio shares. A Portfolio may disclose the information that it receives from (or concerning) its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as

necessary to comply with FATCA, related intergovernmental agreements or other applicable law or regulation. Each investor is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the investor's own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

Special rules apply to foreign persons who receive distributions from a Portfolio that are attributable to gain from "United States real property interests" ("USRPIs"). The IRC defines USRPIs to include direct holdings of U.S. real property and any interest (other than an interest solely as a creditor) in a "United States real property holding corporation" or former United States real property holding corporation. The IRC defines a United States real property holding corporation as any corporation whose USRPIs make up 50% or more of the fair market value of its USRPIs, its interests in real property located outside the U.S., plus any other assets it uses in a trade or business. In general, if a Portfolio is a United States real property holding corporation (determined without regard to certain exceptions), distributions by the Portfolio that are attributable to (a) gains realized on the disposition of USRPIs by the Portfolio and (b) distributions received by the Portfolio from a lower-tier regulated investment company or REIT that the Portfolio is required to treat as USRPI gain in its hands will retain their character as gains realized from USRPIs in the hands of the foreign persons. If the foreign shareholder holds (or has held at any time during the prior year) more than a 5% interest in a class of stock of the Portfolio, such distributions received by the shareholder with respect to such class of stock will be treated as gains "effectively connected" with the conduct of a "U.S. trade or business," and subject to tax at graduated rates. Moreover, such shareholders will be required to file a U.S. income tax return for the year in which the gain was recognized and the Portfolio will be required to withhold 35% of the amount of such distribution. In the case of all other foreign persons (i.e., those whose interest in the Portfolio did not exceed 5% at any time during the prior year), the USRPI distribution will be treated as ordinary income (regardless of any designation by the Portfolio that such distribution is qualified short-term gain or net capital gain) and the Portfolio must withhold 30% (or a lower applicable treaty rate) of the amount of the distribution paid to such foreign persons.

In addition, if a Portfolio is a United States real property holding corporation or former United States real property holding corporation, the Portfolio may be required to withhold U.S. tax upon a redemption of shares by a greater-than-5% shareholder that is a foreign person, and that shareholder would be required to file a U.S. income tax return for the year of the disposition of the USRPI and pay any additional tax due on the gain. However, no withholding is generally required with respect to amounts paid in redemption of shares of a fund if the fund is a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, or, in certain other limited cases, if a fund (whether or not domestically controlled) holds substantial investments in regulated investment companies that are domestically controlled qualified investment entities.

Capital Loss Carry Forwards

At December 31, 2016, the International Fund had available for federal income tax purposes unused short-term capital losses in the amount of \$16,807,563 and unused long-term capital losses in the amount of \$3,761,340, which do not expire.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Index Fund utilized capital loss carryforwards of \$21,738,354, to offset current year capital gains.

The foregoing is only a summary of certain federal income tax rules affecting a Portfolio and its investors. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding specific questions as to federal, foreign, state or local taxes in light of their particular circumstances.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Company is a Maryland corporation organized on July 30, 1992. Prior to April 2, 2013, the International Fund was named the Wilshire Large Cap Core Plus Fund.

Unless the Company consents in writing to a selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive form for (a) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Company, (b) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owned by any Director, officer or other employee of the Company to the Company or

the Company's stockholders, (c) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the General Corporation Law or the Company's articles of incorporation ("Charter") or the Company's by-laws ("By-Laws"), (d) any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of the Charter or these By-Laws or (e) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall be the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Maryland, or, if the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Maryland does not have jurisdiction, the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, Baltimore Division (each, a "Covered Action"). Any person purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in shares of stock of the Company shall be (i) deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of Article IX of the By-Laws, and (ii) deemed to have waived any argument relation got the inconvenience of the forums referenced above in connection with any action or proceeding described in Article IX of the By-Laws.

If any Covered Action is filed in a court other than the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Maryland or the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, Baltimore Division (a "Foreign Action") in the name of any stockholder, such stockholder shall be deemed to have consented to (a) the personal jurisdiction of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, Maryland or the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, Baltimore Division in connection with any action brought in any such courts to enforce the first paragraph of Article IX of the By-Laws (an "Enforcement Action") and (b) having service of process made upon such stockholder in any such Enforcement Action by service upon such stockholder's counsel in the Foreign Action as agent for such stockholder.

If any provision or provisions of Article IX of the By-Laws shall be held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable as applied to any person or circumstance for any reason whatsoever, then, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the validity, legality and enforceability of such provision(s) in any other circumstance and of the remaining provisions of Article IX of the By-Laws (including, without limitation, each portion of any sentence of Article IX of the By-Laws containing any such provision held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable that is not itself held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable) and the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not in any way be affected or impaired thereby.

The title of each class of each Portfolio is as follows:

Large Company Growth Portfolio:

- Large Company Growth Portfolio – Investment Class Shares
- Large Company Growth Portfolio – Institutional Class Shares

Large Company Value Portfolio:

- Large Company Value Portfolio – Investment Class Shares
- Large Company Value Portfolio – Institutional Class Shares

Wilshire 5000 IndexSM Fund:

- Wilshire 5000 IndexSM Fund – Investment Class Shares
- Wilshire 5000 IndexSM Fund – Institutional Class Shares

Small Company Growth Portfolio:

- Small Company Growth Portfolio – Investment Class Shares
- Small Company Growth Portfolio – Institutional Class Shares

Small Company Value Portfolio:

- Small Company Value Portfolio – Investment Class Shares
- Small Company Value Portfolio – Institutional Class Shares

Wilshire International Equity Fund:

Wilshire International Equity Fund – Investment Class Shares

Wilshire International Equity Fund – Institutional Class Shares

Wilshire Income Opportunities Fund:

Wilshire Income Opportunities Fund – Investment Class Shares

Wilshire Income Opportunities Fund – Institutional Class Shares

Each share of a Portfolio has one vote and, when issued and paid for in accordance with the terms of the offering, is fully paid and non-assessable. Shares of each class of a Portfolio have equal rights as to dividends and in liquidation. Shares have no preemptive, subscription or conversion rights and are freely transferable.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act (“Rule 18f-2”) provides that any matter required to be submitted under the provisions of the 1940 Act or applicable state law or otherwise to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company, such as the Company, will not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of the outstanding shares of each series affected by such matter. Rule 18f-2 further provides that a series shall be deemed to be affected by a matter unless it is clear that the interests of all series in the matter are identical or that the matter does not affect any interest of such series. However, Rule 18f-2 exempts the selection of independent accountants and the election of Directors from the separate voting requirements of the Rule. Rule 18f-3 under the 1940 Act (“Rule 18f-3”) makes further provision for the voting rights of each class of shares of an investment company which issues more than one class of voting shares. In particular, Rule 18f-3 provides that each class shall have exclusive voting rights on any matter submitted to shareholders that relates solely to the class’ arrangement for services and expenses, and shall have separate voting rights on any matter submitted to shareholders in which the interests of one class differ from the interests of any other class.

The Company will send annual and semi-annual financial statements to all of the Portfolios’ shareholders.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company’s audited financial statements are contained in the Portfolios’ annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 and are incorporated into this SAI by reference in their entirety. Such financial statements have been audited by the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, located at 2001 Market Street, Suite 1800, Philadelphia, PA 19103, whose report thereon appears in such annual report. Such financial statements have been incorporated herein in reliance upon such report given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

APPENDIX A – PROXY VOTING POLICIES

BHMS

BHMS has the responsibility to vote proxies for equity securities for its clients who have delegated this responsibility to us. BHMS' fiduciary duty requires us to vote the proxies in the best economic interests of our clients, the beneficial owners of the securities. BHMS has adopted this Proxy Voting Policy and maintains written procedures for the handling, research, voting, and reporting of the proxy votes and makes appropriate disclosures about proxy voting on behalf of our clients. Disclosure information about the Firm's Proxy Voting is included in BHMS' Form ADV Part 2.

To assist in the proxy voting process, BHMS retains the services of Glass Lewis & Co. Glass Lewis provides:

- Research on corporate governance, financial statements, business, legal and accounting risks;
- Proxy voting recommendations, including ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) voting guidelines;
- Portfolio accounting and reconciliation of shareholdings for voting purposes;
- Proxy voting execution, record keeping, and reporting services.

Proxy Oversight Committee, Proxy Coordinators, and Proxy Voting Committee

- BHMS' Proxy Oversight Committee is responsible for implementing and monitoring BHMS' proxy voting policy, procedures, disclosures and recordkeeping, including outlining our voting guidelines in our procedures. The Proxy Oversight Committee conducts periodic reviews to monitor and ensure that the Firm's policy is observed, implemented properly, and amended or updated, as appropriate. The Proxy Oversight Committee is made up of the CCO/CRO, the Responsible Investing Committee lead, the director of equity operations, the ESG research coordinator, and an at-large portfolio manager.
- BHMS' proxy coordinators review and organize the data and recommendations provided by the proxy service. The proxy coordinators are responsible for ensuring that the proxy ballots are routed to the appropriate research analyst based on industry sector coverage. Proxy coordinators are assigned from the equity operations department.
- BHMS research analysts review and evaluate proxy proposals and make written recommendations to the Proxy Voting Committee to ensure that votes are consistent with the Firm's analysis and are in the best interest of the shareholders, our clients.
- BHMS equity portfolio managers are members of the Proxy Voting Committee. Equity portfolio managers vote proxy proposals based on share ownership after giving consideration to BHMS' Proxy Voting Guidelines, internal research recommendations, and the opinion of Glass Lewis. Proxy votes must be approved by the Proxy Voting Committee before submitting to the proxy service provider.
- Voting proxies for the Diversified Small Cap Value and Diversified Small/Mid Cap Value accounts is done in accordance with the proxy service provider's recommendations for the following reasons:
 - o Investments are based on a quantitative model. Fundamental research is not performed for the holdings.
 - o The holding period is too short to justify the time for analysis to vote.

Conflicts of Interest

- Potential conflicts may arise when BHMS invests in equity securities of corporations who are also clients of the Firm. BHMS seeks to mitigate potential conflicts by:

- o Making voting decisions for the benefit of the shareholder(s), our clients;
- o Uniformly voting every proxy based on BHMS' internal research and consideration of Glass Lewis' recommendations; and
- o Documenting the votes of companies who are also clients of the Firm.
- If a material conflict of interest exists, members from the Proxy Voting and Oversight Committees will determine if the clients should have an opportunity to vote their proxies themselves, or to address the voting issue through other objective means, such as voting in a manner consistent with a predetermined voting policy or accepting the voting recommendation of Glass Lewis.

