



Investment
Management

Schwab Funds®

Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio™

SWPXX

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 27, 2018

The Statement of Additional Information (SAI) is not a prospectus. It should be read in conjunction with the fund's prospectus dated April 27, 2018 (as amended from time to time).

The fund's audited financial statements and the report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon from the fund's annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017, are incorporated by reference into this SAI.

For a free copy of any of these documents or to request other information or ask questions about the fund, call Schwab Insurance Services at Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. at 1-888-311-4887 or contact Schwab Funds® at 1-877-824-5615. In addition, you may visit the Schwab Funds' website at www.schwabfunds.com/schwabfunds_prospectus for a free copy of a prospectus, SAI or an annual or semiannual report.

The fund is a series of Schwab Annuity Portfolios (the Trust). The fund is part of the Schwab complex of funds (Schwab Funds).

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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The **Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio** seeks the highest current income consistent with stability of capital and liquidity.

The fund's investment objective may be changed only by vote of a majority of its outstanding voting shares. A majority of the outstanding voting shares of the fund means the affirmative vote of the lesser of: (a) 67% or more of the voting shares represented at the meeting, if more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares of the fund are represented at the meeting or (b) more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares of the fund. There is no guarantee the fund will achieve its investment objective.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The **Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio** seeks to comply with the requirements of Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), as that Rule may be amended from time to time. The Rule's key provisions govern the maturity, liquidity, quality and diversification of its money market fund investments. For example, with respect to maturity, Rule 2a-7 currently provides that money funds limit their investments to securities with remaining maturities of 397 days or less, and maintain dollar-weighted average maturities of 60 days or less and a dollar-weighted average life to maturity of 120 days or less, all calculated as described in the Rule. Taxable money funds are subject to minimum liquidity requirements that prohibit a fund from acquiring certain types of securities if, immediately after the acquisition, the fund's investments in daily or weekly liquid assets would be below 10% or 30%, respectively, of the fund's total assets. In addition, money funds may only invest in high quality securities. The fund is also subject to strict diversification requirements under Rule 2a-7.

The Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio will (i) invest at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, U.S. government securities and/or repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by cash and/or U.S. government securities; and (ii) under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in government securities, including repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by government securities. With respect to the 80% policy, the fund will notify its shareholders at least 60 days before changing the policy.

INVESTMENTS, SECURITIES AND RISKS

The different types of investments that the fund typically may invest in, the investment techniques they may use and the risks normally associated with these investments are discussed below.

The following investment securities, strategies, risks and limitations supplement those set forth in the prospectus and may be changed without shareholder approval unless otherwise noted. Also, policies and limitations that state a maximum percentage of assets that may be invested in a security or other asset, or that set forth a quality standard, shall be measured immediately after and as a result of the fund's acquisition of such security or asset unless otherwise noted. Thus, any subsequent change in values, net assets or other circumstances does not require the fund to sell an investment if it could not then make the same investment. Additionally, for purposes of calculating any restriction for the fund, an issuer shall be the entity deemed to be ultimately responsible for payments of interest and principal on the security pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, unless otherwise noted.

From time to time the fund may hold certain securities not otherwise discussed in this SAI as a permissible investment for the fund. To the extent an investment becomes part of the fund's principal or non-principal investment strategy, the fund will take the necessary steps to identify them as permissible investments. In addition, the fund may receive (i.e., not actively invest) certain securities as a result of a corporate action, such as securities dividends, spin-offs or rights issues. In such cases, the fund will not actively add to its position and generally will dispose the securities as soon as reasonably practicable.

Borrowing. The fund may borrow for temporary or emergency purposes; for example, the fund may borrow at times to meet redemption requests rather than sell portfolio securities to raise the necessary cash. The fund's borrowings will be subject to interest costs. Borrowing can also involve leveraging when securities are purchased with the borrowed money. Leveraging creates interest expenses that can exceed the income from the assets purchased with the borrowed money. In addition, leveraging may magnify changes in the net asset value of the fund's shares and in its fund yield. The fund will earmark or segregate assets to cover such borrowings in accordance with positions of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). If assets used to secure a borrowing decrease in value, the fund may be required to pledge additional collateral to avoid liquidation of those assets.

The fund may establish lines-of-credit (lines) with certain banks by which it may borrow funds for temporary or emergency purposes. A borrowing is presumed to be for temporary or emergency purposes if it is repaid by the fund within 60 days and is not extended or renewed. The fund may use the lines to meet large or unexpected redemptions that would otherwise force the fund to liquidate securities under circumstances which are unfavorable to the fund's remaining shareholders. The fund will pay fees to a bank if it uses its lines.

Concentration means that substantial amounts of assets are invested in a particular industry or group of industries. Concentration increases investment exposure to industry risk. For example, the automobile industry may have a greater exposure to a single factor, such as an increase in the price of oil, which may adversely affect the sale of automobiles and, as a result, the value of the industry's securities.

Credit and Liquidity Supports or Enhancements may be employed by issuers or the fund to reduce the credit risk of their securities. Credit supports include letters of credit, insurance, total return and credit swap agreements and guarantees provided by foreign and domestic

financial institutions. Liquidity supports include puts, demand features and lines of credit. Most of these arrangements move the credit risk of an investment from the issuer of the security to the support provider. The investment adviser may rely on its evaluation of the credit and liquidity support provider in determining whether to purchase or hold a security enhanced by such a support. Changes in the credit quality of a support provider could cause losses to the fund.

Debt Securities are obligations issued by domestic and foreign entities, including governments and corporations, in order to raise money. They are basically "IOUs," but are commonly referred to as bonds or money market securities. These securities normally require the issuer to pay a fixed-, variable- or floating-rate of interest on the amount of money borrowed (the principal) until it is paid back upon maturity.

Debt securities experience price changes when interest rates change. For example, when interest rates fall, the prices of debt securities generally rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the prices of debt securities generally fall. Certain debt securities have call features that allow issuers to redeem their outstanding debts prior to final maturity. Depending on the call feature, an issuer may pre-pay its outstanding debts and issue new ones paying lower interest rates.

This is especially true for bonds with sinking fund provisions, which commit the issuer to set aside a certain amount of money to cover timely repayment of principal and typically allow the issuer to annually repurchase certain of its outstanding bonds from the open market or at a pre-set call price. If an issuer redeems its debt securities prior to final maturity, the fund may have to replace those securities with lower yielding securities, which could result in a lower return. Prepayments are more likely to occur in a falling rate environment. In a rising interest rate environment, prepayment on outstanding debt securities is less likely to occur. This is known as extension risk and may cause the value of debt securities to depreciate as a result of the higher market interest rates. Typically, longer-maturity securities react to interest rate changes more severely than shorter-term securities (all things being equal), but generally offer greater rates of interest.

A change in a central bank's monetary policy (or that of other central banks) or improving economic conditions, among other things, may lead to an increase in interest rates, which could significantly impact the value of debt securities in which the fund invests. A sharp rise in interest rates could cause the fund's share price to fall. There is currently a heightened risk of increased interest rates because of the continued economic recovery, along with the fact that the Federal Reserve Board ended its quantitative easing program in 2014, and has begun, and may continue, to raise interest rates. Some debt securities are more sensitive to interest rate changes than others and may experience an immediate and considerable reduction in value if interest rates rise. Longer duration securities tend to be more volatile than shorter duration securities. As the values of debt securities in the fund's portfolio adjust to a rise in interest rates, the fund's share price may fall. In the event that the fund holds a large portion of its portfolio in longer duration securities when interest rates increase, the share price of the fund may fall significantly.

Debt securities also are subject to the risk that the issuers will not make timely interest and/or principal payments or fail to make them at all. This is called credit risk. Corporate debt securities (bonds) tend to have higher credit risk generally than U.S. government debt securities. Debt securities also may be subject to price volatility due to market perception of future interest rates, the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk). Investment-grade debt securities are considered medium- and/or high-quality securities, although some still possess varying degrees of speculative characteristics and risks. Debt securities rated below investment-grade are riskier, but may offer higher yields. These securities are sometimes referred to as high yield securities or "junk bonds."

Corporate bonds are debt securities issued by corporations. Although a higher return is expected from corporate bonds, these securities, while subject to the same general risks as U.S. government securities, are subject to greater credit risk than U.S. government securities. Their prices may be affected by the perceived credit quality of their issuer.

Delayed-Delivery Transactions include purchasing and selling securities on a delayed-delivery or when-issued basis. These transactions involve a commitment to buy or sell specific securities at a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place after the customary settlement period for that type of security. When purchasing securities on a delayed-delivery basis, the fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations. Typically, no interest will accrue to the fund until the security is delivered. The fund will earmark or segregate appropriate liquid assets to cover its delayed-delivery purchase obligations. When the fund sells a security on a delayed-delivery basis, the fund does not participate in further gains or losses with respect to that security. If the other party to a delayed-delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the fund could suffer losses.

Diversification involves investing in a wide range of securities and thereby spreading and reducing the risks of investment. The fund is a series of an open-end investment management company. The fund is a diversified mutual fund. The fund follows the regulations set forth by the SEC that dictate the diversification requirements for money market mutual funds. The fund also must comply with certain IRS regulations that impose asset diversification requirements. See "Taxation" for more information.

Interfund Borrowing and Lending. The SEC has granted an exemption to the fund that permits the fund to borrow money from and/or lend money to other funds in the Fund Complex as defined under "Management of the Fund." All loans are for temporary or emergency purposes and the interest rates to be charged will be the average of the overnight repurchase agreement rate and the short-term bank loan rate. All loans are subject to numerous conditions designed to ensure fair and equitable treatment of all participating funds. The interfund lending facility is subject to the oversight and periodic review of the Board of Trustees.

Maturity of Investments generally will be determined using the portfolio securities' final maturity dates or a shorter period as permitted by Rule 2a-7. For a government security that is a variable-rate security where the variable rate of interest is readjusted at least every 397 calendar days,

the maturity is deemed to be equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate. A government security that is a floating-rate security is deemed to have a maturity of one day. A short-term variable-rate security is deemed to have a maturity equal to the earlier of the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate or the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A long-term variable-rate security that is subject to a demand feature is deemed to have a maturity equal to the longer of the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate or the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A short-term floating-rate security is deemed to have a maturity of one day. A long-term floating-rate security that is subject to a demand feature is deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the principal amount can be recovered through demand. A repurchase agreement is deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the date on the repurchase of the underlying securities is scheduled to occur, or, where the agreement is subject to a demand, the notice period applicable to the demand for repurchase of the securities. A securities lending agreement will be treated as having a maturity equal to the period remaining until the date on which the loaned securities are scheduled to be returned, or where the agreement is subject to demand, the notice period applicable to a demand for the return of the loaned securities.

Money Market Funds typically seek current income by investing in money market securities. Certain money market funds seek a stable share price of \$1.00, while others have a share price that fluctuates. Certain money market funds may impose a fee upon the sale of shares or may temporarily suspend the ability to sell shares if such fund's liquidity falls below required minimums. For a more detailed discussion of the risks of money market securities, please refer to "Money Market Securities" below.

Money Market Securities are high-quality, short-term debt securities that may be issued by entities such as the U.S. government, corporations and financial institutions (like banks). Money market securities include commercial paper, certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, notes and time deposits. Certificates of deposit and time deposits are issued against funds deposited in a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate. Bankers' acceptances are credit instruments evidencing a bank's obligation 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 full amount of the instrument upon maturity. Commercial paper consists of short-term, unsecured promissory notes issued to finance short-term credit needs.

Money market securities pay fixed, variable or floating rates of interest and are generally subject to credit and interest rate risks. The maturity date or price of and financial assets collateralizing a security may be structured in order to make it qualify as or act like a money market security. These securities may be subject to greater credit and interest rate risks than other money market securities because of their structure. Money market securities may be issued with puts or sold separately; these puts, which are sometimes called demand features or guarantees, are agreements that allow the buyer to sell a security at a specified price and time to the seller or "put provider." When the fund buys a put, losses could occur as a result of the costs of the put or if it exercises its rights under the put and the put provider does not perform as agreed. Standby commitments are types of puts.

Bankers' Acceptances or Notes are credit instruments evidencing a bank's obligation 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 full amount of the instrument upon maturity. The fund will invest only in bankers' acceptances of banks that have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million.