Other Policies and Procedures

- BHMS sends a daily electronic transfer of equity positions to the proxy service provider.
- The proxy service provider identifies accounts eligible to vote for each security and posts the proposals and research on its secure, proprietary online system.
- BHMS sends a proxy report to clients at least annually (or as requested by client), listing the number of shares voted and disclosing how proxies were voted.
- Voting records are retained on the network, which is backed up daily. The proxy service provider retains records for seven years.
- BHMS' Proxy Voting Guidelines are available upon request by calling: (214) 665-1900, or by e-mailing: clientservices@barrowhanley.com.
- The proxy coordinators retain the following proxy records for at least seven years:
 - o These policies and procedures and any amendments;
 - o Proxy statements received regarding our clients' securities;
 - o A record of each proxy we voted;
 - o Proxy voting reports that are sent to clients annually;
 - o Any document BHMS created that was material to making a decision on how to vote proxies, or that memorializes that decision; and
 - o Records of any client's request for proxy voting information.

Cambiar

Objective: The objective of Cambiar Investors, LLC's ("Cambiar") proxy voting process is to seek to maximize the long-term investment performance of our client accounts by exercising delegated voting authority over proxies in clients' best economic interests as determined by Cambiar in good faith after appropriate review. Cambiar will use reasonable best efforts to vote proxies for which it receives ballots in good order and in a timely manner. Proxies will be voted or otherwise processed (such as by a decision to abstain from voting or to take no action) consistent with Cambiar's Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures ("Proxy Voting Policies").

Policy: Under its investment discipline, Cambiar seeks to invest in issuers with management teams that it believes are committed to enhancing shareholder value and serving shareholder interests. Cambiar believes that the management teams of most companies it invests in generally pursue these objectives, and therefore believes that voting proxy proposals in clients' best economic interests generally equates to voting with the recommendations of company management teams and/or the company's board of directors.

- Cambiar’s analysis of a proxy proposal can lead it to conclude that a particular management or board recommendation may not be in clients’ best interests. In these circumstances, Cambiar may, in its sole discretion, choose to vote against a management or board recommendation based on its analysis, if such action appears more consistent with the best interests of clients.
- In certain circumstances, such as when a proxy issuer is also a client of Cambiar, a potential material conflict in how the proxies are voted may arise between Cambiar’s interests and the interests of affected clients. In the event there exists a material conflict of interest between Cambiar and the interests of one or more clients in how proxies are voted, Cambiar has adopted procedures that are designed to resolve such conflicts. In such situations, Cambiar may vote these ballots as recommended by an independent, third-party proxy research provider.
- Cambiar may abstain from voting or take no action on certain proxy proposals. Instances when this might occur include, but are not limited to, proxies issued by companies that Cambiar has decided to sell, proxies issued by companies that Cambiar did not select for a client portfolio, or proxies issued by foreign companies, as described further below.
- Special challenges may arise in connection with voting proxies for companies organized in foreign countries or subject to foreign securities laws. Certain foreign markets, for example, may require that the securities positions be held or “blocked” for extended periods leading up to (or even following) the meeting. Because foreign markets may impose these or other types of burdensome or expensive voting requirements, Cambiar may choose, in its discretion, to abstain or take no action on these proxies. For certain foreign securities held in depositary receipt form, Cambiar may not have the option to vote proxies as the receipt issuer may not pass through to receipt holders the voting rights of the ordinary shares.
- Cambiar may use an independent, third-party proxy service provider to assist in the ministerial and administrative aspects of voting proxies, including assisting in preparing ballots and reports, casting votes, maintaining voting records, and disclosing voting information to clients. Cambiar will use reasonable best efforts to periodically reconcile available votes or votes cast by the proxy service provider against shares held in client accounts in an effort to ensure that Cambiar is receiving and voting proxies for those clients and relationships for which it has voting authority.
- Cambiar maintains records relating to how it votes proxies for client accounts, as well as other records relating to its Proxy Voting Policies, as required by the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The policies and procedures, as well as a record of how Cambiar votes proxies for client accounts, are available to clients upon request.

DoubleLine

The determination of how to vote proxies relating to the Fund’s portfolio securities is made by DoubleLine pursuant to its written proxy voting policies and procedures (the “Proxy Policy”), which have been adopted pursuant to Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the “Advisers Act”). The Proxy Policy also applies to any voting rights and/or consent rights on behalf of the portfolio securities, with respect to debt securities, including but not limited to, plans of reorganization, and waivers and consents under applicable indentures.

The Proxy Policy is designed and implemented in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting and consent rights are exercised in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders. To assist DoubleLine in carrying out its proxy voting obligations, DoubleLine has retained a third-party proxy voting service provider, currently Glass, Lewis & Co. (“Glass Lewis”), as their proxy voting agent. Pursuant to an agreement with DoubleLine, Glass Lewis obtains proxy ballots with respect to securities held by the Fund, evaluates the individual facts and circumstances relating to any proposal, and generally votes on any such proposal in accordance with the guidelines set forth in Appendix B attached hereto (the “Guidelines”). In the event that a proposal is not adequately addressed by the Guidelines, Glass Lewis will make a recommendation to DoubleLine as to how to

vote on such proposal, which DoubleLine may accept or reject in accordance with the Proxy Policy. DoubleLine, in its discretion, may retain another third-party proxy voting service provider in addition to or in lieu of Glass Lewis.

In connection with exercising a voting or consent right on behalf of the Fund, DoubleLine will seek to monitor for material conflicts of interest arising between DoubleLine and the Fund in accordance with the Proxy Policy. If no conflict exists, DoubleLine will vote the proxy on a case-by-case basis in the best interest of each client under the circumstances in accordance with the Proxy Policy, as discussed above.

If a material conflict does exist, DoubleLine will seek to resolve any such conflict in accordance with the Proxy Policy, which seeks to resolve such conflict in the Fund's best interest by pursuing any one of the following courses of action: (i) voting (or not voting) in accordance with the guidelines included in the Proxy Policy; (ii) convening a Proxy Voting Committee meeting to assess available measures to address the conflict and implementing those measures; (iii) voting in accordance with the recommendation of an independent third-party service provider chosen by the Proxy Voting Committee; (iv) voting (or not voting) in accordance with the instructions of the Fund's Board of Trustees, or any committee thereof; (v) or not voting with respect to the proposal if consistent with DoubleLine's fiduciary obligations. In voting proxies, including those in which a material conflict may be determined to exist, DoubleLine may also consider the factors and guidelines included in its Proxy Policy.

In certain limited circumstances, particularly in the area of structured finance, DoubleLine may enter into voting agreements or other contractual obligations that govern the voting of shares and, in such cases, will vote any proxy in accordance with such agreement or obligation.

In addition, where DoubleLine determines that there are unusual costs and/or difficulties associated with voting a proxy, which more typically might be the case with respect to proposals relating to non-U.S. issuers, DoubleLine reserves the right to not vote on such a proposal unless it determines that the potential benefits of voting on such proposal exceed the expected cost to the Fund.

DoubleLine supervises and periodically reviews its proxy voting activities and implementation of the Proxy Policy.

Guggenheim

Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC ("GPIM") generally is responsible for voting proxies with respect to securities held in client accounts, including clients registered as investment companies under the 1940 Act and clients that are pension plans subject to the ERISA. GPIM has established policies and procedures to comply with SEC Rule 206(4)-6 under the Advisers Act.

Where GPIM has been delegated responsibility for voting proxies, it will take reasonable steps to ensure that proxies are received and voted in the best long-term interests of our clients. This generally means voting proxies with a view to enhancing the value of the shares of stock held in client accounts, considering all relevant factors and without giving undue weight to the opinions of individuals or groups who may have an economic interest in the outcome of the proxy vote. GPIM's authority to vote proxies is initially established by its advisory contracts or comparable documents.

The financial interest of GPIM's clients is the primary consideration in determining how proxies should be voted. Any material conflicts of interest between GPIM and its clients with respect to proxy voting are resolved in the best interests of the clients.

GPIM utilizes the services of an outside proxy voting firm, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS") to act as agent for the proxy process, to maintain records on proxy votes for its clients, and to provide independent research on corporate governance, proxy and corporate responsibility issues. GPIM utilizes the ISS' proxy voting guidelines in voting specific proposals. GPIM reviews these voting recommendations and generally votes proxies in accordance with such recommendations.

However, the vote entered on a client's behalf with respect to a particular proposal may deviate from the ISS guidelines if it is determined to be in the best interest of the client or if required to deviate under applicable law, rule or regulation. If a proposal is voted in a manner different than set forth in the ISS guidelines, the reasons shall be documented in writing. The manner in which specific proposals are to be voted may differ based on the type of client account.

GPIM may occasionally be subject to conflicts of interest in the voting of proxies due to relationships it maintains with persons having an interest in the outcome of certain votes. The proxies that are not addressed by the ISS guidelines or are to be voted on a case-by-case basis will be reviewed and a determination of whether there is a material conflict of interest between GPIM and a client shall be made. If a conflict of interest exists a determination will be made as to how to vote the proxy consistent with GPIM's fiduciary duty.

In the absence of established ISS guidelines or where guidelines provide for a case by case review, GPIM may vote a proxy regarding that proposal in any of the following manners: refer proposal to the client; obtain client ratification; use and independent third party for all proposals; use an independent third party to vote the specific proposals that involve a conflict; or abstain. The method selected by GPIM to resolve the conflict may vary from one instance to another depending upon the facts and circumstances of the situation, but in each case, consistent with its duty of loyalty and care.

Loomis Sayles

1. GENERAL

A. Introduction.

Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P. ("Loomis Sayles") will vote proxies on behalf of a client if, in its investment management agreement ("IMA") with Loomis Sayles, the client has delegated to Loomis Sayles the authority to vote proxies on its behalf. With respect to IMAs executed with clients prior to June 30, 2004, Loomis Sayles assumes that the proxy voting authority assigned by Loomis Sayles at account setup is accurate unless the client or their representative has instructed Loomis Sayles otherwise. Loomis Sayles has adopted and implemented these policies and procedures ("Proxy Voting Procedures") to ensure that, where it has voting authority, proxy matters are handled in the best interest of clients, in accordance with Loomis Sayles' fiduciary duties, SEC rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and Staff Legal Bulletin No. 20 (June 30, 2014). In addition to SEC requirements governing advisers, its Proxy Voting Procedures reflect the long-standing fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA accounts set out in Department of Labor Bulletin 08-2, 29 C.F.R. 2509.08-2 (October 17, 2008).

Loomis Sayles uses the services of third parties ("Proxy Voting Service(s)"), to research and administer the vote on proxies for those accounts and funds for which Loomis Sayles has voting authority. Loomis Sayles will generally follow its express policy with input from the Proxy Voting Services unless the Proxy Committee determines that the client's best interests are served by voting otherwise.

B. General Guidelines.

The following guidelines will apply when voting proxies on behalf of accounts for which Loomis Sayles has voting authority.

1. **Client's Best Interest.** Loomis Sayles' Proxy Voting Procedures are designed and implemented in a way that is reasonably expected to ensure that proxy matters are conducted in the best interest of clients. When considering the best interest of clients, Loomis Sayles has determined that this means the best investment interest of its clients as shareholders of the issuer. Loomis Sayles has established its Proxy Voting Procedures to assist it in making its proxy voting decisions with a view to enhancing the value of its clients' interests in an issuer over the period during which it expects its clients to hold their investments. Loomis Sayles will vote against proposals that it believes could adversely impact the current or potential market value of the issuer's securities during the expected holding period.