Certificates of Deposit or Time Deposits are issued against funds deposited in a banking institution for a specified period of time at a specified interest rate. The fund will invest only in certificates of deposit of banks that have capital, surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$100 million.

Commercial Paper consists of short-term, promissory notes issued by banks, corporations and other institutions to finance short-term credit needs. These securities generally are discounted but sometimes may be interest bearing. Commercial paper, which also may be unsecured, is subject to credit risk.

Promissory Notes are written agreements committing the maker or issuer to pay the payee a specified amount either on demand or at a fixed date in the future, with or without interest. These are sometimes called negotiable notes or instruments and are subject to credit risk. Bank notes are notes used to represent obligations issued by banks in large denominations.

Mutual Funds (open-end mutual funds) are registered investment companies, which may issue and redeem their shares on a continuous basis. **Closed-end mutual funds** are registered investment companies that offer a fixed number of shares and are usually listed on an exchange. These funds generally offer investors the advantages of diversification and professional investment management, by combining shareholders' money and investing it in various types of securities, such as stocks, bonds and money market securities. These funds also make various investments and use certain techniques in order to enhance their performance. These may include entering into delayed-delivery and when-issued securities transactions or swap agreements; buying and selling futures contracts, illiquid and restricted securities and repurchase agreements and borrowing or lending money and/or portfolio securities. The risks of investing in these funds generally reflect the risks of the securities in which these funds invest and the investment techniques they may employ. Also, these funds charge fees and incur operating expenses.

Quality of Investments. The Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio follows regulations set forth by the SEC that dictate the quality requirements for money market mutual funds as such regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time. Under the regulations, money market funds are required to limit their investments to "eligible securities," which are defined to mean either (i) a security with a remaining maturity of 397 calendar days or less that a fund's board of directors (or its delegate) determines presents minimal credit risks to the fund; (ii) a security that is issued by a registered investment company that is a money market fund; or (iii) a security that is a government

security. To qualify as a government money market fund under the regulations, the Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio invests almost exclusively in government securities, which are considered “eligible securities” under Rule 2a-7 and present minimal credit risks.

Money market funds are required to limit their investments to “eligible securities,” which are defined to mean securities with a remaining maturity of 397 calendar days or less that a fund’s board of directors (or its delegate) determines presents minimal credit risks to the fund. The amended rule requires a money market fund’s board, or an appropriate delegate, to consider a series of factors that money market funds have traditionally used to evaluate the creditworthiness of a portfolio security, including the issuer’s or guarantor’s: (i) financial condition, (ii) sources of liquidity; (iii) ability to react to market-wide and issuer- or guarantor-specific events, including the ability to repay debt in a highly adverse situation; and (iv) position within its industry, as well as industry strength within the economy and relative economic trends. The Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio’s board or its delegate will consider the factors above in connection with making the minimal credit risk determination.

Repurchase Agreements involve the fund buying securities from a seller and simultaneously agreeing to sell them back at an agreed-upon price (usually higher) and time. When the fund enters into a repurchase agreement, the fund is exposed to the risk that the other party (i.e., the counter-party) will not fulfill its contractual obligation. In a repurchase agreement, there exists the risk that, when the fund buys a security from a counter-party that agrees to repurchase the security at an agreed upon price (usually higher) and time, the counter-party will not repurchase the security. Repurchase agreements entered into by the fund (other than those where the U.S. government, one of its agencies or one of its instrumentalities is a counter-party) will provide that the underlying collateral, which may be in the form of cash, U.S. government securities, fixed income securities, equity securities or other types of securities, including securities that are rated below investment grade, shall at all times have a value at least equal to 100% of the resale price stated in the agreement. Repurchase agreements where the U.S. government, one of its agencies or one of its instrumentalities is a counter-party will provide that the underlying collateral shall have a value at least equal to 100% of the sale price stated in the agreement. Repurchase agreements collateralized entirely by cash or U.S. government securities may be deemed to be collateralized fully pursuant to Rule 2a-7 and may be deemed to be investments in the underlying securities.

Restricted Securities are securities that are subject to legal restrictions on their sale. Difficulty in selling restricted securities may result in a loss or be costly to a portfolio. Restricted securities generally can be sold in privately negotiated transactions, pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (1933 Act), or in a registered public offering. Where registration is required, the holder of a registered security may be obligated to pay all or part of the registration expense and a considerable period may elapse between the time it decides to seek registration and the time it may be permitted to sell a security under an effective registration statement. If, during such a period, adverse market conditions were to develop, the holder might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed when it decided to seek registration of the security. Certain restricted securities such as Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper and Rule 144A securities under the 1933 Act, may be considered to be liquid if they meet the criteria for liquidity established by the Board. To the extent a fund invests in restricted securities that are deemed liquid, the general level of illiquidity in a portfolio’s portfolio may be increased if such securities become illiquid.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements. In a reverse repurchase agreement, the fund would sell a security in exchange for cash and enter into an agreement to repurchase the security at a specified future date and price. The fund generally retains the right to interest and principal payments on the security. If the fund uses the cash it obtains to invest in other securities, this may be considered a form of leverage and may expose the fund to a greater risk. Leverage tends to magnify the effect of any decrease or increase in the value of the fund’s portfolio securities.

Securities Lending of portfolio securities is a common practice in the securities industry. The fund may engage in security lending arrangements. When the fund is lending its portfolio securities, the fund may receive cash collateral, and it may invest it in short term, interest-bearing obligations, but will do so only to the extent that it will not lose the tax treatment available to regulated investment companies. Lending portfolio securities involves risks that the borrower may fail to return the securities or provide additional collateral. Also, voting rights with respect to the loaned securities may pass with the lending of the securities and efforts to call such securities promptly may be unsuccessful, especially for foreign securities. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in, or delay in recovery of, the loaned securities if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent. The fund will also bear the risk of any decline in value of securities acquired with cash collateral.

The fund may loan portfolio securities to qualified broker-dealers or other institutional investors provided: (1) the loan is secured continuously by collateral consisting of U.S. government securities, letters of credit, cash or cash equivalents or other permitted instruments maintained on a daily marked-to-market basis in an amount at least equal to the current market value of the securities loaned; (2) the fund may at any time call the loan and obtain the return of the securities loaned; (3) the fund will receive payments in lieu of any interest or dividends paid on the loaned securities; and (4) the aggregate market value of securities loaned will not at any time exceed one-third of the total assets of the fund, including collateral received from the loan (at market value computed at the time of the loan).

Although voting rights with respect to loaned securities pass to the borrower, the lender retains the right to recall a security (or terminate a loan) for the purpose of exercising the security’s voting rights. Efforts to recall such securities promptly may be unsuccessful, especially for foreign securities or thinly traded securities such as small-cap stocks. In addition, because recalling a security may involve expenses to the fund, it is expected that the fund will do so only where the items being voted upon, in the judgment of the investment adviser, either are material to the economic value of the security or threaten to materially impact the issuer’s corporate governance policies or structure.

To the extent the fund participates in securities lending with unaffiliated lending agents, costs and expenses, including agent fees, associated with securities lending activities under the securities lending program paid to the lending agent are approximately 10% of the gross lending revenues (with the ability to reach further breakpoints). All remaining revenue is retained by the fund, as applicable. No portion of the lending revenue is paid to or retained by CSIM or any affiliate of CSIM.

Securities of Other Investment Companies. Investment companies generally offer investors the advantages of diversification and professional investment management, by combining shareholders' money and investing it in securities such as stocks, bonds and money market instruments. Investment companies include: (1) open-end funds (commonly called mutual funds) that issue and redeem their shares on a continuous basis; (2) business development companies that generally invest in, and provide services to, privately-held companies or thinly-traded public companies (see the sub-section titled "Business Development Companies" for more information); (3) closed-end funds that offer a fixed number of shares, and are usually listed on an exchange; (4) unit investment trusts that generally offer a fixed number of redeemable shares; and (5) money market funds that typically seek current income by investing in money market securities (see the sections titled "Money Market Funds" and "Money Market Securities" for more information). Certain open-end funds, closed-end funds and unit investment trusts are traded on exchanges.

Investment companies may make investments and use techniques designed to enhance their performance. These may include delayed-delivery and when-issued securities transactions; swap agreements; buying and selling futures contracts, illiquid, and/or restricted securities and repurchase agreements; and borrowing or lending money and/or portfolio securities. The risks of investing in a particular investment company will generally reflect the risks of the securities in which it invests and the investment techniques it employs. Also, investment companies charge fees and incur expenses.

Federal law restricts the ability of one registered investment company to invest in another. As a result, the extent to which the fund may invest in another investment company may be limited. With respect to investments in other mutual funds, the SEC has granted certain Schwab funds an exemption from the limitations of the 1940 Act that restrict the amount of securities of underlying mutual funds a fund may hold, provided that certain conditions are met. The conditions requested by the SEC were designed to address certain abuses perceived to be associated with funds of funds, including unnecessary costs (such as sales loads, advisory fees and administrative costs), and undue influence by a fund of funds over the underlying fund. The conditions apply only when the fund and its affiliates in the aggregate own more than 3% of the outstanding shares of any one underlying fund.

Under the terms of the exemptive order, the fund and its affiliates may not control a non-affiliated underlying fund. Under the 1940 Act, any person who owns beneficially, either directly or through one or more controlled companies, more than 25% of the voting securities of a company is assumed to control that company. This limitation is measured at the time the investment is made. The fund does not currently intend to take advantage of this exemption because the fund is not a "fund of funds."

Stripped Securities are securities whose income and principal components are detached and sold separately. While risks associated with stripped securities are similar to other securities, stripped securities are typically subject to greater changes in value. U.S. Treasury securities that have been stripped by the Federal Reserve Bank are obligations of the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. Government Securities are issued by the U.S. Treasury or issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities. Not all U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Some U.S. government securities, such as those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB), are supported by a line of credit the issuing entity has with the U.S. Treasury. Securities issued by other issuers are supported solely by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality such as obligations issued by the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation (FFCB). There can be no assurance that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government securities of its agencies and instrumentalities if it is not obligated to do so under law. U.S. government securities, including U.S. Treasury securities, are among the safest securities; however, not unlike other debt securities, they are still sensitive to interest rate changes, which will cause their yields and prices to fluctuate.

On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced a federal takeover of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, placing the two federal instrumentalities in conservatorship. Under the takeover, the U.S. Treasury agreed to acquire \$1 billion of senior preferred stock of each instrumentality and obtained warrants for the purchase of common stock of each instrumentality. Under these Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements (SPAs), the U.S. Treasury has pledged to provide up to \$100 billion per instrumentality as needed, including the contribution of cash capital to the instrumentalities in the event their liabilities exceed their assets. On May 6, 2009, the U.S. Treasury increased its maximum commitment to each instrumentality under the SPAs to \$200 billion per instrumentality. On December 24, 2009, the U.S. Treasury further amended the SPAs to allow the cap on the U.S. Treasury's funding commitment to increase as necessary to accommodate any cumulative reduction in Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's net worth through the end of 2012. On August 17, 2012, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was again amending the SPAs to terminate the requirement that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac each pay a 10% dividend annually on all amounts received under the funding commitment. Instead, they will transfer to the U.S. Treasury on a quarterly basis all profits earned during a quarter that exceed a capital reserve amount of \$3 billion. The new amendment is designed to put Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in a better position to service their debt because Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac no longer have to borrow from the U.S. Treasury to make fixed dividend payments. Under the new arrangement, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are required to reduce their investment portfolios over time.

The actions of the U.S. Treasury are intended to ensure that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac maintain a positive net worth and meet their financial obligations preventing mandatory triggering of receivership. No assurance can be given that the U.S. Treasury initiatives will be successful. The future for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac remains uncertain. The U.S. Congress continues to evaluate proposals to reduce the U.S. government's role in the mortgage market and to wind down, restructure, consolidate, or privatize Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Should the federal government adopt any such proposal, the value of a fund's investments in securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac would be impacted.

Although the risk of default with the U.S. government securities is considered unlikely, any default on the part of a portfolio investment could cause the fund's share price or yield to fall.