2. **Client Proxy Voting Policies.** Rather than delegating proxy voting authority to Loomis Sayles, a client may (1) retain the authority to vote proxies on securities in its account, (2) delegate voting authority to another party or (3) instruct Loomis Sayles to vote proxies according to a policy that differs from that of Loomis Sayles. Loomis Sayles will honor any of these instructions if the client includes the instruction in writing in its IMA or in a written instruction from a person authorized under the IMA to give such instructions. If Loomis incurs additional costs or expenses in following any such instruction, Loomis may request payment of such additional costs or expenses from the client.
3. **Stated Policies.** These policies identify issues where Loomis Sayles will (1) generally vote in favor of a proposal, (2) generally vote against a proposal, (3) generally vote as recommended by the proxy voting service and (4) specifically consider its vote for or against a proposal. However, these policies are guidelines and each vote may be cast differently than the stated policy, taking into consideration all relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote.
4. **Abstain from Voting.** Our policy is to vote rather than abstain from voting on issues presented unless the client's best interest requires abstention. Loomis Sayles will abstain in cases where the impact of the expected costs involved in voting exceeds the expected benefits of the vote such as where foreign corporations follow share-blocking practices or where proxy material is not available in English. Loomis Sayles will vote against ballot issues where the issuer does not provide sufficient information to make an informed decision. In addition, there may be instances where Loomis Sayles is not able to vote proxies on a client's behalf, such as when ballot delivery instructions have not been processed by a client's custodian, the Proxy Voting Service has not received a ballot for a client's account or under other circumstances beyond Loomis Sayles' control.
5. **Oversight.** All issues presented for shareholder vote will be considered under the oversight of the Proxy Committee. All non-routine issues will be directly considered by the Proxy Committee and, when necessary, the equity analyst following the company and/or the portfolio manager of an account holding the security, and will be voted in the best investment interests of the client. All routine for and against issues will be voted according to Loomis Sayles' policy approved by the Proxy Committee unless special factors require that they be considered by the Proxy Committee and, when necessary, the equity analyst following the company and/or the portfolio manager of an account holding the security. Loomis Sayles' Proxy Committee has established these routine policies in what it believes are the client's best interests.
6. **Availability of Procedures.** Upon request, Loomis Sayles provides clients with a copy of its Proxy Voting Procedures, as updated from time to time. In addition, Loomis Sayles includes its Proxy Voting Procedures and/or a description of its Proxy Voting Procedures on its public website, www.loomissayles.com, and in its Form ADV, Part II.
7. **Disclosure of Vote.** Upon request, a client can obtain information from Loomis Sayles on how its proxies were voted. Any client interested in obtaining this information should contact its Loomis Sayles representatives.
8. **Disclosure to Third Parties.** Loomis Sayles' general policy is not to disclose to third parties how it (or its voting delegate) voted a client's proxy except that for registered investment companies, Loomis Sayles makes disclosures as required by Rule 30(b)(1)-(4) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and, from time to time at the request of client groups, Loomis may make general disclosures (not specific as to client) of its voting instructions.

C. Proxy Committee.

1. **Proxy Committee.** Loomis Sayles has established a Proxy Committee. The Proxy Committee is composed of representatives of the Equity Research department and the Legal & Compliance department and other employees of Loomis Sayles as needed. In the event that any member is unable to participate in a meeting of the Proxy Committee, his or her designee acts on his or her behalf. A vacancy in the

Proxy Committee is filled by the prior member's successor in position at Loomis Sayles or a person of equivalent experience. Each portfolio manager of an account that holds voting securities of an issuer or analyst covering the issuer or its securities may be an ad hoc member of the Proxy Committee in connection with the vote of proxies.

2. Duties. The specific responsibilities of the Proxy Committee include,
 - a. to develop, authorize, implement and update these Proxy Voting Procedures, including:
 - (i) annual review of these Proxy Voting Procedures to ensure consistency with internal policies and regulatory agency policies,
 - (ii) annual review of existing voting guidelines and development of additional voting guidelines to assist in the review of proxy proposals, and
 - (iii) annual review of the proxy voting process and any general issues that relate to proxy voting;
 - b. to oversee the proxy voting process, including:
 - (i) overseeing the vote on proposals according to the predetermined policies in the voting guidelines,
 - (ii) directing the vote on proposals where there is reason not to vote according to the predetermined policies in the voting guidelines or where proposals require special consideration,
 - (iii) consulting with the portfolio managers and analysts for the accounts holding the security when necessary or appropriate, and
 - (iv) periodically sampling or engaging an outside party to sample proxy votes to ensure they comply with the Proxy Voting Procedures and are cast in accordance with the clients' best interests;
 - c. to engage and oversee third-party vendors, such as Proxy Voting Services, including:
 - (i) determining whether a Proxy Voting Service has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues by considering:
 - (a) the adequacy and quality of the Proxy Voting Service's staffing and personnel, and
 - (b) the robustness of the Proxy Voting Service's policies and procedures regarding its ability to ensure that its recommendations are based on current and accurate information and to identify and address any relevant conflicts of interest,
 - (ii) providing ongoing oversight of Proxy Voting Services to ensure that proxies continue to be voted in the best interests of clients,
 - (iii) receiving and reviewing updates from Proxy Voting Services regarding relevant business changes or changes to Proxy Voting Services' conflict policies and procedures, and
 - (iv) in the event that the Proxy Committee becomes aware that a Proxy Voting Service's recommendation was based on a material factual error, investigating the error, considering the nature of the error and the related recommendation, and determining whether the Proxy Voting Service has taken reasonable steps to reduce the likelihood of similar errors in the future; and
 - d. to develop and/or modify these Proxy Voting Procedures as appropriate or necessary.

3. Standards.

- a. When determining the vote of any proposal for which it has responsibility, the Proxy Committee shall vote in the client's best interest as described in section 1(B)(1) above. In the event a client believes that its other interests require a different vote, Loomis Sayles shall vote as the client instructs if the instructions are provided as required in section 1(B)(2) above.
- b. When determining the vote on any proposal, the Proxy Committee shall not consider any benefit to Loomis Sayles, any of its affiliates, any of its or their clients or service providers, other than benefits to the owner of the securities to be voted.

4. Charter. The Proxy Committee may adopt a Charter, which shall be consistent with these Proxy Voting Procedures. Any Charter shall set forth the Committee's purpose, membership and operation and shall include procedures prohibiting a member from voting on a matter for which he or she has a conflict of interest by reason of a direct relationship with the issuer or other party affected by a given proposal (e.g., he or she is a portfolio manager for an account of the issuer).

D. Conflicts of Interest.

Loomis Sayles has established several policies to ensure that proxy votes are voted in its clients' best interest and are not affected by any possible conflicts of interest. First, except in certain limited instances, Loomis Sayles votes in accordance with its pre-determined policies set forth in these Proxy Voting Procedures. Second, where these Proxy Voting Procedures allow for discretion, Loomis Sayles will generally consider the recommendations of the Proxy Voting Services in making its voting decisions. However, if the Proxy Committee determines that the Proxy Voting Services' recommendation is not in the best interest of its clients, then the Proxy Committee may use its discretion to vote against the Proxy Voting Services' recommendation, but only after taking the following steps: (1) conducting a review for any material conflict of interest Loomis Sayles may have and, (2) if any material conflict is found to exist, excluding anyone at Loomis Sayles who is subject to that conflict of interest from participating in the voting decision in any way. However, if deemed necessary or appropriate by the Proxy Committee after full prior disclosure of any conflict, that person may provide information, opinions or recommendations on any proposal to the Proxy Committee. In such event the Proxy Committee will make reasonable efforts to obtain and consider, prior to directing any vote information, opinions or recommendations from or about the opposing position on any proposal.

E. Recordkeeping and Disclosure.

Loomis Sayles or its Proxy Voting Service will maintain records of proxies voted pursuant to Section 204-2 of the Advisers Act. The records include: (1) a copy of its Proxy Voting Procedures and its charter; (2) proxy statements received regarding client securities; (3) a record of each vote cast; (4) a copy of any document created by Loomis Sayles that is material to making a decision how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and (5) each written client request for proxy voting records and Loomis Sayles' written response to any (written or oral) client request for such records.

Proxy voting books and records are maintained in an easily accessible place for a period of five years, the first two in an appropriate office of Loomis Sayles.

Loomis Sayles will provide disclosure of its Proxy Voting Procedures as well as its voting record as required under applicable SEC rules.

2. PROPOSALS USUALLY VOTED FOR

Proxies involving the issues set forth below generally will be voted FOR.

Adjustments to Par Value of Common Stock: Vote for management proposals to reduce the par value of common stock.

Annual Election of Directors: Vote for proposals to repeal classified boards and to elect all directors annually.

Appraisal Rights: Vote for proposals to restore, or provide shareholders with, rights of appraisal.

Authority to Issue Shares (for certain foreign issuers): Vote for proposals by boards of non-US issuers where: (1) the board's authority to issue shares with preemptive rights is limited to no more than 66% of the issuer's issued ordinary share capital; or (2) the board's authority to issue shares without preemptive rights is limited to no more than 5% of the issuer's issued ordinary share capital, to the extent such limits continue to be consistent with the guidelines issued by the Association of British Insurers and other UK investor bodies; and the recommendations of the issuer's board and the Proxy Voting Service are in agreement. Review on a case-by-case basis proposals that do not meet the above criteria.

Blank Check Preferred Authorization:

- A. Vote for proposals to create blank check preferred stock in cases when the company expressly states that the stock will not be used as a takeover defense or carry superior voting rights, and expressly states conversion, dividend, distribution and other rights.
- B. Vote for shareholder proposals to have blank check preferred stock placements, other than those shares issued for the purpose of raising capital or making acquisitions in the normal course of business, submitted for shareholder ratification.
- C. Review on a case-by-case basis proposals to increase the number of authorized blank check preferred shares.

Chairman and CEO are the Same Person: Vote for proposals that would require the positions of chairman and CEO to be held by different persons.

Changing Corporate Name: Vote for changing the corporate name.

Confidential Voting: Vote for shareholder proposals that request corporations to adopt confidential voting, use independent tabulators and use independent inspectors of election as long as the proposals include clauses for proxy contests as follows: In the case of a contested election, management should be permitted to request that the dissident group honor its confidential voting policy. If the dissidents agree, the policy remains in place. If the dissidents do not agree, the confidential voting policy is waived. Vote for management proposals to adopt confidential voting.

Cumulative Voting: Vote for proposals to permit cumulative voting, except where the issuer already has in place a policy of majority voting.

Delivery of Electronic Proxy Materials: Vote for proposals to allow electronic delivery of proxy materials to shareholders.

Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections:

- A. Vote for proposals involving routine matters such as election of directors, provided that two-thirds of the directors would be independent and affiliated or inside nominees do not serve on any board committee.
- B. Vote against nominees that are CFOs and, generally, against nominees that the Proxy Voting Service has identified as not acting in the best interest of shareholders. Vote against nominees that have attended less than 75% of board and committee meetings, unless a reasonable cause (e.g., health or family emergency) for the absence is noted and accepted by the Proxy Voting Service and the board. Vote against affiliated or inside nominees who serve on a board committee or if two thirds of the board would not be independent. Vote against governance or nominating committee members if there is no independent lead or presiding director and if the CEO and chairman are the same person. Generally, vote against audit committee members if auditor ratification is not proposed, except in cases involving mutual fund board members,

who are not required to submit auditor ratification for shareholder approval pursuant to Investment Company Act of 1940 rules. Vote against compensation committee members when the Proxy Voting Service recommends a vote against the issuer's "say on pay" advisory vote. A recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service will generally be followed when electing directors of foreign companies.

- C. Generally, vote against all members of a board committee and not just the chairman or a representative thereof in situations where the Proxy Voting Service finds that the board committee has not acted in the best interest of shareholders.
- D. Vote as recommended by the Proxy Voting Service when directors are being elected as a slate and not individually.

Director Related Compensation: Vote for proposals that are required by and comply with the applicable statutory or listing requirements governing the issuer. Review on a case-by-case basis all other proposals.

Election of CEO Director Nominees: Vote for a CEO director nominee that sits on less than four U.S.-domiciled company boards and committees. Vote against a CEO director nominee that sits on four or more U.S.-domiciled boards and committees. Vote for a CEO director nominee of non-U.S.-domiciled companies that sits on more than 4 non-U.S.-domiciled company boards and committees.

Election of Mutual Fund Trustees: Vote for nominees who oversee less than 60 mutual fund portfolios. Vote against nominees who oversee 60 or more mutual fund portfolios that invest in substantially different asset classes (e.g., if the applicable portfolios include both fixed income funds and equity funds). Vote on a case-by-case basis for or against nominees who oversee 60 or more mutual fund portfolios that invest in substantially similar asset classes (e.g., if the applicable portfolios include only fixed income funds or only equity funds).

Equal Access: Vote for shareholder proposals that would allow significant company shareholders equal access to management's proxy material in order to evaluate and propose voting recommendations on proxy proposals and director nominees, and in order to nominate their own candidates to the board.

Fair Price Provisions:

- A. Vote for fair price proposals, as long as the shareholder vote requirement embedded in the provision is no more than a majority of disinterested shares.
- B. Vote for shareholder proposals to lower the shareholder vote requirement in existing fair price provisions.

Golden and Tin Parachutes:

- A. Vote for shareholder proposals to have golden (top management) and tin (all employees) parachutes submitted for shareholder ratification.
- B. Review on a case-by-case basis all proposals to ratify or cancel golden or tin parachutes.

Greenshoe Options (French issuers only): Vote for proposals by boards of French issuers in favor of greenshoe options that grant the issuer the flexibility to increase an over-subscribed securities issuance by up to 15% so long as such increase takes place on the same terms and within thirty days of the initial issuance, provided that the recommendation of the issuer's board and the Proxy Voting Service are in agreement. Review on a case-by-case basis proposals that do not meet the above criteria.

Independent Audit, Compensation and Nominating Committees: Vote for proposals requesting that the board audit, compensation and/or nominating committees include independent directors exclusively.

Independent Board Chairman:

- A. Vote for shareholder proposals that generally request the board to adopt a policy requiring its chairman to be “independent,” as defined by a relevant exchange or market with respect to any issuer whose enterprise value is, according to the Proxy Voting Service, greater than or equal to \$10 billion.
- B. Vote such proposals on a case-by-case basis when, according to the Proxy Voting Service, the issuer’s enterprise value is less than \$10 billion.

Majority Voting: Vote for proposals to permit majority rather than plurality or cumulative voting for the election of directors/trustees.

OBRA (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act)-Related Compensation Proposals:

- A. Vote for plans that simply amend shareholder-approved plans to include administrative features or place a cap on the annual grants any one participant may receive to comply with the provisions of Section 162(m) of OBRA.
- B. Vote for amendments to add performance goals to existing compensation plans to comply with the provisions of Section 162(m) of OBRA.
- C. Vote for cash or cash-and-stock bonus plans to exempt the compensation from taxes under the provisions of Section 162(m) of OBRA.
- D. Votes on amendments to existing plans to increase shares reserved and to qualify the plan for favorable tax treatment under the provisions of Section 162(m) should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Ratifying Auditors:

- A. Generally vote for proposals to ratify auditors.
- B. Vote against ratification of auditors where an auditor has a financial interest in or association with the company, and is therefore not independent; or there is reason to believe that the independent auditor has rendered an opinion which is neither accurate nor indicative of the company’s financial position. In general, if non-audit fees amount to 35% or more of total fees paid to a company’s auditor we will vote against ratification and against the members of the audit committee.
- C. Vote against ratification of auditors and vote against members of the audit committee where it is known that an auditor has negotiated an alternative dispute resolution procedure.

Reverse Stock Splits: Vote for management proposals to reduce the number of outstanding shares available through a reverse stock split.

Right to Adjourn: Vote for the right to adjourn in conjunction with a vote for a merger or acquisition or other proposal, and vote against the right to adjourn in conjunction with a vote against a merger or acquisition or other proposal.

Right to Call a Special Meeting: Vote for proposals that set a threshold of 10% of the outstanding voting stock as a minimum percentage allowable to call a special meeting of shareholders. Vote against proposals that increase or decrease the threshold from 10%.

Share Cancellation Programs: Vote for management proposals to reduce share capital by means of cancelling outstanding shares held in the issuer’s treasury.

Shareholder Ability to Alter the Size of the Board:

- A. Vote for proposals that seek to fix the size of the board.

B. Vote against proposals that give management the ability to alter the size of the board without shareholder approval.

Shareholder Ability to Remove Directors: Vote for proposals to restore shareholder ability to remove directors with or without cause and proposals that permit shareholders to elect directors to fill board vacancies.

Share Repurchase Programs: Vote for management proposals to institute open-market share repurchase plans in which all shareholders may participate on equal terms.

Stock Distributions: Splits and Dividends: Generally vote for management proposals to increase common share authorization, provided that the increase in authorized shares following the split or dividend is not greater than 100 percent of existing authorized shares.

White Squire Placements: Vote for shareholder proposals to require shareholder approval of blank check preferred stock issues.

Written Consent: Vote for proposals regarding the right to act by written consent when the Proxy Voting Service recommends a vote for the proposal. Proposals regarding the right to act by written consent where the Proxy Voting Service recommends a vote against will be sent to the Proxy Committee for determination.

3. PROPOSALS USUALLY VOTED AGAINST

Proxies involving the issues set forth below generally will be voted AGAINST.

Common Stock Authorization: Vote against proposed common stock authorizations that increase the existing authorization by more than 100 percent unless a clear need for the excess shares is presented by the company. A recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service will generally be followed.

Director and Officer Indemnification and Liability Protection:

- A. Proposals concerning director and officer indemnification and liability protection that limit or eliminate entirely director and officer liability for monetary damages for violating the duty of care, or that would expand coverage beyond just legal expenses to acts, such as gross negligence, that are more serious violations of fiduciary obligations than mere carelessness.
- B. Vote for only those proposals that provide such expanded coverage in cases when a director's or officer's legal defense was unsuccessful if (i) the director was found to have acted in good faith and in a manner that he reasonably believed was in the best interests of the company, and (ii) only if the director's legal expenses would be covered.

Shareholder Ability to Act by Written Consent: Vote against proposals to restrict or prohibit shareholder ability to take action by written consent.

Shareholder Ability to Call Special Meetings: Vote against proposals to restrict or prohibit shareholder ability to call special meetings.

Shareholder Ability to Remove Directors:

- A. Vote against proposals that provide that directors may be removed only for cause.
- B. Vote against proposals that provide that only continuing directors may elect replacements to fill board vacancies.

Share Retention by Executives: Generally vote against shareholder proposals requiring executives to retain shares of the issuer for fixed periods unless the board and the Proxy Voting Service recommend voting in favor of the proposal.

Staggered Director Elections: Vote against proposals to classify or stagger the board.

Stock Ownership Requirements: Generally vote against shareholder proposals requiring directors to own a minimum amount of company stock in order to qualify as a director, or to remain on the board.

Supermajority Shareholder Vote Requirements: Vote against management proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote to approve charter and bylaw amendments.

Term of Office: Vote against shareholder proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors.

Unequal Voting Rights:

A. Vote against dual class exchange offers and dual class recapitalizations.

B. Vote, on a case-by-case basis, proposals to eliminate an existing dual class voting structure.

4. PROPOSALS USUALLY VOTED AS RECOMMENDED BY THE PROXY VOTING SERVICE

Proxies involving compensation issues, not limited to those set forth below, generally will be voted as recommended by the Proxy Voting Service but may, in the consideration of the Proxy Committee, be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

401(k) Employee Benefit Plans: Vote for proposals to implement a 401(k) savings plan for employees.

Compensation Plans: Votes with respect to compensation plans generally will be voted as recommended by the Proxy Voting Service.

Employee Stock Ownership Plans (“ESOPs”): Vote for proposals that request shareholder approval in order to implement an ESOP or to increase authorized shares for existing ESOPs, except in cases when the number of shares allocated to the ESOP is “excessive” (i.e., generally greater than five percent of outstanding shares). A recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service will generally be followed.

Executive Compensation Advisory Resolutions (“Say-on-Pay”): A recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service will generally be followed using the following as a guide:

A. Vote for shareholder proposals to permit non-binding advisory votes on executive compensation.

B. Non-binding advisory votes on executive compensation will be voted as recommended by the Proxy Voting Service.

C. Vote for a 3 year review of executive compensation when a recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service is for the approval of the executive compensation proposal, and vote for an annual review of executive compensation when the Proxy Voting Service is against the approval of the executive compensation proposal.

Non-Material Miscellaneous Bookkeeping Proposals: A recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service will generally be followed regarding miscellaneous bookkeeping proposals of a non-material nature.

Preemptive Rights: Votes with respect to preemptive rights generally will be voted as recommended by the Proxy Voting Service subject to Common Stock Authorization requirements above.

Proxy Access: A recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service will generally be followed with regard to proposals intended to grant shareholders the right to place nominees for director on the issuer’s proxy ballot (“Proxy Access”). The nominating shareholder(s) should hold, in aggregate, at least 3% of the voting shares of the issuer for at least three years, and be allowed to nominate up to 25% of the nominees. All other proposals relating to Proxy Access will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Stock Option Plans: A recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service will generally be followed using the following as a guide:

- A. Vote against plans which expressly permit repricing of underwater options.
- B. Vote against proposals to make all stock options performance based.
- C. Vote against stock option plans that could result in an earnings dilution above the company specific cap considered by the Proxy Voting Service.
- D. Vote for proposals that request expensing of stock options.

Technical Amendments to By-Laws: A recommendation of the Proxy Voting Service will generally be followed regarding technical or housekeeping amendments to by-laws or articles designed to bring the by-laws or articles into line with current regulations and/or laws.