The risk of default may be heightened when there is uncertainty relating to negotiations in the U.S. Congress over increasing the statutory debt ceiling. If the U.S. Congress is unable to negotiate an increase to the statutory debt ceiling, the U.S. government may default on certain U.S. government securities including those held by the fund, which could have an adverse impact on the fund. In recent years, the long-term credit rating of the U.S. government was downgraded by a major rating agency as a result of concern about the U.S. government's budget deficit and rising debt burden. Similar downgrades in the future could increase volatility in domestic and foreign financial markets, result in higher interest rates, lower prices of U.S. Treasury securities and increase the costs of different kinds of debt. Although remote, it is at least theoretically possible that under certain scenarios the U.S. government could default on its debt, including U.S. Treasury securities.

U.S. Treasury Securities are obligations of the U.S. Treasury and include bills, notes and bonds. U.S. Treasury securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

Variable- and Floating-Rate Debt Securities pay an interest rate, which is adjusted either periodically or at specific intervals or which floats continuously according to a formula or benchmark. Although these structures generally are intended to minimize the fluctuations in value that occur when interest rates rise and fall, some structures may be linked to a benchmark in such a way as to cause greater volatility to the security's value.

Some variable-rate securities may be combined with a put or demand feature (variable-rate demand securities) that entitles the holder to the right to demand repayment in full or to resell at a specific price and/or time. While the demand feature is intended to reduce credit risks, it is not always unconditional, and may be subject to termination if the particular issuer's credit rating falls below investment grade or if the issuer fails to make payments on other debt. While most variable-rate demand securities allow a portfolio to exercise its demand rights at any time, some such securities may only allow a portfolio to exercise its demand rights at certain times, which reduces the liquidity usually associated with this type of security. There may also be a period of time between when a portfolio exercises its demand rights and when the demand feature provider is obligated to pay. A portfolio could also suffer losses in the event that the issuer defaults on demand feature provider, usually a bank, fails to meet its obligation to pay the demand.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

The following investment limitations may be changed only by a vote of a majority of the fund's outstanding voting shares.

The Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio may not:

- (1) Purchase securities of an issuer, except as consistent with the maintenance of its status as an open-end diversified company under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
- (2) Concentrate investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
- (3) Purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
- (4) Make loans to other persons, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
- (5) Borrow money, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
- (6) Underwrite securities issued by other persons, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
- (7) Issue senior securities, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
- (8) Purchase securities or make investments other than in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

The following descriptions of the 1940 Act may assist investors in understanding the above policies and restrictions.

Borrowing. The 1940 Act restricts an investment company from borrowing (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in excess of 33 1/3% of its total assets (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets). Transactions that are fully collateralized in a manner that does not involve the prohibited issuance of a "senior security" within the meaning of Section 18(f) of the 1940 Act, shall not be regarded as borrowings for the purposes of the fund's investment restriction.

Concentration. The SEC has defined concentration as investing 25% or more of an investment company's total assets in an industry or group of industries, with certain exceptions.

Diversification. Under the 1940 Act and the rules, regulations and interpretations thereunder, a "diversified company," as to 75% of its total assets, may not purchase securities of any issuer (other than obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government or its agencies, or instrumentalities, or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer, or more than 10% of the issuer's voting securities would be held by the fund. Money market funds that satisfy the applicable diversification requirements of Rule 2(a)(7) of the 1940 Act are deemed to satisfy the 1940 Act's diversification requirements.

Lending. Under the 1940 Act, an investment company may only make loans if expressly permitted by its investment policies.

Real Estate. The 1940 Act does not directly restrict an investment company's ability to invest in real estate, but does require that every investment company have a fundamental investment policy governing such investments. The fund has adopted a fundamental policy that would permit direct investment in real estate. However, the fund has a non-fundamental investment limitation that prohibits them from investing directly in real estate. This non-fundamental policy may be changed only by vote of the fund's Board of Trustees.

Senior Securities. Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by an investment company evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits an investment company from issuing senior securities, although it provides allowances for certain borrowings and certain other investments, such as short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, when such investments are "covered" or with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligations.

Underwriting. Under the 1940 Act, underwriting securities involves an investment company purchasing securities directly from an issuer for the purpose of selling (distributing) them or participating in any such activity either directly or indirectly. Under the 1940 Act, a diversified investment company may not make any commitment as underwriter, if immediately thereafter the amount of its outstanding underwriting commitments, plus the value of its investments in securities of issuers (other than investment companies) of which it owns more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities, exceeds 25% of the value of its total assets.

Other Investment Policies

The following are non-fundamental investment policies and restrictions, and may be changed by the Board of Trustees.

The Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio may not:

- (1) Purchase securities (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities), if, as a result of such purchase, 25% or more of the value of its total assets would be invested in any industry group of industries.
- (2) Purchase or sell commodities, commodity contracts or real estate, including interests in real estate limited partnerships, provided that the fund may (i) purchase securities of companies that deal in real estate or interests therein (including REITS), (ii) purchase or sell futures contracts, options contracts, equity index participations, and index participation contracts, and (iii) purchase securities of companies that deal in precious metals or interests therein.
- (3) Invest more than 5% of its net assets in illiquid securities.
- (4) Purchase securities of other investment companies, except as permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
- (5) Lend any security or make any other loan if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties (this restriction does not apply to purchases of debt securities or repurchase agreements).
- (6) Borrow money except that the fund may (i) borrow money from banks or through an interfund lending facility, if any, only for temporary or emergency purposes (and not for leverage) and (ii) engage in reverse repurchase agreements with any party; provided that (i) and (ii) in combination do not exceed 33 1/3% of its total assets (any borrowings that come to exceed this amount will be reduced to the extent necessary to comply with the limitation within three business days).
- (7) Sell securities short unless it owns the security or the right to obtain the security or equivalent securities, or unless it covers such short sale as required by current SEC rules and interpretations (transactions in futures contracts, options and other derivative instruments are not considered selling securities short).

- (8) Purchase securities on margin, except such short-term credits as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities and provided that margin deposits in connection with futures or other derivative instruments shall not constitute purchasing securities on margin.

Policies and investment limitations that state a maximum percentage of assets that may be invested in a security or other asset, or that set forth a quality standard shall be measured immediately after and as a result of the fund's acquisition of such security or asset, unless otherwise noted. Except with respect to limitations on borrowing and futures and option contracts, any subsequent change in total or net assets, as applicable, or other circumstances does not require a fund to sell an investment if it could not then make the same investment. With respect to the limitation on illiquid securities, in the event that a subsequent change in net assets or other circumstances cause a fund to exceed its limitation, the fund will take steps to bring the aggregate amount of illiquid instruments back within the limitations as soon as reasonably practicable.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

The fund is overseen by a Board of Trustees. The Trustees are responsible for protecting shareholder interests. The Trustees regularly meet to review the investment activities, contractual arrangements and the investment performance of the fund. The Trustees met six times during the most recent fiscal year.

Certain Trustees are "interested persons." A Trustee is considered an interested person (Interested Trustee) of the Trust under the 1940 Act if he or she is an officer, director, or an employee of CSIM or Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (Schwab or the fund's distributor) or Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (Schwab or the distributor). A Trustee also may be considered an interested person of the Trust under the 1940 Act if he or she owns stock of The Charles Schwab Corporation (CSC), a publicly traded company and the parent company of CSIM and Schwab.

As used herein, the terms "Fund Complex" and "Family of Investment Companies" each refer collectively to The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust which, as of April 27, 2018, included 108 funds. As used herein, the term "Schwab Funds" refers collectively to The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Schwab Capital Trust; the term "Laudus Funds" refers to Laudus Trust; and the term "Schwab ETFs" refers to Schwab Strategic Trust.

Each of the officers and/or Trustees serves in the same capacity, unless otherwise noted, for The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust. The tables below provide information about the Trustees and officers for the Trust, which includes the fund in this SAI. The address of each individual listed below is 211 Main Street, San Francisco, California 94105.

Name, Year of Birth, and Position(s) with the Trust (Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹)	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by the Trustee	Other Directorships During the Past Five Years
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES			
Robert W. Burns 1959 Trustee (Trustee of Schwab Strategic Trust since 2009; The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2016)	Retired/Private Investor (Jan. 2009-present). Formerly, Managing Director, Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC (PIMCO) (investment management firm) and President, PIMCO Funds.	108	Director, PS Business Parks, Inc. (2005-2012)
John F. Cogan 1947 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust and Schwab Annuity Portfolios since 2008; Laudus Trust since 2010; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2016)	Senior Fellow, The Hoover Institution at Stanford University (public policy think tank) (Oct. 1979-present); Senior Fellow, Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research (2000-present); Professor of Public Policy, Stanford University (1994-2015).	108	Director, Gilead Sciences, Inc. (2005-present)
Stephen Timothy Kochis 1946 Trustee (Trustee of Schwab Strategic Trust since 2012; The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2016)	CEO and Owner, Kochis Global (wealth management consulting) (May 2012-present); Chairman and CEO, Aspiriant, LLC (wealth management) (Jan. 2008-Apr. 2012).	108	None

Name, Year of Birth, and Position(s) with the Trust (Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹)	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by the Trustee	Other Directorships During the Past Five Years
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES			
David L. Mahoney 1954 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2011; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2016)	Private Investor.	108	Director, Symantec Corporation (2003-present) Director, Corcept Therapeutics Incorporated (2004-present) Director, Adamas Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (2009-present)
Kiran M. Patel 1948 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2011; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2016)	Retired. Executive Vice President and General Manager of Small Business Group, Intuit, Inc. (financial software and services firm for consumers and small businesses) (Dec. 2008-Sept. 2013).	108	Director, KLA-Tencor Corporation (2008-present)
Kimberly S. Patmore 1956 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2016)	Consultant, Patmore Management Consulting (management consulting) (2008-present).	108	None
Charles A. Ruffel 1956 Trustee (Trustee of Schwab Strategic Trust since 2009; The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2015)	Co-Chief Executive Officer, Kudu Investment Management, LLC (financial services) (Jan. 2015-present); Partner, Kudu Advisors, LLC (financial services) (June 2008-Jan. 2015); Advisor, Asset International, Inc. (publisher of financial services information) (Aug. 2008-Jan. 2015).	108	None
Gerald B. Smith 1950 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust and Schwab Annuity Portfolios since 2000; Laudus Trust since 2010; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2016)	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Founder of Smith Graham & Co. (investment advisors) (Mar. 1990-present).	108	Director, Eaton (2012-present) Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee, Oneok Partners LP (2003-2013) Director, Oneok, Inc. (2009-2013) Lead Independent Director, Board of Cooper Industries (2002-2012)
Joseph H. Wender 1944 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust and Schwab Annuity Portfolios since 2008; Laudus Trust since 2010; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2016)	Senior Consultant, Goldman Sachs & Co., Inc. (investment banking and securities firm) (Jan. 2008-present); Co-CEO, Colgin Cellars, LLC (vineyards) (Feb. 1998-present).	108	Board Member and Chairman of the Audit Committee, Ionis Pharmaceuticals (1994-present) Lead Independent Director and Chair of Audit Committee, OUTFRONT Media Inc. (2014-present)
INTERESTED TRUSTEES			
Walter W. Bettinger II ² 1960 Chairman and Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust and Schwab Annuity Portfolios since 2008; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2009; Laudus Trust since 2010)	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer, The Charles Schwab Corporation (Oct. 2008-present); President and Chief Executive Officer (Oct. 2008-present), Director (May 2008-present), Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Director, Charles Schwab Bank (Apr. 2006-present); Director (May 2008-present), President and Chief Executive Officer (Aug. 2017-present), Schwab Holdings, Inc.; and Director, Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. (July 2016-present).	108	Director, The Charles Schwab Corporation (2008-present)

Name, Year of Birth, and Position(s) with the Trust (Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹)	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by the Trustee	Other Directorships During the Past Five Years
INTERESTED TRUSTEES			
Marie A. Chandoha ² 1961 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2016)	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer (Dec. 2010-present), Chief Investment Officer (Sept. 2010-Oct. 2011), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Trustee (Jan. 2016-present), President, Chief Executive Officer (Dec. 2010-present), and Chief Investment Officer (Sept. 2010-Oct. 2011), Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds and Schwab ETFs; Director, Charles Schwab Worldwide Funds plc and Charles Schwab Asset Management (Ireland) Limited (Jan. 2011-present); Global Head of Fixed Income Business Division, BlackRock, Inc. (formerly Barclays Global Investors) (investment management firm) (Mar. 2007-Aug. 2010).	108	None
Joseph R. Martinetto ² 1962 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2016)	Chief Operating Officer (Feb. 2018-present), Senior Executive Vice President (July 2015-Feb. 2018), The Charles Schwab Corporation; Senior Executive Vice President, Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (July 2015-present); Chief Financial Officer (July 2015-Aug. 2017), Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (May 2007-July 2015), The Charles Schwab Corporation and Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Director, Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (May 2007-present); Director (Apr. 2010-present) and Chief Executive Officer (July 2013-Apr. 2015), Charles Schwab Bank; Director (May 2007-present), Chief Financial Officer (May 2007-Aug. 2017), Senior Executive Vice President (Feb. 2016-present), and Executive Vice President (May 2007-Feb. 2016), Schwab Holdings, Inc.	108	None