5. PROPOSALS REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

The Proxy Committee will vote proxies involving the issues set forth below generally on a case-by-case basis after review. Proposals on many of these types of matters will typically be reviewed with the analyst following the company before any vote is cast.

Asset Sales: Votes on asset sales should be made on a case-by-case basis after considering the impact on the balance sheet/working capital, value received for the asset, and potential elimination of diseconomies.

Bundled Proposals: Review on a case-by-case basis bundled or “conditioned” proxy proposals. In the case of items that are conditioned upon each other, examine the benefits and costs of the packaged items. In instances when the joint effect of the conditioned items is not in shareholders’ best interests, vote against the proposals. If the combined effect is positive, support such proposals.

Charitable and Political Contributions and Lobbying Expenditures: Votes on proposals regarding charitable contributions, political contributions, and lobbying expenditures, should be considered on a case-by-case basis. Votes for UK issuers concerning political contributions will be voted for if the issuer states that (a) it does not intend to make any political donations or incur any expenditures in respect to any political party in the EU; and (b) the proposal is submitted to ensure that the issuer does not inadvertently breach the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 and sections 366 and 367 of the Companies Act 2006.

Compensation in the Event of a Change in Control: Votes on proposals regarding executive compensation in the event of a change in control of the issuer should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Conversion of Debt Instruments: Votes on the conversion of debt instruments should be considered on a case-by-case basis after the recommendation of the relevant Loomis Sayles equity or fixed income analyst is obtained.

Corporate Restructuring: Votes on corporate restructuring proposals, including minority squeezeouts, leveraged buyouts, spin-offs, liquidations, and asset sales should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Counting Abstentions: Votes on proposals regarding counting abstentions when calculating vote proposal outcomes should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Debt Restructurings: Review on a case-by-case basis proposals to increase common and/or preferred shares and to issue shares as part of a debt-restructuring plan. Consider the following issues: Dilution - How much will ownership interest of existing shareholders be reduced, and how extreme will dilution to any future earnings be? Change in Control - Will the transaction result in a change in control of the company? Bankruptcy – Loomis Sayles’ Corporate Actions Department is responsible for consents related to bankruptcies and debt holder consents related to restructurings.

Delisting a Security: Review on a case-by-case basis all proposals to delist a security from an exchange.

Director Nominees in Contested Elections: Votes in a contested election of directors or vote no campaign must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors: long-term financial performance of the target company relative to its industry; management's track record; background to the proxy contest; qualifications of director nominees (both slates); evaluation of what each side is offering shareholders as well as the likelihood that the proposed objectives and goals can be met; and stock ownership positions.

Disclosure of Prior Government Service: Review on a case-by-case basis all proposals to disclose a list of employees previously employed in a governmental capacity.

Environmental and Social Issues: Proxies involving social and environmental issues, not limited to those set forth below, frequently will be voted as recommended by the Proxy Voting Service but may, in the consideration of the Proxy Committee, be reviewed on a case-by-case basis if the Proxy Committee believes that a particular proposal (i) could have a significant impact on an industry or issuer (ii) is appropriate for the issuer and the cost to implement would not be excessive, (iii) is appropriate for the issuer in light of various factors such as reputational damage or litigation risk or (iv) is otherwise appropriate for the issuer.

Animal Rights: Proposals that deal with animal rights.

Energy and Environment: Proposals that request companies to file the CERES Principles.

Equal Employment Opportunity and Discrimination: Proposals regarding equal employment opportunities and discrimination.

Human Resources Issues: Proposals regarding human resources issues.

Maquiladora Standards and International Operations Policies: Proposals relating to the Maquiladora Standards and international operating policies.

Military Business: Proposals on defense issues.

Northern Ireland: Proposals pertaining to the MacBride Principles.

Product Integrity and Marketing: Proposals that ask companies to end their production of legal, but socially questionable, products.

Third World Debt Crisis: Proposals dealing with third world debt.

Golden Coffins: Review on a case-by-case basis all proposals relating to the obligation of an issuer to provide remuneration or awards to survivors of executives payable upon such executive's death.

Greenmail:

- A. Vote for proposals to adopt anti-greenmail charter or bylaw amendments or otherwise restrict a company's ability to make greenmail payments.
- B. Review on a case-by-case basis anti-greenmail proposals when they are bundled with other charter or bylaw amendments.

Liquidations: Votes on liquidations should be made on a case-by-case basis after reviewing management's efforts to pursue other alternatives, appraisal value of assets, and the compensation plan for executives managing the liquidation.

Mergers and Acquisitions: Votes on mergers and acquisitions should be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account at least the following: anticipated financial and operating benefits; offer price (cost vs. premium); prospects of the combined companies; how the deal was negotiated; and changes in corporate governance and their impact on shareholder rights.

Mutual Fund Distribution Agreements: Votes on mutual fund distribution agreements should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Mutual Fund Fundamental Investment Restrictions: Votes on amendments to a mutual fund's fundamental investment restrictions should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Mutual Fund Investment Advisory Agreement: Votes on mutual fund investment advisory agreements should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Poison Pills:

- A. Vote for shareholder proposals that ask a company to submit its poison pill for shareholder ratification.
- B. Review on a case-by-case basis shareholder proposals to redeem a company's poison pill.
- C. Review on a case-by-case basis management proposals to ratify a poison pill.

Proxy Access: Proposals to allow shareholders to nominate their own candidates for seats on a board should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Proxy Contest Defenses: Generally, proposals concerning all proxy contest defenses should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Reimburse Proxy Solicitation Expenses: Decisions to provide full reimbursement for dissidents waging a proxy contest should be made on a case-by-case basis.

Reincorporation Proposals: Proposals to change a company's domicile should be examined on a case-by-case basis.

Shareholder Advisory Committees: Review on a case-by-case basis proposals to establish a shareholder advisory committee.

Shareholder Proposals to Limit Executive and Director Pay:

- A. Generally, vote for shareholder proposals that seek additional disclosure of executive and director pay information.
- B. Review on a case-by-case basis (i) all shareholder proposals that seek to limit executive and director pay and (ii) all advisory resolutions on executive pay other than shareholder resolutions to permit such advisory resolutions. Vote against proposals to link all executive or director variable compensation to performance goals.

Spin-offs: Votes on spin-offs should be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on the tax and regulatory advantages, planned use of sale proceeds, market focus, and managerial incentives.

State Takeover Statutes: Review on a case-by-case basis proposals to opt in or out of state takeover statutes (including control share acquisition statutes, control share cash-out statutes, freezeout provisions, fair price provisions, stakeholder laws, poison pill endorsements, severance pay and labor contract provisions, antitakeover provisions, and disgorgement provisions).

Tender Offer Defenses: Generally, proposals concerning tender offer defenses should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Transition Manager Ballots: Any ballot received by Loomis Sayles for a security that was held for a client by a Transition Manager prior to Loomis Sayles' management of the client's holdings will be considered on a case-by case basis by the Proxy Committee (without the input of any Loomis Sayles analyst or portfolio manager) if such security is no longer held in the client's account with Loomis Sayles.

Los Angeles Capital

Proxy Policy

Effective: May 1, 2016

I. INTRODUCTION

Los Angeles Capital Management and Equity Research Inc. ("Los Angeles Capital" or the "Firm") has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interest of clients, in accordance with our fiduciary duties and SEC Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"). Our authority to vote the proxies of our clients is established by our advisory contracts or comparable documents, and our proxy voting guidelines have been tailored to reflect these specific contractual obligations. In addition to SEC requirements governing advisers, our proxy voting policies reflect the long-standing fiduciary standards and responsibilities for ERISA accounts set out in Department of Labor Interpretive Bulletin 2008-2, 29 CFR 2509.08-2 (October 17, 2008). The guidance set forth in this interpretive bulletin modifies and supersedes the guidance set forth in interpretive bulletin 94-2 (29 CFR 2509.94-2) of July 29, 1994.

II. PROXY POLICY STATEMENT

Los Angeles Capital has hired Glass Lewis & Co., LLC ("Glass Lewis") to act as an independent voting agent on its behalf. Glass Lewis provides objective proxy analysis and voting recommendations, and manages the operational end of the process, ensuring compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Glass Lewis has not disclosed and Los Angeles Capital has not identified any conflicts of interest that would affect the proxy voting process. If at any time a material conflict arises it would be resolved in the best interest of the client.

Los Angeles Capital has adopted Glass Lewis' U.S. and International Proxy Paper Guidelines. In addition, Los Angeles Capital may also incorporate information gathered from other sources beyond Glass Lewis. The Firm may conduct research internally and/or use the resources of an independent research consultant, or the Firm may use information from any of the following sources: legislative materials, studies of corporate governance and other proxy voting issues, and/or analyses of shareholder and management proposals by a certain sector of companies (e.g., Fortune 500 companies).

Although the Firm has adopted Glass Lewis' established guidelines and has a pre-determined voting policy, the Firm retains the right to ultimately cast each vote on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the contractual obligations under the advisory agreement and all other relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. The Proxy Committee (the "Committee") may also be called on to vote a proxy that its third-party provider cannot. In these circumstances, three Committee member votes are required.

Los Angeles Capital recognizes that a client may issue directives regarding how particular proxy issues are to be voted for the client's portfolio holdings. Los Angeles Capital requires that the advisory contract provides for such direction, including instructions as to how those votes will be managed, particularly where they differ from Los Angeles Capital's policies.

Limitations

Circumstances may arise, where subject to contractual obligations established by the client, Los Angeles Capital will take a limited role in voting proxies:

- Los Angeles Capital reserves the right to abstain from voting a client proxy if it concludes that the effect on shareholders' economic interests or the value of the portfolio holding is indeterminable or insignificant.
- Los Angeles Capital abstains from voting proxies for securities that participate in a securities lending program and are out on loan.
- Los Angeles Capital abstains from voting shares of securities in a country that participates in share blocking because it is disruptive to the management of the portfolio.
- Los Angeles Capital may abstain from voting shares of securities with unjustifiable costs (e.g., certain non-U.S. securities).
- The Firm does not actively engage in shareholder activism, such as dialogue with management with respect to pending proxy voting issues.
- Proxies will be unable to be voted without the necessary Power of Attorney on file.

Special Considerations

Certain accounts may warrant specialized treatment in voting proxies. Contractual stipulations and individual client direction will dictate how voting will be done in these cases.

Mutual Funds

Proxies will be voted in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Company Act of 1940. Proxies of portfolio companies voted may be subject to investment restrictions of the fund and voted in accordance with any resolutions or other instructions approved by authorized persons of the fund.

ERISA Accounts

Responsibilities for voting ERISA accounts include: the duty of loyalty, prudence, compliance with the plan, as well as a duty to avoid prohibited transactions.

Disclosure

Los Angeles Capital will provide all clients with a copy of the Firm's current policies and procedures upon request. In addition, clients may request, at any time, a copy of the Firm's voting records for their respective account(s) by making a formal request to Los Angeles Capital. Los Angeles Capital will make this information available to an advisory client upon its request within a reasonable time period and in a manner appropriate to the nature of the advisory business. For further information, please contact a member of Operations at Los Angeles Capital at 310-479-9998 or operations@lacapm.com.

Los Angeles Capital will not disclose voting records to a third party.

III. RESPONSIBILITY AND OVERSIGHT

The Firm's Proxy Committee (the "Committee") was established to provide oversight to the proxy voting process. The Committee is comprised of the CEO, Chief Investment Officer, Director of Operations, Director of Global Equities, Director of Trading, Chief Compliance Officer, a Portfolio Manager and General Counsel. The Committee is responsible for developing, implementing, and updating the Firm's proxy policy, approving and reviewing all proxy paper guidelines, voting independent proxies on a case by case basis, overseeing the third-party proxy vendor, identifying any conflicts of interest, and meeting to discuss any material issues regarding the proxy voting process. The Committee meets annually and as necessary to fulfill its obligations.

Los Angeles Capital's Director of Operations handles the day to day administration of the proxy voting process.

IV. PROXY PROCEDURES

Los Angeles Capital has engaged Glass Lewis as its third-party voting delegate to assist with its administrative proxy functions. Despite the relationship with Glass Lewis, Los Angeles Capital retains final authority and fiduciary responsibility for proxy voting. Los Angeles Capital has verified that Glass Lewis' procedures are consistent with the Firm's policies and procedures.

Los Angeles Capital's responsibility for voting proxies is generally determined by the obligations set forth under each advisory contract or similar document. Voting ERISA client proxies is a fiduciary act of plan asset management that must be performed by the adviser, unless the voting right is retained by a named fiduciary of the plan (DOL Interpretive Bulletin 2008-2). If an advisory contract or similar document states that Los Angeles Capital does not have the authority to vote client proxies, then voting is the responsibility of some other named fiduciary.

If a client wishes to direct how proxies are voted in their account, Los Angeles Capital can create a custom proxy policy to be implemented by Glass Lewis. However, Los Angeles Capital reserves the right to maintain its standard position on all other client accounts.

Process of Voting Proxies

Registered owners of record (e.g., the trustee or custodian bank) that receive proxy materials from the issuer or its information agent, or an ERISA plan, are instructed to sign the proxy in blank and forward it directly to Glass Lewis, the voting delegate. Each proxy received is matched to the securities to be voted and a reminder is sent to any custodian or trustee that has not forwarded the proxies within a reasonable time. Each proxy is then reviewed and categorized according to issues and the proposing parties. Lastly, Glass Lewis votes the proxy in accordance with the Firm's policies and procedures and returns the voted proxy to the issuer or its information agent.

Glass Lewis has the responsibility to ensure that materials are received by Los Angeles Capital in a timely manner. In addition, Glass Lewis monitors and reconciles on a regular basis the proxies received against holdings on the record date of client accounts over which Los Angeles Capital has voting authority. This ensures that all shares held on the record date, and for which a voting obligation exists, are voted.

Conflicts of Interest

Los Angeles Capital attempts to minimize the risk of conflicts by adopting the policies of an independent third party. Los Angeles Capital reviews the Conflict of Interest Statement prepared by Glass Lewis on an annual basis to determine its effectiveness for avoiding conflicts.

Glass Lewis does not offer consulting services to public corporations or directors, and is not in the business of advising public companies on their governance structures or conduct. Glass Lewis takes precautions to ensure its research is objective at all times and under all circumstances. Glass Lewis has an independent Research Advisory Council whose role is to ensure that Glass Lewis' research consistently meets the standards of quality, objectivity, and independence.

Glass Lewis has established conflict avoidance procedures detailing ways it will protect its clients from potential conflicts of interest. These conflict management procedures strive for transparency, independence, and where applicable, information barriers. If Glass Lewis identifies a potential conflict of interest between it and a publicly-held company, it will disclose the relationship on the relevant research report and abstain from voting the proxy. The proxy is then directed to Los Angeles Capital to vote via Glass Lewis' online platform. In these instances, the Director of Operations disseminates the proxy and all relevant information to the Committee for a vote. The Firm may tap members of its Research department to research the proxy internally or to gather external information. If during this process the Committee identifies a potential material conflict of interest between Los Angeles Capital and one of

its clients, the client will be notified. Upon notification, the client may issue a specific directive to Los Angeles Capital on how to vote. If the client issues a directive that clearly creates a conflict of interest for Los Angeles Capital, the client will be given the option of either (i) voting its own proxy on that issue; or (ii) turning over the decision to another independent third party to vote. If no directive is issued by the client, the Committee will vote in such a way that, in the Firm's opinion, fairly addresses the conflict in the best interest of the client.

Three Committee members are required to vote on the issue and the Director of Operations ensures the proxy is voted in a timely manner via Glass Lewis' web portal.

V. RECORDKEEPING

Glass Lewis and Los Angeles Capital maintain all records of proxies voted pursuant to Section 204-2 of the Advisers Act. Such records include: (1) a copy of its policies and procedures; (2) proxy statements received regarding client securities (maintained at Glass Lewis who will provide a copy promptly upon request); (3) a record of each vote cast (maintained at Glass Lewis who will provide a copy promptly upon request); (4) a copy of any document created by the adviser that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies on behalf of a client or that memorializes the basis for that decision; and (5) each written client request for information on how the adviser voted proxies on behalf of the client, and a copy of any written response by Los Angeles Capital to any (written or oral) client request for information on how the adviser voted proxies on behalf of the requesting client.

ERISA Accounts

Los Angeles Capital is required to maintain accurate proxy voting records (both procedures and actions taken in individual situations) to enable the named fiduciary to determine whether Los Angeles Capital is fulfilling its obligations. (DOL Interpretive Bulletin -2008-2) Retention may include: (1) issuer name and meeting; (2) issues voted on and record of the vote; (3) number of shares eligible to be voted on the record date; (4) number of shares voted; and (5) where appropriate, cost-benefit analyses.

Duration

Proxy voting books and records will be maintained at Glass Lewis or Los Angeles Capital, in an easily accessible place for a period of five years.

NWQ

NWQ's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures seek to ensure that proxies for which NWQ has ultimate voting authority are voted consistently and solely in the best economic interests of the beneficiaries of these equity investments. Note that the clients may otherwise reserve the right to vote their proxies.

NWQ's Proxy Voting Committee ("Committee") is responsible for supervision of the proxy voting process in accordance with the firm's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures. Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, NWQ will cause proxies to be voted consistent with the recommendations or guidelines of an independent third party proxy service or other third party, and, in most cases, votes securities held on behalf of client accounts generally in accordance with the recommendations of the third party service provider. Pursuant to NWQ's procedures, unless otherwise restricted, NWQ reserves the right to override the specific recommendations in any situation where it believes such recommendation is not in its client's best interests. In addition, the Committee oversees the identification of material conflicts of interest. When a material conflict of interest is identified, NWQ shall cause proxies to be voted in accordance with the applicable recommendation or guidelines to avoid such conflict. If a material conflict of interest has been identified, but the proxy matter(s) is not covered by the third party service provider recommendations, NWQ may (i) vote in accordance with the recommendations of an alternative independent third party, (ii) disclose the conflict to the client, and with their consent, make the proxy voting determination and document the basis for such determination, or (iii) resolve the conflict in such other

manner as NWQ believes is appropriate. NWQ may choose not to vote in accordance with the third party service provider recommendations in instances where a conflict of interest arises that is based on a relationship between the provider or its affiliates and a corporate issuer, an entity acting as a primary shareholder proponent, or another party, to the extent NWQ determines such recommendation is not in the best interest of its clients.

NWQ generally does not intend to vote proxies associated with the securities of any issuer if, as a result of voting, the issuer restricts such securities from being transacted for a period, such as when an issuer is located in certain foreign countries, or where the voting would, in NWQ's judgment, result in some other financial, legal, regulatory disability or burden to NWQ or the client, such as imputing control with respect to the issuer.

Clients may otherwise reserve the right to vote their proxies. However, if a client requests NWQ to follow specific voting guidelines or additional guidelines, NWQ will review the request and inform the client if NWQ is unable to accommodate the request. All proxy votes are conducted on an "all or none" basis.

Pzena

Pzena subscribes to Institutional Shareholder Services' ("ISS") proxy monitoring and voting agent service. However, Pzena retains ultimate responsibility for instructing ISS how to vote proxies on behalf of a portfolio, and applies its own proxy voting guidelines, which are summarized below. If Pzena does not issue instructions for a particular vote, ISS will vote in accordance with Pzena's guidelines, or with management if Pzena's guidelines do not address the proxy item. If it appears that a material conflict of interest has arisen, Pzena's guidelines include procedures for addressing such conflicts, including deferral to the recommendation of ISS where appropriate. The Chief Compliance Officer may also convene a meeting of Pzena's proxy voting committee to determine whether a conflict of interest exists and how that conflict should be resolved.

Pzena's general positions on various proposals are as follows:

Director Matters – Pzena evaluates director nominees individually and as a group based on its own assessments and ISS recommendations. Pzena generally withholds votes from any insiders flagged by ISS on audit, compensation or nominating committees, and from any insiders and affiliated outsiders flagged by ISS on boards that are not at least majority independent. Pzena generally does not support shareholder proposals to vote against directors unless it determines that clear shareholder value destruction has occurred as a consequence of the directors' actions.

Shareholder Rights – Pzena generally opposes classified boards and any other proposals designed to eliminate or restrict shareholders' rights. Pzena supports anti-takeover measures that are in the best interests of shareholders, but opposes poison pills and other anti-takeover measures that entrench management or thwart the maximization of investment returns. Pzena generally supports proposals enabling shareholders to call a special meeting of a company so long as a 15% threshold is necessary in order for shareholders to do so.

Compensation and Benefit Plans – Pzena generally supports incentive plans under which 50% or more of the shares awarded to top executives are tied to performance goals. Pzena votes against golden parachute or other incentive compensation arrangements which it deems excessive or unreasonable, which it considers to be significantly more economically attractive than continued employment, or which are triggered solely by the recipient (e.g., resignation). In general, Pzena will support proposals to have non-binding shareholder votes on compensation plans so long as these proposals are worded in a generic manner that is unrestrictive to actual company plans.

Auditors – Pzena generally votes with management with respect to the appointment of auditors, so long as management is in compliance with current regulatory requirements focused on auditor independence and improved board and committee representation.

This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to Pzena's Proxy Voting Policy.

Ranger

It is Ranger's policy to review each proxy statement on an individual basis and to base its voting decision exclusively on its judgment of what will best serve the financial interests of the beneficial owners of the security, including the Small Company Growth Portfolio.

A number of recurring issues can be identified with respect to the governance of a company and actions proposed by that company's board. Ranger follows internal proxy voting procedures (found in the Ranger compliance policies and procedures manual) that allow Ranger to vote on these issues in a uniform manner. Proxies are generally considered by the investment team members responsible for monitoring the security being voted. That person will cast his votes in accordance with the proxy voting policy and procedures. Any non-routine matters are referred to the portfolio manager.