Name, Year of Birth, and Position(s) with the Trust (Term of Office and Length of Time Served ³)	Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years
OFFICERS	
Marie A. Chandoha 1961 President and Chief Executive Officer (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2010)	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer (Dec. 2010-present), Chief Investment Officer (Sept. 2010-Oct. 2011), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Trustee (Jan. 2016-present), President, Chief Executive Officer (Dec. 2010-present), and Chief Investment Officer (Sept. 2010-Oct. 2011), Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds and Schwab ETFs; Director, Charles Schwab Worldwide Funds plc and Charles Schwab Asset Management (Ireland) Limited (Jan. 2011-present); Global Head of Fixed Income Business Division, BlackRock, Inc. (formerly Barclays Global Investors) (investment management firm) (Mar. 2007-Aug. 2010).
Mark Fischer 1970 Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2013)	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds and Schwab ETFs (Jan. 2016-present); Assistant Treasurer, Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds (Dec. 2013-Dec. 2015), Schwab ETFs (Nov. 2013-Dec. 2015); Vice President, Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. (Oct. 2013-present); Executive Director, J.P. Morgan Investor Services (Apr. 2011-Sept. 2013); Assistant Treasurer, Massachusetts Financial Service Investment Management (May 2005-Mar. 2011).
George Pereira 1964 Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust and Schwab Annuity Portfolios since 2004; Laudus Trust since 2006; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2009)	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Nov. 2004-present), Chief Operating Officer (Jan. 2011-present), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (Jan. 2016-present), Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, Laudus Funds (June 2006-Dec. 2015); Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer, Schwab Funds (Nov. 2004-Dec. 2015) and Schwab ETFs (Oct. 2009-Dec. 2015); Director, Charles Schwab Worldwide Funds plc and Charles Schwab Asset Management (Ireland) Limited (Apr. 2005-present).

**Name, Year of Birth, and Position(s) with the Trust
(Term of Office and Length of Time Served³)**

Principal Occupations During the Past Five Years

OFFICERS	
<p>Omar Aguilar 1970 Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer – Equities and Multi-Asset Strategies (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2011)</p>	<p>Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer – Equities and Multi-Asset Strategies, Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. (Apr. 2011-present); Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer – Equities, Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds and Schwab ETFs (June 2011-present); Head of the Portfolio Management Group and Vice President of Portfolio Management, Financial Engines, Inc. (investment management firm) (May 2009-Apr. 2011); Head of Quantitative Equity, ING Investment Management (July 2004-Jan. 2009).</p>
<p>Brett Wander 1961 Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer – Fixed Income (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2011)</p>	<p>Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer – Fixed Income, Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. (Apr. 2011-present); Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer – Fixed Income, Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds and Schwab ETFs (June 2011-present); Senior Managing Director, Global Head of Active Fixed-Income Strategies, State Street Global Advisors (Jan. 2008-Oct. 2010); Director of Alpha Strategies Loomis, Sayles & Company (investment management firm) (Apr. 2006-Jan. 2008).</p>
<p>David Lekich 1964 Chief Legal Officer and Secretary, Schwab Funds and Schwab ETFs Vice President and Assistant Clerk, Laudus Funds (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2011)</p>	<p>Senior Vice President (Sept. 2011-present), Vice President (Mar. 2004-Sept. 2011), Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Senior Vice President and Chief Counsel (Sept. 2011-present), Vice President (Jan. 2011-Sept. 2011), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Secretary (Apr. 2011-present) and Chief Legal Officer (Dec. 2011-present), Schwab Funds; Vice President and Assistant Clerk, Laudus Funds (Apr. 2011-present); Secretary (May 2011-present) and Chief Legal Officer (Nov. 2011-present), Schwab ETFs.</p>
<p>Catherine MacGregor 1964 Vice President and Assistant Secretary, Schwab Funds and Schwab ETFs Chief Legal Officer, Vice President and Clerk, Laudus Funds (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2005; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2009)</p>	<p>Vice President, Charles Schwab & Co., Inc., Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. (July 2005-present); Vice President (Dec. 2005-present), Chief Legal Officer and Clerk (Mar. 2007-present), Laudus Funds; Vice President (Nov. 2005-present) and Assistant Secretary (June 2007-present), Schwab Funds; Vice President and Assistant Secretary, Schwab ETFs (Oct. 2009-present).</p>

¹ Each Trustee shall hold office until the election and qualification of his or her successor, or until he or she dies, resigns or is removed. The retirement policy requires that each independent trustee retire by December 31 of the year in which the Trustee turns 74 or the Trustee's twentieth year of service as an independent trustee on any trust in the Fund Complex, whichever occurs first.

² Mr. Bettinger, Ms. Chandoha and Mr. Martinetto are Interested Trustees. Mr. Bettinger is an Interested Trustee because he owns stock of CSC, the parent company of CSIM, the investment adviser for the trusts in the Fund Complex, is an employee and director of Schwab, the principal underwriter for The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust and Schwab Annuity Portfolios, and is a director of CSIM. Ms. Chandoha is an Interested Trustee because she owns stock of CSC and is an employee and director of CSIM. Mr. Martinetto is an Interested Trustee because he owns stock of CSC and is an employee and director of Schwab.

³ The President, Treasurer and Secretary/Clerk hold office until their respective successors are chosen and qualified or until he or she sooner dies, resigns, is removed or becomes disqualified. Each of the other officers serves at the pleasure of the Board.

Board Leadership Structure

The Chairman of the Board, Walter W. Bettinger II, is Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Directors of CSC and an interested person of the Trust as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. The Board is comprised of a super-majority (75 percent) of Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust (i.e., independent trustees). The Trust does not have a single lead independent trustee. There are three primary committees of the Board: the Audit, Compliance and Valuation Committee; the Governance Committee; and the Investment Oversight Committee. Each of the Committees is chaired by an independent trustee, and each Committee is comprised solely of independent trustees. The Committee chairs preside at Committee meetings, participate in formulating agendas for those meetings, and coordinate with management to serve as a liaison between the independent trustees and management on matters within the scope of the responsibilities of each Committee as set forth in its Board-approved charter. The Board has determined that this leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust. The Board made this determination in consideration of, among other things, the fact that the independent trustees of the Trust constitute a super-majority of the Board, the fact that Committee chairs are independent trustees, the number of funds (and classes) overseen by the Board, and the total number of Trustees on the Board.

Board Oversight of Risk Management

Like most mutual funds, fund management and other service providers have responsibility for day-to-day risk management for the fund. The Board, as part of its risk oversight of the Trust, monitors risks identified during regular and special reports to the Committees of the Board, as well as regular and special reports to the full Board. In addition to monitoring such risks, the Committees and the Board oversee efforts of fund management and service providers to manage risks to which the funds of the Trust may be exposed. For example, the Investment Oversight Committee meets with portfolio managers and receives regular reports regarding investment risk and credit risk of the fund's investment portfolio. The Audit, Compliance and Valuation Committee meets with the fund's Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Financial Officer and receives regular reports regarding compliance risks, operational risks and risks related to the valuation and liquidity of portfolio securities. From its review of these reports and discussions with management, each Committee receives information about the material risks of the funds of the

Trust and about how management and service providers mitigate those risks, enabling the independent Committee chairs and other independent members of the Committees to discuss these risks with the full Board.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the fund can be identified nor can processes and controls be developed to eliminate or mitigate the occurrence or effects of certain risks; some risks are simply beyond the reasonable control of the fund, its management, and service providers. Although the risk oversight functions of the Board, and the risk management policies of fund management and fund service providers, are designed to be effective, there is no guarantee that they will eliminate or mitigate all risks. In addition, it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the fund's investment objective. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the fund's ability to manage risk is subject to significant limitations.

Individual Trustee Qualifications

The Board has concluded that each of the Trustees should initially and continue to serve on the Board because of (i) his or her ability to review and understand information about the Trust provided to them by management, to identify and request other information they may deem relevant to the performance of their duties, to question management regarding material factors bearing on the management of the trust, and to exercise their business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Trust's shareholders and (ii) the Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes or skills as described below.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Bettinger should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he gained as president and chief executive officer of The Charles Schwab Corporation, his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry, and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Schwab Funds since 2008, the Schwab ETFs since 2009, and the Laudus Funds since 2010.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Burns should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he gained as managing director of Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC (PIMCO) and president of PIMCO Funds as well as the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Schwab ETFs since 2009, and his experience serving as chair of the Schwab ETFs' Audit, Compliance and Valuation Committee until December 2015.

The Board has concluded that Ms. Chandoha should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience she gained as president and chief executive officer of Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc., the Schwab Funds, Schwab ETFs and Laudus Funds, as well as her knowledge of and experience in financial and investment management services.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Cogan should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he has gained serving as a senior fellow and professor of public policy at a university and his former service in government, the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Schwab Funds since 2008 and Laudus Funds since 2010, and his service on other public company boards.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Kochis should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he gained serving as chair and chief executive officer of Aspiriant, LLC, an advisory firm, as well as his knowledge of and experience in wealth management consulting and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Schwab ETFs since 2012.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Mahoney should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he gained serving as Trustee of the Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds since 2011, as co-chief executive officer of a healthcare services company, and his service on other public company boards.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Martinetto should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of his experience serving as senior executive vice president and chief financial officer of The Charles Schwab Corporation and Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Patel should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he gained serving as Trustee of the Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds since 2011, as executive vice president, general manager and chief financial officer of a software company, his service on other public company boards, and his experience serving as chair of the Schwab Funds' and Laudus Funds' Audit, Compliance and Valuation Committee.

The Board has concluded that Ms. Patmore should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of her experience serving as chief financial officer and executive vice president of First Data Payment Business and First Data Corporation, as well as her knowledge of and experience in management consulting.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Ruffel should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he gained as the founder and former chief executive officer of a publisher and information services firm specializing in the retirement plan industry, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry, the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Schwab ETFs since 2009, and his experience serving as chair of the Schwab ETFs' Investment Oversight Committee until December 2015.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Smith should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he has gained as managing partner of his own investment advisory firm, the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Schwab Funds since 2000, as Trustee of the Laudus Funds since 2010, his service on other public company boards, and his experience serving as chair of the Schwab Funds' and Laudus Funds' Investment Oversight Committee.

The Board has concluded that Mr. Wender should serve as Trustee of the Trust because of the experience he gained serving as former partner and head of the financial institutions group of an investment bank, the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Schwab Funds since 2008, as Trustee of the Laudus Funds since 2010, and his service on other public company boards.

Trustee Committees

The Board has established certain committees and adopted Committee charters with respect to those committees, each as described below:

- The Audit, Compliance and Valuation Committee reviews the integrity of the Trust's financial reporting processes and compliance policies, procedures and processes, and the Trust's overall system of internal controls. The Audit, Compliance and Valuation Committee also reviews and evaluates the qualifications, independence and performance of the Trust's independent auditors, and the implementation and operation of the Trust's valuation policy and procedures. This Committee is comprised of at least three independent trustees and currently has the following members: Kiran M. Patel (Chairman), Robert W. Burns, John F. Cogan and Kimberly S. Patmore. The Committee met four times during the most recent fiscal year.
- The Governance Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board regarding Trust governance-related matters, including but not limited to Board compensation practices, retirement policies and term limits, Board self-evaluations, the effectiveness and allocation of assignments and functions by the Board, the composition of Committees of the Board, and the training of Trustees. The Governance Committee is responsible for selecting and nominating candidates to serve as Trustees. The Governance Committee does not have a written policy with respect to consideration of candidates for Trustee submitted by shareholders. However, if the Governance Committee determined that it would be in the best interests of the Trust to fill a vacancy on the Board, and a shareholder submitted a candidate for consideration by the Board to fill the vacancy, the Governance Committee would evaluate that candidate in the same manner as it evaluates nominees identified by the Governance Committee. Nominee recommendations may be submitted to the Secretary of the Trust at the Trust's principal business address. This Committee is comprised of at least three independent trustees and currently has the following members: John F. Cogan (Chairman), Stephen Timothy Kochis, David L. Mahoney and Joseph H. Wender. The Committee met four times during the most recent fiscal year.
- The Investment Oversight Committee reviews the investment activities of the Trust and the performance of the fund's investment adviser. This Committee is comprised of at least three Trustees (at least two-thirds of whom shall be independent trustees) and currently has the following members: Gerald B. Smith (Chairman), Stephen Timothy Kochis, David L. Mahoney, Charles A. Ruffel and Joseph H. Wender. The Committee met five times during the most recent fiscal year.