In connection with any security which is the subject of a proxy vote, Ranger will determine whether any conflict of interest exists between Ranger or its affiliates, on the one hand, and the beneficial owners of the securities, on the other hand. If a conflict of interest is identified, Ranger will first seek to apply the general guidelines found in Ranger's compliance manual without regard to the conflict. If the guidelines do not apply, or the conflict of interest is of a nature sufficient to prevent Ranger from exercising the voting rights in the best interests of its investors, Ranger will notify the beneficial owners of such conflict, describe how Ranger proposes to vote and the reasons therefore, and request the investor to provide written instructions if the investor desires the voting rights to be exercised in a different manner (which may include not voting the proxy). If an investor does not deliver contrary written instructions, Ranger will vote as indicated in its notice to investors.

Victory Capital

Victory Capital votes proxies in the best interests of the portfolio and its shareholders. This entails voting client proxies with the objective of increasing the long-term economic value of portfolio assets. Victory Capital has engaged a third party proxy voting service provider to analyze proxy proposals and make vote recommendations and to perform the administrative tasks of receiving proxies and proxy statements, and voting proxies in accordance with Victory Capital's Proxy Policy. This third party service is not authorized to vote proxies except in accordance with standing or specific instructions given to it by Victory Capital.

Victory Capital's Proxy Committee determines how proxies are voted by following established guidelines, which are intended to assist in voting proxies and are not considered rigid rules. The Proxy Committee is directed to apply the guidelines as appropriate and without undue influence from individuals or groups who may have an economic interest in the outcome of a proxy vote. On occasion, however, a contrary vote may be warranted when such action is in the best interests of the account or if it is required under the documents governing the account. In such cases, Victory Capital considers, 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

Victory Capital 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 portfolio'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 Victory Capital'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 Victory Capital supports or opposes a proposal will depend upon the specific facts and circumstances described in the proxy statement and other available information.

Directors

- Victory Capital generally supports the election of directors in uncontested elections, except when there are issues of accountability, responsiveness, composition, and/or independence.
- Victory Capital 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.
- Victory Capital 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.
- Victory Capital 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

- Victory Capital 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

- Victory Capital 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

- Victory Capital 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.
- Victory Capital 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.

- Victory Capital 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

- Victory Capital 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.

Victory Capital 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 the client’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 Victory Capital’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, Victory Capital will seek the opinion of the 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, Victory Capital 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.

WCM Investment Management

WCM accepts responsibility for voting proxies whenever requested by a Client or as required by law. Each Client’s investment management agreement should specify whether WCM is to vote proxies relating to securities held for the Client’s account. If the agreement is silent as to the proxy voting and no instructions from the client are on file, WCM will assume responsibility of proxy voting.

Special Rule in the Case of ERISA Accounts.

Unless proxy voting responsibility has been expressly reserved and is being exercised by another “named fiduciary” for an ERISA plan Client, WCM, as the investment manager for the account, must vote all proxies relating to securities held for the plan’s account. Please refer to *ERISA Accounts* section below for further details.

In cases in which WCM has proxy voting authority for securities held by its advisory clients, WCM will ensure securities are voted for the exclusive benefit, and in the best economic interest, of those clients and their beneficiaries, subject to any restrictions or directions from a client. Such voting responsibilities will be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the general antifraud provisions of the Advisers Act, and the Proxy Voting rule, Rule 206(4)-6, as well as with WCM’s fiduciary duties under federal and state law to act in the best interests of its clients.

1. Third Party Proxy Voting Service

In general, WCM believes that its clients’ best economic interest with regards to proxy voting is best served by engaging an independent firm that specializes in researching companies and their management for the purpose of increasing investor’s potential financial gain through voting proxies. WCM has therefore engaged and adopted

the following proxy voting policies of Glass Lewis: U.S. Policy, International Policy and Investment Manager Policy. In the event of a special client request, WCM will also accommodate the following styles: Taft Hartley, Public Pension, ESG (environmental, social and government practice) and Management Supportive. In limited circumstances, however, WCM may choose to vote a proxy against the recommendation of Glass Lewis, if WCM believes such vote is in the best economic interest of its clients. In such cases, this decision will be made by the Investment Strategy Group (“ISG”) who will maintain documentation to support WCM’s decision.

The purpose of Glass Lewis’ proxy research and advice is to facilitate shareholder voting in favor of governance structures that will drive performance, create shareholder value and maintain a proper tone at the top. Because Glass Lewis is not in the business of providing consulting services to public companies, it can focus solely on the best interests of investors. Glass Lewis’ approach to corporate governance is to look at each company individually and determine what is in the best interests of the shareholders of each particular company. Research on proxies covers more than just corporate governance – Glass Lewis analyzes accounting, executive compensation, compliance with regulation and law, risks and risk disclosure, litigation and other matters that reflect on the quality of board oversight and company transparency.

2. Role of the Proxy Admin.

The Proxy Admin oversees and administers the firm’s proxy voting process. For each Client, the Proxy Admin initially determines whether:

- WCM is vested with proxy voting responsibility or whether voting is reserved to the Client or delegated to another designee;
- the Client has adopted a proxy voting policy that WCM is required to follow; and
- the Client requires any periodic report of votes cast for its account or any comparative report of votes cast in relation to its proxy voting policy, if different from WCM’s.

Once a Client account is established and proxy voting responsibility is determined, the Proxy Admin is responsible for ensuring that proxy materials for each account to be voted are received and voted in a timely manner. The Proxy Admin instructs registered owners of record (*e.g.* the Client, Trustee or Custodian) that receive proxy materials from the issuer or its information agent to send proxies electronically directly to ProxyEdge. WCM has engaged ProxyEdge, a third party service provider, to: (1) provide notification of impending votes; (2) vote proxies based on Glass Lewis and/or WCM recommendations; and (3) maintain records of such votes electronically. The PA, in conjunction with ProxyEdge, ensures that information is compiled and maintained for each Client for which WCM votes proxies, showing the issuer’s name, meeting date and manner in which votes were cast on each proposal. WCM shares client holdings and other relevant information with ProxyEdge to ensure that votes are cast and captured accurately, and relies on ProxyEdge to compile and maintain voting records electronically. Proxy materials received inadvertently for Client accounts over which WCM has no voting authority are forwarded on to Clients.

3. Role of the Analyst and ISG

If a proposal requires case-by-case analysis, the Analyst brings a recommendation to the ISG for decision. The ISG is ultimately responsible for voting case-by-case proposals. The ISG also has authority to override the recommendation of Glass Lewis when the ISG believes such vote is in the best economic interest of WCM’s clients. Documentation will be provided by the ISG and maintained by the Proxy Admin supporting the rationale for any recommendation of Glass Lewis and case-by case proposals.

4. Certain Proxy Votes May Not Be Cast

In some cases, WCM may determine that it is in the best interests of our clients to abstain from voting certain proxies. WCM will abstain from voting in the event any of the following conditions are met with regard to a proxy proposal:

- Neither Glass Lewis’ recommendation nor specific client instructions cover an issue;

- In circumstances where, in WCM’s judgment, the costs of voting the proxy exceed the expected benefits to the Client.

In addition, WCM will only seek to vote proxies for securities on loan when such a vote is deemed to have a material impact on the account. Materiality is determined by the ISG.

Further, in accordance with local law or business practices, many foreign companies prevent the sales of shares that have been voted for a certain period beginning prior to the shareholder meeting and ending on the day following the meeting (“share blocking”). Depending on the country in which a company is domiciled, the blocking period may begin a stated number of days prior to the meeting (e.g., one, three or five days) or on a date established by the company. While practices vary, in many countries the block period can be continued for a longer period if the shareholder meeting is adjourned and postponed to a later date. Similarly, practices vary widely as to the ability of a shareholder to have the “block” restriction lifted early (e.g., in some countries shares generally can be “unblocked” up to two days prior to the meeting whereas in other countries the removal of the block appears to be discretionary with the issuer’s transfer agent). WCM believes that the disadvantage of being unable to sell the stock regardless of changing conditions generally outweighs the advantages of voting at the shareholder meeting for routine items. Accordingly, WCM generally will not vote those proxies subject to “share blocking.”

5. Identifying and Dealing with Material Conflicts of Interest between WCM and Proxy Issuer

WCM may choose to vote a proxy against the recommendation of Glass Lewis, if WCM believes such vote is in the best economic interest of its clients. Such a decision will be made and documented by the ISG. Because WCM retains this authority, it creates a potential conflict of interest between WCM and the proxy issuer. As a result, WCM may not overrule Glass Lewis’ recommendation with respect to a proxy unless the following steps are taken by the CCO:

- a. The CCO must determine whether WCM has a conflict of interest with respect to the issuer that is the subject of the proxy. The CCO will use the following standards to identify issuers with which WCM may have a conflict of interest.
 - (1.) *Significant Business Relationships* – The CCO will determine whether WCM may have a significant business relationship with the issuer, such as, for example, where WCM manages a pension plan. For this purpose, a “significant business relationship” is one that: (i) represents 1% or \$1,000,000 of WCM’s revenues for the fiscal year, whichever is less, or is reasonably expected to represent this amount for the current fiscal year; or
 - (ii) may not directly involve revenue to WCM but is otherwise determined by the CCO to be significant to WCM.
 - (2.) *Significant Personal/Family Relationships* – the CCO will determine whether any employees who are involved in the proxy voting process may have a significant personal/family relationship with the issuer. For this purpose, a “significant personal/family relationship” is one that would be reasonably likely to influence how WCM votes proxies. To identify any such relationships, the CCO shall obtain information about any significant personal/family relationship between any employee of WCM who is involved in the proxy voting process (e.g., ISG members) and senior employees of issuers for which WCM may vote proxies.
- b. If the CCO determines that WCM has a conflict of interest with respect to the issuer, the CCO shall determine whether the conflict is “material” to any specific proposal included within the proxy. If not, then WCM can vote the proxy as determined by the ISG. The CCO shall determine whether a proposal is material as follows:
 - (1.) *Routine Proxy Proposals* – Proxy proposals that are “routine” shall be presumed not to involve a material conflict of interest for WCM, unless the ISG has actual knowledge that a routine proposal should be treated as material. For this purpose, “routine” proposals would typically include matters such as the selection of an accountant, uncontested election of directors, meeting formalities, and approval of an annual report/financial statements.

(2.) *Non-Routine Proxy Proposals* – Proxy proposals that are “non-routine” shall be presumed to involve a material conflict of interest for WCM, unless the CCO determines that WCM’s conflict is unrelated to the proposal in question (see 3. below). For this purpose, “non-routine” proposals would typically include any contested matter, including a contested election of directors, a merger or sale of substantial assets, a change in the articles of incorporation that materially affects the rights of shareholders, and compensation matters for management (e.g., stock option plans, retirement plans, profit sharing or other special remuneration plans).