Trustee Compensation

The following table provides Trustee compensation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 earned with respect to the fund and the Fund Complex.

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from the Fund in this SAI	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Total Compensation from the Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees
INTERESTED TRUSTEES			
Walter W. Bettinger II	None	N/A	None
Marie A. Chandoha	None	N/A	None
Joseph R. Martinetto	None	N/A	None
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES			
Robert W. Burns	\$1,789	N/A	\$290,000
John F. Cogan	\$1,913	N/A	\$310,000
Stephen Timothy Kochis	\$1,789	N/A	\$290,000
David L. Mahoney	\$1,789	N/A	\$290,000
Kiran M. Patel	\$1,913	N/A	\$310,000
Kimberly S. Patmore	\$1,789	N/A	\$290,000
Charles A. Ruffel	\$1,789	N/A	\$290,000
Gerald B. Smith	\$1,913	N/A	\$310,000
Joseph H. Wender	\$1,789	N/A	\$290,000

Securities Beneficially Owned by Each Trustee

The following table provides each Trustee's equity ownership of the fund and ownership of all registered investment companies overseen by each Trustee in the Family of Investment Companies as of December 31, 2017.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Trustee Ownership of the Fund Included in the SAI	Aggregate Dollar Range of Trustee Ownership in the Family of Investment Companies
INTERESTED TRUSTEES		
Walter W. Bettinger II	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
Marie A. Chandoha	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
Joseph R. Martinetto	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES		
Robert W. Burns	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
John F. Cogan	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
Stephen Timothy Kochis	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
David L. Mahoney	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Kiran M. Patel	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
Kimberly S. Patmore	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
Charles A. Ruffel	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
Gerald B. Smith	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000
Joseph H. Wender	Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio None	Over \$100,000

As of December 31, 2017, none of the Independent Trustees or their immediate family members owned beneficially or of record any securities of CSIM or Schwab, or in a person (other than a registered investment company) directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with CSIM or Schwab.

Deferred Compensation Plan

Independent Trustees may enter into a fee deferral plan. Under this plan, deferred fees will be credited to an account established by the Trust as of the date that such fees would have been paid to the Trustee. The value of this account will equal the value that the account would have if the fees credited to the account had been invested in the shares of Schwab Funds[®] selected by the Trustee. Currently, none of the Independent Trustees has elected to participate in this plan.

Code of Ethics

The fund, its investment adviser and Schwab have adopted a Code of Ethics as required under the 1940 Act. Subject to certain conditions or restrictions, the Code of Ethics permits the Trustees, directors, officers or advisory representatives of the fund or the investment adviser or the directors or officers of Schwab to buy or sell directly or indirectly securities for their own accounts. This includes securities that may be purchased or held by the fund. Securities transactions by some of these individuals may be subject to prior approval of the investment adviser's Chief Compliance Officer or alternate. Most securities transactions are subject to quarterly reporting and review requirements.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of March 29, 2018, the officers and Trustees of the Trust, as a group, did not own of record, directly or beneficially, any of the outstanding voting securities of the fund.

As of March 30, 2018, the following represents persons or entities that owned, of record, 5% or more of the outstanding voting securities of the fund:

Fund	Name and Address	Percent owned
Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio	Great-West Life & Annuity VA-1 Signature 8515 E Orchard Rd Greenwood Village, CO 80111-5002	47.30%
	Great-West Life & Annuity VA-1 Signature 8515 E Orchard Rd Greenwood Village, CO 80111-5002	23.10%
	Great-West Life & Annuity FBO Schwab Annuities Advisor Choice 8515 E Orchard Rd 2T2 Greenwood Village, CO 80111-5002	9.53%
	Great-West Life & Annuity FBO Schwab Annuities One Source Choice 8515 E Orchard Rd 2T2 Greenwood Village, CO 80111-5002	7.60%
	Nationwide Life Insurance Company NWVAII C/O IPO Portfolio Accounting PO BOX 182029 Columbus, OH 43218-2029	5.71%

Persons who owned of record or beneficially more than 25% of the fund's outstanding voting shares may be deemed to control the fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Shareholders controlling the fund could have the ability to vote a majority of the shares of the fund on any matter requiring approval of shareholders of the fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser

CSIM, a wholly owned subsidiary of CSC, 211 Main Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, serves as the fund's investment adviser and administrator pursuant to an Investment Advisory and Administration Agreement (Advisory Agreement) between it and the Trust. Schwab is an affiliate of the investment adviser and is the Trust's distributor. Charles R. Schwab is the founder, Chairman and Director of CSC. As a result of his ownership of and interests in CSC, Mr. Schwab may be deemed to be a controlling person of the investment adviser and Schwab.

Advisory Agreement

The continuation of the fund's Advisory Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually (1) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the shareholders of the fund, and (2) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the investment advisory agreement or "interested persons" of any party (the Independent Trustees), cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval.

Each year, the Board of Trustees calls and holds a meeting to decide whether to renew the Advisory Agreement between the Trust and CSIM with respect to existing funds in the Trust. In preparation for the meeting, the Board requests and reviews a wide variety of materials provided by CSIM, as well as extensive data provided by third parties, and the Independent Trustees receive advice from counsel to the Independent Trustees.

For its advisory and administrative services to the fund, CSIM is entitled to receive an annual fee, accrued daily and payable monthly based on the fund's average daily net assets as follows.

Average Daily Net Assets	Fee
First \$1 billion	0.35%
More than \$1 billion but not exceeding \$10 billion	0.32%
More than \$10 billion but not exceeding \$20 billion	0.30%
More than \$20 billion but not exceeding \$40 billion	0.27%
More than \$40 billion	0.25%

Effective as of October 3, 2017, CSIM and its affiliates have agreed to limit the total annual operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, certain non-routine expenses, and money fund insurance expenses, if any) to 0.35% of the average daily net assets of the fund (the contractual expense limitation agreement) for so long as the investment adviser serves as the adviser to the fund. Prior to October 3, 2017, CSIM and its affiliates had agreed to limit total annual operating expenses to 0.50% of the fund. This contractual expense limitation agreement may only be

amended or terminated with the approval of the fund's Board of Trustees. This contractual expense limitation agreement may not be recaptured by the investment adviser and/or its affiliates.

The amount of the expense limitation is determined in coordination with the Board of Trustees, and the expense limitation is intended to limit the effects on shareholders of expenses incurred in the ordinary operation of the fund. The expense limitation is not intended to cover all fund expenses, and the fund's expenses may exceed the expense limitation. For example, the expense limitation does not cover investment-related expenses, such as brokerage commissions, interest, taxes and the fees and expenses of pooled investment vehicles, such as ETFs, REITs and other investment companies, that are held by the fund, nor does it cover extraordinary or non-routine expenses, such as shareholder meeting costs.

The following table shows the net advisory fees paid by the fund and gross fees reduced by the fund for the past three fiscal years. The figures in the "net fees paid" row represent the actual amounts paid to the investment adviser, which include the effect of any reductions due to the application of the fund's contractual expense limitation agreement. The figures in the "gross fees reduced by" row represent the amount, if any, the advisory fees payable to CSIM were reduced due to the application of the fund's contractual expense limitation agreement.

Fund		2017	2016	2015
Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio	Net fees paid	\$316,163	\$270,351	\$ 0
	Gross fees reduced by	\$ 42,453	\$126,154	\$368,105

Distributor

Pursuant to a Distribution Agreement between Schwab and the Trust, Schwab, located at 211 Main Street, San Francisco, California 94105, is the principal underwriter for shares of the fund and is the Trust's agent for the purpose of the continuous offering of the fund's shares. The fund pays for prospectuses and shareholder reports to be prepared and delivered to existing shareholders. Schwab pays such costs when the described materials are used in connection with the offering of shares to prospective investors and for supplemental sales literature and advertising. Schwab receives no fee under the Distribution Agreement; however, as described below in "Payments to Financial Intermediaries," CSIM compensates Schwab, in its capacity as a financial intermediary and not in its capacity as distributor and principal underwriter for the funds, for providing certain additional services that may be deemed to be distribution-related.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

CSIM and its affiliates may make payments to broker-dealers, banks, trust companies, insurance companies, retirement plan service providers, consultants and other financial intermediaries (Intermediaries) for services and expenses incurred in connection with certain activities or services which may educate financial advisors or facilitate, directly or indirectly, investment in the funds and other investment companies advised by CSIM, including Schwab ETFs. These payments are made by CSIM or its affiliates at their own expense, and not from the assets of the fund. Although a portion of CSIM's and its affiliates' revenue comes directly or indirectly in part from fees paid by the fund, these payments do not increase the expenses paid by investors for the purchase of fund shares, or the cost of owning the fund.

These payments may relate to educational efforts regarding the fund, or for other activities, such as marketing and/or fund promotion activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, data analytics and support, the development and support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems. In addition, CSIM may make payments to Intermediaries that make shares of the fund available to their customers or otherwise promote the fund, which may include Intermediaries that allow customers to buy and sell fund shares without paying a commission or other transaction charge. Payments of this type are sometimes referred to as revenue-sharing or marketing support.

Payments made to Intermediaries may be significant and may cause an Intermediary to make decisions about which investment options it will recommend or make available to its clients or what services to provide for various products based on payments it receives or is eligible to receive. As a result, these payments could create conflicts of interest between an Intermediary and its clients and these financial incentives may cause the Intermediary to recommend the fund over other investments.

As of April 27, 2018, CSIM anticipates that Cambridge Investment Research, Inc., Ladenburg Thalmann Advisor Network LLC, LPL Financial LLC, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC and Northwestern Mutual Investment Services, LLC will receive these payments. CSIM may enter into similar agreements with other FINRA member firms (or their affiliates) in the future. In addition to member firms of FINRA, CSIM and its affiliates may also make these payments to certain other financial intermediaries, such as banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and plan administrators and consultants that sell fund shares or provide services to the fund and its shareholders. These firms may not be included in this list. You should ask your financial intermediary if it receives such payments.

As noted above, CSIM also makes payments to Schwab for certain additional services provided by Schwab, in its capacity as an affiliated financial intermediary and not as distributor and principal underwriter of the fund, with regard to its brokerage customers who are shareholders of the fund. These payments may include services related to sales lead generation, client support, assistance with public relations, marketing and/or fund promotion activities and presentations, educational training programs, conferences, data analytics and support, and the development and support of technology platforms and/or reporting systems.

Shareholder Services Agent

Schwab provides fund information to shareholders, including share price, shareholder ownership and account activities and distributes the fund's prospectuses, financial reports and other informational literature about the fund. Schwab maintains the office space, equipment and personnel necessary to provide these services. Schwab also distributes and markets the fund and provides other services. At its own expense, Schwab may engage third party entities, as appropriate, to perform some or all of these services.

For the services performed as shareholder services agent under its contract with the fund, Schwab does not receive a fee.

Transfer Agent

DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc., 2000 Crown Colony Drive, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169-0953, serves as the fund's transfer agent. As part of these services, the firm maintains records pertaining to the sale, redemption and transfer of the fund's shares.

Custodian and Fund Accountant

State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street), One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, serves as custodian and fund accountant for the fund.

The custodian is responsible for the daily safekeeping of securities and cash held or sold by the fund. The fund accountant maintains the books and records related to the fund's transactions.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The fund's independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), Three Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, California 94111, audits and reports on the annual financial statements of the fund and reviews certain regulatory reports and the fund's federal income tax return. PwC also performs other professional, accounting, auditing, tax and advisory services when engaged to do so by the Trust.

Other Expenses

The fund pays other expenses that typically are connected with the Trust's operations, and include legal, audit and custodian fees, as well as the costs of accounting and registration of the fund. Expenses not directly attributable to a particular fund will generally be allocated among the funds in the Trust on the basis of the fund's relative net assets at the time the expense is incurred.

Securities Lending Activities

As of the most recent fiscal year-end, the fund had not entered into a contract with a securities lending agent and was not engaged in securities lending.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

Portfolio Turnover

Because securities with maturities of less than one year are excluded from required portfolio turnover rate calculations, the fund's portfolio turnover rate for reporting purposes is expected to be near zero.

Portfolio Transactions

The investment adviser makes decisions with respect to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities on behalf of the fund. The investment adviser is responsible for implementing these decisions, including the negotiation of commissions and the allocation of principal business and portfolio brokerage. The fund generally does not incur any commissions or sales charges when it invests in underlying Schwab Funds or Laudus Funds, but it may incur such costs if it invests directly in other types of securities or in unaffiliated funds. Purchases and sales of securities on a stock exchange, including ETF shares, or certain riskless principal transactions placed on NASDAQ are typically effected through brokers who charge a commission for their services. Exchange fees may also apply to transactions effected on an exchange. Purchases and sales of fixed income securities may be transacted with the issuer, the issuer's underwriter, or a dealer. The fund does not usually pay brokerage commissions on purchases and sales of fixed income securities, although the price of the securities generally includes compensation, in the form of a spread or a mark-up or mark-down, which is not disclosed separately. The prices the fund pays to underwriters of newly-issued securities usually include a commission paid by the issuer to the underwriter. Transactions placed through dealers who are serving as primary market makers reflect the spread between the bid and asked prices. The money market securities in which the fund invests are traded primarily in the over-the-counter market on a net basis and do not normally involve either brokerage commissions or transfer taxes. It is expected that the cost of executing portfolio securities transactions of the funds will primarily consist of dealer spreads and brokerage commissions.

The investment adviser seeks to obtain best execution for the fund's transactions. The investment adviser may take a number of factors into account in selecting brokers or dealers to execute these transactions. Such factors may include, without limitation, the following: execution price; brokerage commission or dealer spread; size or type of the transaction; nature or character of the markets; clearance or settlement capability; reputation; financial strength and stability of the broker or dealer; efficiency of execution and error resolution; block trading

capabilities; willingness to execute related or unrelated difficult transactions in the future; order of call; ability to facilitate short selling; provision of additional brokerage or research services or products; whether a broker guarantees that the fund will receive, on aggregate, prices at least as favorable as the closing prices on a given day when adherence to “market-on-close” pricing aligns with fund objectives; or whether a broker guarantees that the fund will receive the volume-weighted average price (VWAP) for a security for a given trading day (or portion thereof) when the investment adviser believes that VWAP execution is in the fund’s best interest. In addition, the investment adviser may have incentive sharing arrangements with certain unaffiliated brokers who guarantee market-on-close pricing: on a day when such a broker executes transactions at prices better, on aggregate, than market-on-close prices, that broker may receive, in addition to his or her standard commission, a portion of the net difference between the actual execution prices and corresponding market-on-close prices for that day.

The investment adviser may cause the fund to pay a higher commission than otherwise obtainable from other brokers or dealers in return for brokerage or research services or products if the investment adviser believes that such commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided. In addition to agency transactions, the investment adviser may receive brokerage and research services or products in connection with certain riskless principal transactions, in accordance with applicable SEC and other regulatory guidelines. In both instances, these services or products may include: company financial data and economic data (e.g., unemployment, inflation rates and GDP figures), stock quotes, last sale prices and trading volumes, research reports analyzing the performance of a particular company or stock, narrowly distributed trade magazines or technical journals covering specific industries, products, or issuers, seminars or conferences registration fees which provide substantive content relating to eligible research, quantitative analytical software and software that provides analyses of securities portfolios, trading strategies and pre/post trade analytics, discussions with research analysts or meetings with corporate executives which provide a means of obtaining oral advice on securities, markets or particular issuers, short-term custody related to effecting particular transactions and clearance and settlement of those trades, lines between the broker-dealer and order management systems operated by a third party vendor, dedicated lines between the broker-dealer and the investment adviser’s order management system, dedicated lines providing direct dial-up service between the investment adviser and the trading desk at the broker-dealer, message services used to transmit orders to broker-dealers for execution, electronic communication of allocation instructions between institutions and broker-dealers, comparison services required by the SEC or another regulator (e.g., use of electronic confirmation and affirmation of institutional trades), exchange of messages among broker-dealers, custodians, and institutions related to a trade, post-trade matching of trade information, routing settlement instructions to custodian banks and broker-dealers’ clearing agents, software that provides algorithmic trading strategies, and trading software operated by a broker-dealer to route orders to market centers or direct market access systems. The investment adviser may use research services furnished by brokers or dealers in servicing all client accounts, and not all services may necessarily be used in connection with the account that paid commissions or spreads to the broker or dealer providing such services.

The investment adviser may receive a service from a broker or dealer that has both a “research” and a “non-research” use. When this occurs, the investment adviser will make a good faith allocation, under all the circumstances, between the research and non-research uses of the service. The percentage of the service that is used for research purposes may be paid for with client commissions or spreads, while the investment adviser will use its own funds or other resources to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes. In making this good faith allocation, the investment adviser faces a potential conflict of interest, but the investment adviser and sub-advisers believe that the costs of such services may be appropriately allocated to their anticipated research and non-research uses.

The investment adviser may purchase for the fund new issues of securities in a fixed price offering. In these situations, the seller may be a member of the selling group that will, in addition to selling securities, provide the investment adviser with research services, in accordance with applicable rules and regulations permitting these types of arrangements. Generally, the seller will provide research “credits” in these situations at a rate that is higher than that which is available for typical secondary market transactions. These arrangements may not fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act.

The investment adviser may place orders directly with electronic communications networks or other alternative trading systems. Placing orders with electronic communications networks or other alternative trading systems may enable the fund to trade directly with other institutional holders. At times, this may allow the fund to trade larger blocks than would be possible trading through a single market maker.

The investment adviser may aggregate securities sales or purchases among two or more funds. The investment adviser will not aggregate transactions unless it believes such aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution for each affected fund and is consistent with the terms of the investment advisory agreement for such fund. In any single transaction in which purchases and/or sales of securities of any issuer for the account of the fund are aggregated with other accounts managed by the investment adviser, the actual prices applicable to the transaction will be averaged among the accounts for which the transaction is effected, including the account of the fund.

In determining when and to what extent to use Schwab or any other affiliated broker-dealer as its broker for executing orders for the fund on securities exchanges, the investment adviser follows procedures, adopted by the fund’s Board of Trustees, that are designed to ensure that affiliated brokerage commissions (if relevant) are reasonable and fair in comparison to unaffiliated brokerage commissions for comparable transactions. The Board reviews the procedures annually and approves and reviews transactions involving affiliated brokers quarterly.

The fund expects that purchases and sales of portfolio securities will usually be principal transactions. Securities will normally be purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Purchases from underwriters will include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers will include the spread between the bid and asked prices, although in some cases they may include a commission like charge.

Brokerage Commissions

For the past three fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 the fund did not pay brokerage commissions.

Regular Broker-Dealers

During the fiscal year, the fund held securities issued by its respective “regular broker-dealers” (as defined in Rule 10b-1 under the 1940 Act), indicated below as of December 31, 2017.

Fund	Regular Broker-Dealer	Value of Holdings
Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio	None	N/A

PROXY VOTING

The Board has delegated the responsibility for voting proxies to CSIM. The Trustees have adopted CSIM's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures with respect to proxies voted on behalf of the various Schwab Funds' portfolios. A description of CSIM's Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures is included in APPENDIX – PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES.

The Trust is required to disclose annually the fund's complete proxy voting record on Form N-PX. The Trust's proxy voting record for the most recent 12 month period ended June 30th is available by visiting the Schwab Funds' website at www.schwabfunds.com/schwabfunds_prospectus. The fund's Form N-PX will also be available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

For this section only, the following disclosure relates to The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust (collectively, the Trusts) and each series thereunder (each a fund and collectively, the funds).

The Trusts' Board has approved policies and procedures that govern the timing and circumstances regarding the disclosure of fund portfolio holdings information to shareholders and third parties. These policies and procedures are designed to ensure that disclosure of information regarding the funds' portfolio securities is in the best interests of fund shareholders, and include procedures to address conflicts between the interests of the funds' shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the funds' investment adviser, subadviser (if applicable), principal underwriter or any affiliated person of a fund, its investment adviser, subadviser or principal underwriter, on the other. Pursuant to such procedures, the Board has authorized one of the President, Chief Operating Officer or Chief Financial Officer of the Trusts (in consultation with a fund's subadviser, if applicable) to authorize the release of the funds' portfolio holdings prior to regular public disclosure (as outlined in the prospectus and below) or regular public filings, as necessary, in conformity with the foregoing principles.

The Board exercises on-going oversight of the disclosure of fund portfolio holdings by overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the funds' policies and procedures by the Chief Compliance Officer and by considering reports and recommendations by the Chief Compliance Officer concerning any material compliance matters. The Board will receive periodic updates, at least annually, regarding entities which were authorized to be provided "early disclosure" of the funds' portfolio holdings information and will periodically review any agreements that the Trusts have entered into to selectively disclose portfolio holdings.

Portfolio holdings may be made available on a selective basis to ratings agencies, certain industry organizations, consultants and other qualified financial professionals when the appropriate officer of the Trusts determines such disclosure meets the requirements noted above and serves a legitimate business purpose. Agreements entered into with such entities will describe the permitted use of portfolio holdings and provide that, among other customary confidentiality provisions: (i) the portfolio holdings will be kept confidential; (ii) the person will not trade on the basis of any material non-public information; and (iii) the information will be used only for the purpose described in the agreement.

The funds' service providers including, without limitation, the investment adviser, subadvisers (if applicable), the distributor, the custodian, fund accountant, transfer agent, counsel, auditor, proxy voting service provider, pricing information vendors, trade execution measurement vendors, portfolio management system providers, securities lending agents, publisher, printer and mailing agent may receive disclosure of portfolio holdings information as frequently as daily in connection with the services they perform for the funds. CSIM, any subadviser to a fund as disclosed in the most current prospectus, Glass, Lewis & Co., LLC, State Street and/or Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., as service providers to the funds, are currently receiving this information on a daily basis. Donnelley Financial Solutions, as a service provider to the funds, is currently receiving this information on a quarterly basis. PwC, the Transfer Agent, and the Distributor, as service providers to the funds, receive this information on an as-needed basis. Service providers are subject to a duty of confidentiality with respect to any portfolio holdings information they receive whether imposed by the confidentiality provisions of the service providers' agreements with the Trusts or by the nature of its relationship with the Trusts. Although certain of the service providers are not under formal confidentiality obligations in connection with disclosure of portfolio holdings, a fund will not continue to conduct business with a service provider who the fund believes is misusing the disclosed information.

To the extent that a fund invests in an ETF, the Trusts will, when required by the exemptive orders issued by the SEC to ETF sponsors and the procedures adopted by the Board, promptly notify the ETF in writing of any purchase or acquisition of shares of the ETF that causes the fund to hold (i) 5% or more of such ETF's total outstanding voting securities, and (ii) 10% or more of such ETF's total outstanding voting securities. In addition, CSIM will, upon causing a fund to acquire more than 3% of an ETF's outstanding shares, notify the ETF of the investment.

The funds' policies and procedures prohibit the funds, the funds' investment adviser or any related party from receiving any compensation or other consideration in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information.

Generally, a complete list of a fund's portfolio holdings is published on the fund's website www.schwabfunds.com on the "Prospectuses & Reports" tab under "Portfolio Holdings" generally 60-80 days after a fund's fiscal quarter-end in-line with regulatory filings unless a different timing is outlined in the fund's prospectus.

Specifically for the Schwab ETFs, each Schwab ETF discloses its portfolio holdings and the percentages the holdings represent of the fund's net assets at least monthly on the website and as often as each day the fund is open for business. Portfolio holdings information made available in connection with the process of purchasing or redeeming Creation Units for the Schwab ETFs may be provided to other entities that provided services to the funds in the ordinary course of business after it has been disseminated to the NSCC.