(3.) *Determining that a Non-Routine Proposal is Not Material* – As discussed above, although non-routine proposals are presumed to involve a material conflict of interest, the CCO may determine on a case-by-case basis that particular non-routine proposals do not involve a material conflict of interest. To make this determination, the CCO must conclude that a proposal is not directly related to WCM’s conflict with the issuer or that it otherwise would not be considered important by a reasonable investor. The CCO shall record in writing the basis for any such determination.

c. For any proposal where the CCO determines that WCM has a material conflict of interest, WCM may vote a proxy regarding that proposal in any of the following manners:

(1.) *Obtain Client Consent or Direction* – If the CCO approves the proposal to overrule the recommendation of Glass Lewis, WCM shall fully disclose to each client holding the security at issue the nature of the conflict, and obtain the client’s consent to how WCM will vote on the proposal (or otherwise obtain instructions from the client as to how the proxy on the proposal should be voted).

(2.) *Use Glass Lewis’ Recommendation* – Vote in accordance with Glass Lewis’ recommendation.

d. For any proposal where the CCO determines that WCM does not have a material conflict of interest, the ISG may overrule Glass Lewis’ recommendation if the ISG reasonably determines that doing so is in the best interests of WCM’s clients. If the ISG decides to overrule Glass Lewis’ recommendation, the ISG will maintain documentation to support their decision.

6. Dealing with Material Conflicts of Interest between a Client and Glass Lewis or Proxy Issuer

In the event that WCM is notified by a client regarding a conflict of interest between them and Glass Lewis or the proxy issuer, the CCO will evaluate the circumstances and either:

- elevate the decision to the ISG who will make a determination as to what would be in the Client’s best interest;
- if practical, seek a waiver from the Client of the conflict; or
- if agreed upon in writing with the Clients, forward the proxies to affected Clients allowing them to vote their own proxies.

7. Maintenance of Proxy Voting Records

As required by Rule 204-2 under the Advisers Act, as amended, WCM will maintain or procure the maintenance of the following records relating to proxy voting for a period of at least five years:

- a. a copy of these Proxy Policies, as they may be amended from time to time;
- b. copies of proxy statements received regarding Client securities, unless these materials are available electronically through the SEC’s EDGAR system;
- c. a record of each proxy vote cast on behalf of its Clients;
- d. a copy of any internal documents created by WCM that were material to making the decision how to vote proxies on behalf of its Clients; and

- e. each written Client request for information on how WCM voted proxies on behalf of the Client and each written response by WCM to oral or written Client requests for this information.

As permitted by Rule 204-2(c), electronic proxy statements and the record of each vote cast on behalf of each Client account will be maintained by ProxyEdge. WCM shall obtain and maintain an undertaking from ProxyEdge to provide it with copies of proxy voting records and other documents relating to its Clients' votes promptly upon request. WCM and ProxyEdge may rely on the SEC's EDGAR system to keep records of certain proxy statements if the proxy statements are maintained by issuers on that system (e.g., large U.S.-based issuers).

8. Disclosure

WCM will provide all Clients a summary of these Proxy Policies, either directly or by delivery to the Client of a copy of its Form ADV, Part 2A containing such a summary, and information on how to obtain a copy of the full text of these Proxy Policies and a record of how WCM has voted the Client's proxies. Upon receipt of a Client's request for more information, WCM will provide to the Client a copy of these Proxy Policies and/or in accordance with the Client's stated requirements, how the Client's proxies were voted during the period requested. Such periodic reports will not be made available to third parties absent the express written request of the Client. However, to the extent that WCM serves as a sub- adviser to another adviser to a Client, WCM will be deemed to be authorized to provide proxy voting records on such Client accounts to such other adviser.

APPENDIX B

Description Of Commercial Paper and Bond Ratings

A. Long-Term Ratings

1. Moody's Investors Service — Long-Term Corporate Obligation Ratings

Moody's long-term obligation ratings are opinions of the relative credit risk of fixed-income obligations with an original maturity of one year or more. They address the possibility that a financial obligation will not be honored as promised. Such ratings use Moody's Global Scale and reflect both the likelihood of default and any financial loss suffered in the event of default.

- Aaa Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal 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 certain 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 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 or interest.
- Note Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

2. Standard and Poor's — Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings (including Preferred Stock) Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

- Likelihood of payment—capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- Nature of and provisions of the obligation;
- Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

Issue ratings are an assessment of default risk, but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect the lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

- AAA An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
- AA An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
- A An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
- BBB An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- Note 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 Standard & Poor's 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 Standard & Poor's 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.
- Note: Plus (+) or minus (-). The ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.
- NR This indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that Standard & Poor's does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

3. Fitch —Long-Term Rating Scales

Rated entities in a number of sectors, including financial and non-financial corporations, sovereigns and insurance companies, are generally assigned Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs). IDRs opine on an entity's relative vulnerability to default on financial obligations. The "threshold" default risk addressed by the IDR is generally that of the financial obligations whose non-payment would best reflect the uncured failure of that entity. As such, IDRs also address relative vulnerability to bankruptcy, administrative receivership or similar concepts, although the agency recognizes that issuers may also make pre-emptive and therefore voluntary use of such mechanisms. In aggregate, IDRs provide an ordinal ranking of issuers based on the agency's view of their relative vulnerability to default, rather than a prediction of a specific percentage likelihood of default.

AAA: Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA: Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A: High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB: Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB: Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments.

B: Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC: Substantial credit risk. Default is a real possibility.

CC: Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable.

C: Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill. Conditions that are indicative of a 'C' category rating for an issuer include:

- a) the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;
- b) the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; or
- c) Fitch Ratings otherwise believes a condition of 'RD' or 'D' to be imminent or inevitable, including through the formal announcement of a distressed debt exchange.

RD: Restricted default. 'RD' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, and which has not otherwise ceased operating. This would include:

- a) the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;

- b) the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;
- c) the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; or
- d) execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D: Default. ‘D’ ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings’ opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a distressed debt exchange.

“Imminent” default typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer, and is all but inevitable. This may, for example, be where an issuer has missed a scheduled payment, but (as is typical) has a grace period during which it may cure the payment default. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a distressed debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future.

In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency’s opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings, and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer’s financial obligations or local commercial practice.

Note:

The modifiers “+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the ‘AAA’ Long-Term IDR category, or to Long-Term IDR categories below ‘B’.

B. Preferred Stock Ratings

1. Moody’s Investors Service

Ratings assigned on Moody’s global long-term rating scale are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.¹

Moody’s differentiates structured finance ratings from fundamental ratings (i.e., ratings on nonfinancial corporate, financial institution, and public sector entities) on the global long-term scale by adding (sf) to all structured finance ratings. The (sf) indicator was introduced on August 11, 2010 and explained in a special comment entitled, “Moody’s Structured Finance Rating Scale.” The addition of (sf) to structured finance ratings should eliminate any presumption that such ratings and fundamental ratings at the same letter grade level will behave the same. The (sf) indicator for structured finance security ratings indicates that otherwise similarly rated structured finance and fundamental securities may have different risk

¹ For certain structured finance, preferred stock and hybrid securities in which payment default events are either not defined or do not match investors’ expectations for timely payment, the ratings reflect the likelihood of impairment (as defined below in this publication) and the expected financial loss in the event of impairment.

characteristics. Through its current methodologies, however, Moody's aspire to achieve broad expected equivalence in structured finance and fundamental rating performance when measured over a long period of time.

- aaa An issue that is rated "aaa" is considered to be a top-quality preferred stock. This rating indicates good asset protection and the least risk of dividend impairment within the universe of preferred stocks.
- aa An issue that is rated "aa" is considered a high-grade preferred stock. This rating indicates that there is a reasonable assurance the earnings and asset protection will remain relatively well-maintained in the foreseeable future.
- a An issue that is rated "a" is considered to be an upper-medium grade preferred stock. While risks are judged to be somewhat greater than in the "aaa" and "aa" classification, earnings and asset protection are, nevertheless, expected to be maintained at adequate levels.
- baa An issue that is rated "baa" is considered to be a medium-grade preferred stock, neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Earnings and asset protection appear adequate at present but may be questionable over any great length of time.
- ba An issue that is rated "ba" is considered to have speculative elements and its future cannot be considered well assured. Earnings and asset protection may be very moderate and not well safeguarded during adverse periods. Uncertainty of position characterizes preferred stocks in this class.
- b An issue that is rated "b" generally lacks the characteristics of a desirable investment. Assurance of dividend payments and maintenance of other terms of the issue over any long period of time may be small.
- caa An issue that is rated "caa" is likely to be in arrears on dividend payments. This rating designation does not purport to indicate the future status of payments.
- ca An issue that is rated "ca" is speculative in a high degree and is likely to be in arrears on dividends with little likelihood of eventual payments.
- c This is the lowest rated class of preferred or preference stock. Issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.*

* By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

C. Short Term Ratings

1. Moody's Investors Service

Moody's short-term ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. Ratings may be assigned to issuers, short-term programs or to individual short-term debt instruments. Such obligations generally have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted. Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

P-1 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Note Canadian issuers rated P-1 or P-2 have their short-term ratings enhanced by the senior-most long-term rating of the issuer, its guarantor or support-provider.

2. Standard and Poor's

A-1 A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by Standard & Poor's. 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 having significant speculative characteristics. Ratings of 'B-1', 'B-2', and 'B-3' may be assigned to indicate finer distinctions within the 'B' category. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B-1 A short-term obligation rated 'B-1' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, but the obligor has a relatively stronger capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

B-2 A short-term obligation rated 'B-2' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has an average speculative-grade capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

B-3 A short-term obligation rated 'B-3' is regarded as having significant speculative characteristics, and the obligor has a relatively weaker capacity to meet its financial commitments over the short-term compared to other speculative-grade obligors.

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 payment default. The 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor's believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action if payments on an obligation are jeopardized.

Note Dual Ratings. Standard & Poor's assigns "dual" ratings to all debt issues that have a put option or demand feature as part of their structure. The first rating addresses the likelihood of repayment of principal and interest as due, and the second rating addresses only the demand feature. The long-term rating symbols

are used for bonds to denote the long-term maturity and the short-term rating symbols for the put option (for example, 'AAA/A-1+'). With U.S. municipal short-term demand debt, note rating symbols are used with the short-term issue credit rating symbols (for example, 'SP-1+/A-1+').

3. Fitch

The following ratings scale applies to foreign currency and local currency ratings. A short-term rating has a time horizon of less than 13 months for most obligations, or up to three years for US public finance, in line with industry standards, to reflect unique risk characteristics of bond, tax, and revenue anticipation notes that are commonly issued with terms up to three years. Short-term ratings thus place greater emphasis on the liquidity necessary to meet financial commitments in a timely manner.

- F1 Highest credit quality. Indicates the strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
- F2 Good credit quality. A satisfactory capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, but the margin of safety is not as great as in the case of the higher ratings.
- F3 Fair credit quality. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate; however, near term adverse changes could result in a reduction to non investment grade.
- B Speculative. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
- C High default risk. Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.
- D Indicates an entity or sovereign that has defaulted on all of its financial obligations.
- Note The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' long-term rating category, to categories below 'CCC,' or to short-term ratings other than 'F1'. (The +/- modifiers are only used to denote issues within the CCC category, whereas issuers are only rated CCC without the use of modifiers.)