The Schwab Money Funds have an ongoing arrangement to make available information about the funds' portfolio holdings and information derived from the funds' portfolio holdings to iMoneyNet, a rating and ranking organization, which is subject to a confidentiality agreement. Under its arrangement with the funds, iMoneyNet, among other things, receives information concerning the funds' net assets, yields, maturities and portfolio compositions on a weekly basis, subject to a one business day lag.

On the website, the funds also may provide, on a monthly or quarterly basis, information regarding certain attributes of a fund's portfolio, such as a fund's top ten holdings, sector weightings, composition, credit quality and duration and maturity, as applicable. This information is generally updated within 5-25 days after the end of the period. This information on the website is publicly available to all categories of persons.

The funds may disclose non-material information including commentary and aggregate information about the characteristics of a fund in connection with or relating to a fund or its portfolio securities to any person if such disclosure is for a legitimate business purpose, such disclosure does not effectively result in the disclosure of the complete portfolio securities of any fund (which can only be disclosed in accordance with the above requirements), and such information does not constitute material non-public information. Such disclosure does not fall within the portfolio securities disclosure requirements outlined above.

Whether the information constitutes material non-public information will be made on a good faith determination, which involves an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances. In most cases, commentary or analysis would be immaterial and would not convey any advantage to a recipient in making a decision concerning a fund. Commentary and analysis include, but are not limited to, the allocation of a fund's portfolio securities and other investments among various asset classes, sectors, industries and countries, the characteristics of the stock components and other investments of a fund, the attribution of fund returns by asset class, sector, industry and country, and the volatility characteristics of a fund.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The fund is a series of Schwab Annuity Portfolios, an open-end management investment company organized as a Massachusetts business trust on January 21, 1994.

On April 14, 2016, Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio changed its name from Schwab Money Market Portfolio.

The fund may hold special shareholder meetings, which may cause the fund to incur non-routine expenses. These meetings may be called for purposes such as electing Trustees, changing fundamental policies and amending management contracts. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share owned and may vote by proxy or in person. Proxy materials will be mailed to shareholders prior to any meetings, and will include a voting card and information explaining the matters to be voted upon.

Life and annuity insurance companies and their separate accounts are the record owners of fund shares. The fund understands that the life and annuity insurance companies will vote their shares in accordance with timely instructions received from contract owners who have allocated contract values to the fund, to the extent required by applicable laws.

The bylaws of the Trust provide that a majority of shares entitled to vote shall be a quorum for the transaction of business at a shareholders' meeting, except that where any provision of law, or of the Declaration of Trust or of the bylaws permits or requires that (1) holders of any series shall vote as a series, then a majority of the aggregate number of shares of that series entitled to vote shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by that series, or (2) holders of any class shall vote as a class, then a majority of the aggregate number of shares of that class entitled to vote shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by that class. Any lesser number shall be sufficient for adjournments. Any adjourned session or sessions may be held, within a reasonable time after the date set for the original meeting, without the necessity of further notice.

The Declaration of Trust specifically authorizes the Board of Trustees to terminate the Trust (or any of its investment funds) by notice to the shareholders without shareholder approval.

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of a Massachusetts business trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the Trust's obligations. The Declaration of Trust, however, disclaims shareholder liability for the Trust's acts or obligations and requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Trust or the Trustees. In addition, the Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of the property of an investment portfolio in which a shareholder owns or owned shares for all losses and expenses of such shareholder or former shareholder if he or she is held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust solely by reason of being or having been a shareholder. Moreover, the Trust will be covered by insurance which the Trustees consider adequate to cover foreseeable tort claims. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is considered remote, because it is limited to circumstances in which a disclaimer is inoperative and the Trust itself is unable to meet its obligations. There is a remote possibility that the fund could become liable for a misstatement in the prospectus or SAI about another fund.

As more fully described in the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees may each year, or more frequently, distribute to the shareholders of each series accrued income less accrued expenses and any net realized capital gains less accrued expenses. Distributions of each year's income of each series shall be distributed pro rata to shareholders in proportion to the number of shares of each series held by each of them. Distributions will be paid in cash or shares or a combination thereof pursuant to elections made by the participating insurance companies. Distributions paid in shares will be paid at the net asset value as determined in accordance with the bylaws.

Any series of the Trust may reorganize or merge with one or more other series of the Trust or another investment company. Any such reorganization or merger shall be pursuant to the terms and conditions specified in an agreement and plan of reorganization authorized and approved by the Trustees and entered into by the relevant series in connection therewith. In addition, such reorganization or merger may be

authorized by vote of a majority of the Trustees then in office and, to the extent permitted by applicable law and the Trust's Declaration of Trust and Bylaws, without the approval of shareholders of any series.

PURCHASE, REDEMPTION, DELIVERY OF SHAREHOLDER DOCUMENTS AND PRICING OF SHARES

Purchasing and Redeeming Shares of the Fund

You cannot purchase shares of the fund directly, but you may allocate account value under your variable contract to and from the fund in accordance with the terms of your variable contract. Please refer to the appropriate separate account prospectus for information on how to purchase units of a variable contract and how to select specific funds as investment options.

The fund has made an election with the SEC to pay in cash all redemptions requested by any shareholder of record limited in amount during any 90-day period to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of its net assets at the beginning of such period. This election is irrevocable without the SEC's prior approval. Redemption requests in excess of these limits may be paid, in whole or in part, in investment securities or in cash, as the Board of Trustees may deem advisable. Payment will be made wholly in cash unless the Board of Trustees believes that economic or market conditions exist that would make such payment a detriment to the best interests of the fund. If redemption proceeds are paid in investment securities, such securities will be valued as set forth in "Pricing of Shares." A redeeming shareholder would normally incur transaction costs if he or she were to convert the securities to cash. Please note that this ability to make in-kind redemptions may be affected by agreements made with participating insurance companies.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents

Typically once a year, an updated prospectus will be mailed to shareholders describing the fund's investment strategies, risks and shareholder policies. Twice a year, financial reports will be mailed to shareholders describing the fund's performance and investment holdings. In order to eliminate duplicate mailings of shareholder documents, each household may receive one copy of these documents, under certain conditions. This practice is commonly called "householding." If you want to receive multiple copies, you may write or call your fund at the address or telephone number on the front of this SAI. Your instructions will be effective within 30 days of receipt by the fund or other date as communicated by the financial intermediary.

Liquidity Fees and Redemption Gates

As a government money market fund, the Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio is not required to impose a liquidity fee and/or a redemption gate on fund redemptions. The Board has determined not to subject the Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio to a liquidity fee and/or a redemption gate on fund redemptions. Please note that the Board has reserved its ability to change this determination with respect to liquidity fees and/or redemption gates, but only after providing appropriate prior notice to shareholders.

Pricing of Shares

Each business day, the fund calculates its share price, or NAV, as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (generally 4 p.m. Eastern time). This means that NAVs are calculated using the values of the fund's securities as of the close of the NYSE. Such values are required to be determined in one of two ways: securities for which market quotations are readily available are required to be valued at current market value; and securities for which market quotations are not readily available or the investment adviser deems them to be unreliable are required to be valued at fair value using procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. If the NYSE is closed due to weather or other extenuating circumstances on a day it would typically be open for business, or the NYSE has an unscheduled early closing on a day it has opened for business, the fund reserves the right to treat such day as a business day and accept purchase and redemption orders and calculate its share prices as of the normally scheduled close of regular trading on the NYSE for that day.

Shareholders of funds that invest in foreign securities should be aware that because foreign markets are often open on weekends and other days when the fund is closed, the value of some of the fund's securities may change on days when it is not possible to buy or sell shares of the fund. The fund uses approved pricing sources to provide values for its portfolio securities. Current market values are generally determined by the approved pricing sources as follows: generally, securities traded on exchanges, excluding the NASDAQ National Market System, are valued at the last-quoted sales price on the exchange on which such securities are primarily traded, or, lacking any sales, at the mean between the bid and ask prices; generally, securities traded in the over-the-counter market are valued at the last reported sales price that day, or, if no sales are reported, at the mean between the bid and ask prices. Generally, securities listed on the NASDAQ National Market System are valued in accordance with the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. In addition, securities that are primarily traded on foreign exchanges are generally valued at the official closing price or last sales price on the exchange where the securities are primarily traded with these values then translated into U.S. dollars at the current exchange rate. Fixed income securities normally are valued based on valuations provided by approved pricing sources. Securities may be fair valued pursuant to procedures approved by the fund's Board of Trustees when a security is delisted or its trading is halted or suspended, approved pricing sources do not provide a value for a security, a furnished price appears manifestly incorrect or events occur prior to the close of the NYSE that materially affect the furnished price. The Board of Trustees regularly reviews fair value determinations made by the fund pursuant to the procedures.

The fund values its portfolio instruments at amortized cost, which means they are valued at their acquisition cost, as adjusted for amortization of premium or discount, rather than at current market value. Calculations are made to compare the value of the fund's investments at amortized cost with market values. Such values are required to be determined in one of two ways: securities for which market quotations are readily available are required to be valued at current market value; and securities for which market quotations are not readily available are required to be valued at fair value using procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The fund uses approved pricing sources to provide values for its portfolio securities. Securities may be fair valued pursuant to procedures approved by the fund's Board of Trustees when approved pricing sources do not provide a value for a security, a furnished price appears manifestly incorrect or events occur prior to the close of the NYSE that materially affect the furnished price. The Board of Trustees regularly reviews fair value determinations made by the fund pursuant to the procedures.

The amortized cost method of valuation seeks to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00, even where there are fluctuations in interest rates that affect the value of portfolio instruments. Accordingly, this method of valuation can, in certain circumstances, lead to a dilution of a shareholder's interest.

If a deviation of 1/2 of 1% or more were to occur between the NAV calculated using market values and the fund's \$1.00 NAV calculated using amortized cost or if there were any other deviation that the Board of Trustees believed would result in a material dilution to shareholders or purchasers, the Board of Trustees would promptly consider what action, if any, should be initiated.

If the fund's NAV calculated using market values declined, or was expected to decline, below its \$1.00 NAV calculated using amortized cost, the Board of Trustees might temporarily reduce or suspend dividend payments in an effort to maintain its \$1.00 NAV. As a result of such reduction or suspension of dividends or other action by the Board of Trustees, an investor would receive less income during a given period than if such a reduction or suspension had not taken place. Such action could result in investors receiving no dividend for the period during which they hold their shares and receiving, upon redemption, a price per share lower than that which they paid. On the other hand, if the fund's NAV calculated using market values were to increase, or were anticipated to increase above its \$1.00 NAV calculated using amortized cost, the Board of Trustees might supplement dividends in an effort to maintain its \$1.00 NAV.

TAXATION

This discussion of federal income tax consequences is based on the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein.

Federal Tax Information for the Fund

For a discussion of the tax status of a particular insurance contract and the tax consequences of ownership of such a contract, refer to the appropriate variable contract prospectus. Shares of the fund are available only through separate accounts of participating insurance companies and plans.

It is the fund's policy to qualify for taxation as a "regulated investment company" (RIC) by meeting the requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. By qualifying as a RIC, the fund expects to eliminate or reduce to a nominal amount the federal income tax to which it is subject. If the fund does not qualify as a RIC under the Internal Revenue Code, it will be subject to federal income tax on its net investment income and any net realized capital gains. In addition, the fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC.

The fund is treated as a separate entity for federal income tax purposes and is not combined with the Trust's other funds. The fund intends to qualify as a RIC so that it will be relieved of federal income tax on that part of its income that is distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify for treatment as a RIC, the fund must, among other requirements, distribute annually to its shareholders an amount at least equal to the sum of 90% of its investment company taxable income (generally, net investment income plus the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital losses) and 90% of its net tax-exempt income. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of the fund's gross income each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock or securities or currencies and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership; (ii) at the close of each quarter of the fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of its total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount that does not exceed 5% of the value of the fund's assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer; and (iii) at the close of each quarter of the fund's taxable year, not more than 25% of the value of its assets may be invested in securities (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers and which are engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses if the fund owns at least 20% of the voting power of such issuers, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Certain master limited partnerships may qualify as "qualified publicly traded partnerships" for purposes of the Subchapter M Internal Revenue Code diversification rules described above. To do so, the master limited partnership must satisfy two requirements during the taxable year. First, the interests of such partnership either must be traded on an established securities market or must be readily tradable on a secondary market

(or the substantial equivalent thereof). Second, the partnership must meet the 90% gross income requirements for the exception from treatment as a corporation with gross income other than income consisting of dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, or gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies, or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock securities or currencies.

The fund should not be subject to the 4% federal excise tax imposed on regulated investment companies that do not distribute substantially all of their income and gains each calendar year so long as its only shareholders are certain retirement plans or segregated asset accounts of life insurance companies held in connection with variable annuity contracts or life insurance policies described in Section 817(d) of the Internal Revenue Code or certain other tax-exempt entities.

Internal Revenue Service regulations applicable to separate accounts generally require that funds that serve as the funding vehicles for separate accounts invest no more than 55% of the value of their total assets in one investment, 70% in two investments, 80% in three investments and 90% in four investments.

Alternatively, the fund will be treated as meeting these requirements for any quarter of its taxable year if, as of the close of such quarter, the fund meets the diversification requirements applicable to regulated investment companies and no more than 55% of the value of its total assets consists of cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies.

The fund intends to meet these requirements. Internal Revenue Service regulations also limit the types of investors that may invest in such a fund. The fund intends to meet this limitation by offering shares only to participating insurance companies and their separate accounts in connection with the purchase of contracts and variable life insurance policies and to certain qualified benefit plans.

The fund's transactions in futures contracts, forward contracts, foreign currency exchange transactions, options and certain other investment and hedging activities may be restricted by the Internal Revenue Code and are subject to special tax rules. In a given case, these rules may accelerate income to a fund, defer its losses, cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's assets, convert short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses or otherwise affect the character of the fund's income. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders. The fund will endeavor to make any available elections pertaining to these transactions in a manner believed to be in the best interest of the fund and its shareholders.

The foregoing is only a general summary of some of the important federal income tax considerations generally affecting the fund. No attempt is made to present a complete explanation of the federal tax treatment of the fund's activities, and this discussion must be read in conjunction with the discussion in the prospectuses and/or statements of additional information for the applicable insurance and annuity contracts. It is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning, and does not discuss the taxation of insurance companies or the taxation of holders of variable contracts. Accordingly, potential investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers for more detailed information and for information regarding any state, local or foreign taxes applicable to the insurance and annuity contracts and the holders thereof.

APPENDIX – RATINGS OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES

From time to time, the fund may report the percentage of its assets that fall into the rating categories set forth below, as defined by the ratings agencies.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

Global Long-Term Rating Scale

- Aaa: Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.
- Aa: Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
- A: Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
- Baa: Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
- Ba: Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.
- B: Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
- Caa: Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
- Ca: Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
- C: Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Global Short-Term Rating Scale

- 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.

STANDARD & POOR'S FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC

Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings

- AAA: An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. 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.
- BB: An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- B: An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CCC: An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
- CC: An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.
- C: An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared to obligations that are rated higher.
- D: An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings 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.

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

- A-1: A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P Global Ratings. 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.

FITCH, INC.

Long-Term Ratings Scales

- AAA: '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: '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: '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: '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: '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: '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: Default is a real possibility.
- CC: Default of some kind appears probable.
- C: Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill. Conditions that are indicative of a 'C' category rating for an issuer include:
- the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;
 - the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; or
 - 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: '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:
- the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
 - 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;
 - 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
 - execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D: '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.

Short-Term Ratings

- F1: Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
- F2: Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.
- F3: The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

DBRS

Long Term Obligations Scale

- AAA: Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is exceptionally high and unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.
- AA: Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from AAA only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.
- A: Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than AA. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.
- BBB: Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.
- BB: Speculative, non-investment grade credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is uncertain. Vulnerable to future events.
- B: Highly speculative credit quality. There is a high level of uncertainty as to the capacity to meet financial obligations.
- CCC/CC/C: Very highly speculative credit quality. In danger of defaulting on financial obligations. There is little difference between these three categories, although CC and C ratings are normally applied to obligations that are seen as highly likely to default, or subordinated to obligations rated in the CCC to B range. Obligations in respect of which default has not technically taken place but is considered inevitable may be rated in the C category.
- D: When the issuer has filed under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or winding up statute or there is a failure to satisfy an obligation after the exhaustion of grace periods, a downgrade to D may occur. DBRS may also use SD (Selective Default) in cases where only some securities are impacted, such as the case of a "distressed exchange". See Default Definition for more information.

Commercial Paper and Short-Term Debt Rating Scale

- R-1 (high): Highest credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is exceptionally high. Unlikely to be adversely affected by future events.
- R-1 (middle): Superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is very high. Differs from R-1 (high) by a relatively modest degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.
- R-1 (low): Good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. May be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable.
- R-2 (high): Upper end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events.
- R-2 (middle): Adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events or may be exposed to other factors that could reduce credit quality.
- R-2 (low): Lower end of adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is acceptable. May be vulnerable to future events. A number of challenges are present that could affect the issuer's ability to meet such obligations.
- R-3: Lowest end of adequate credit quality. There is a capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due. May be vulnerable to future events and the certainty of meeting such obligations could be impacted by a variety of developments.

Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.
The Charles Schwab Family of Funds
Schwab Investments
Schwab Capital Trust
Schwab Annuity Portfolios
Laudus Trust
Schwab Strategic Trust

**PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES
AS OF MARCH, 2018**

I. INTRODUCTION

Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. (“CSIM”), as an investment adviser, is generally responsible for voting proxies with respect to the securities held in accounts of investment companies and other clients for which it provides discretionary investment management services. CSIM’s Proxy Committee exercises and documents CSIM’s responsibility with regard to voting of client proxies (the “Proxy Committee”). The Proxy Committee is composed of CSIM representatives, including representatives from the Fund Administration, Portfolio Management, and Investment Risk and Oversight departments, with input from other relevant departments. The Proxy Committee reviews these policies periodically. The policies stated in these Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the “Proxy Policies”) pertain to all of CSIM’s clients.

The Boards of Trustees (the “Board”) of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, and Schwab Annuity Portfolios (“Schwab Funds”), Laudus Trust (“Laudus Funds”) and Schwab Strategic Trust (“Schwab ETFs”; collectively with the Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds, the “Funds”) have delegated the responsibility for voting proxies to CSIM through their respective investment advisory agreements. The Board has adopted these Proxy Policies with respect to proxies voted on behalf of the various series of the Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds, and Schwab ETFs. CSIM will present amendments to the Board for approval. However, there may be circumstances where the Proxy Committee deems it advisable to amend these Proxy Policies between regular Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds and Schwab ETFs Board meetings. In such cases, the Board will be asked to ratify any changes at its next regular meeting.

To assist CSIM in its responsibility for voting proxies and the overall proxy voting process, CSIM has retained Glass, Lewis & Co., LLC (“Glass Lewis”) as an expert in the proxy voting and corporate governance area. The services provided by Glass Lewis include in-depth research, global issuer analysis, and voting recommendations as well as vote execution, reporting and record keeping. CSIM has also retained Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. to conduct research on certain topics and may retain additional experts in the proxy voting and corporate governance area in the future.

The Proxy Committee has the ultimate responsibility for making the determination of how to vote the shares to seek to maximize the value of that particular holding.

II. PHILOSOPHY

Just as the investors in CSIM’s equity funds generally have a long-term investment horizon, CSIM takes a long-term, measured approach to investor stewardship. CSIM strives to promote long-term shareholder value through the consistent application of its guiding principles as it engages with companies through proxy voting. CSIM believes that directors, as shareholder-elected representatives, are best positioned to oversee the management of their companies. Consequently, CSIM generally supports a board of directors’ and management’s recommendations. However, CSIM may vote differently if it has concerns about a board’s accountability or how a board manages conflicts of interest.

CSIM invests on behalf of its clients in companies domiciled all over the world. Since corporate governance standards and best practices differ by country and jurisdiction, the market context is taken into account in the analysis of proposals. Furthermore, there are instances where CSIM may determine that voting is not in the best interests of its clients (typically due to costs or to trading restrictions) and will refrain from submitting votes.

III. PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES

The Proxy Committee receives and reviews Glass Lewis' proxy voting policies and procedures ("Glass Lewis' Proxy Policies") and evaluates them in light of the long-term best interests of shareholders. CSIM generally utilizes Glass Lewis' Proxy Policies (which are posted on the Funds' website) except in instances where CSIM believes that Glass Lewis' Proxy Policies do not align with CSIM's proxy voting philosophy. CSIM's proxy voting philosophy is to generally support a board of directors' and management's recommendations unless CSIM has concerns about a board's accountability or how a board manages conflicts of interest.

The following is a summary of key guidelines which are grouped according to types of proposals usually presented to shareholders in proxy statements.

A. DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

i. Directors

As a starting point, CSIM expects the board to be composed of a majority of independent directors and to be responsive to shareholders. CSIM also expects directors that serve on a company's nominating, compensation or audit committee to be independent.

Factors that may result in a vote against one or more directors:

- The board is not majority independent
- Non-independent directors serve on the nominating, compensation or audit committees
- Director recently failed to attend at least 75% of meetings or serves on an excessive number of publically traded company boards
- Directors approved executive compensation schemes that appear misaligned with shareholders' interests
- Director recently acted in a manner inconsistent with these Proxy Policies or failed to be responsive to concerns of a majority of shareholders

ii. Auditors

CSIM typically supports the ratification of auditors unless CSIM believes that the auditors' independence may have been compromised.

Factors that may result in a vote against the ratification of auditors:

- Audit-related fees are less than half of the total fees paid by the company to the audit firm
- A recent material restatement of annual financial statements

B. BOARD MATTERS

i. Classified Boards

CSIM generally defers to management's recommendation for classified board proposals unless CSIM has particular concerns regarding the board's accountability or responsiveness to shareholders.

Factors that may result in a vote supporting a shareholder proposal to de-classify a board:

- The company did not implement a shareholder proposal that was passed by shareholders at two previous shareholder meetings
- The company nominated directors for election that did not receive a majority of shareholder support at the previous shareholder meeting
- The company had material financial statement restatements
- The company's board adopted a shareholder rights plan (also known as a "Poison Pill") during the past year and did not submit it to shareholders for approval

ii. Majority Voting

CSIM generally supports majority voting proposals when they call for plurality voting standards in contested elections.

iii. Cumulative Voting

CSIM typically supports the concept of voting rights being proportional to shareholders' economic stake in the company. Therefore, CSIM will generally not support cumulative voting proposals unless the company has a controlling shareholder or shareholder group and has plurality voting standards.

iv. Proxy Access

CSIM typically does not support proxy access proposals unless CSIM has particular concerns regarding the board's accountability or responsiveness to shareholders.

Factors that may result in a vote supporting proxy access:

- The company did not implement a shareholder proposal that was passed by shareholders at two previous shareholder meetings
- The company nominated directors for election that did not receive a majority of shareholder support at the previous shareholder meeting
- The company had material financial statement restatements
- The company's board adopted a Poison Pill during the past year and did not submit it to shareholders for approval

v. Independent Chair

CSIM believes that the board is typically best positioned to determine its leadership structure. Therefore, CSIM will typically not support proposals requiring an independent chair unless CSIM has concerns regarding the board's accountability or responsiveness to shareholders.

Factors that may result in a vote supporting a shareholder proposal requiring an independent chair:

- The company did not implement a shareholder proposal that was passed by shareholders at two previous shareholder meetings
- The company nominated directors for election that did not receive a majority of shareholder support at the previous shareholder meeting
- The company had material financial statement restatements
- The company's board adopted a Poison Pill during the past year and did not submit it to shareholders for approval

C. COMPENSATION

i. Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation and Frequency

CSIM generally supports advisory votes on executive compensation (which are proposed by management and are known as "Say-On-Pay") when the compensation scheme appears aligned with shareholder economic interests and lacks problematic features.

Factors that may result in a vote against Say-On-Pay:

- Executive compensation is out of line with industry peers considering the company's performance over time
- Executive compensation plan includes significant guaranteed bonuses or has a low amount of compensation at risk
- Executive compensation plan offers excessive perquisites, tax-gross up provisions, or golden parachutes

CSIM typically supports annual advisory votes on executive compensation.

ii. Equity Compensation Plans

CSIM generally supports stock-based compensation plans when they do not overly dilute shareholders by providing participants with excessive awards and lack problematic features.

Factors that may result in a vote against Equity Compensation Plans:

- Plan's total potential dilution appears excessive
- Plan's burn rate appears excessive compared to industry peers
- Plan allows for the re-pricing of options without shareholder approval
- Plan has an evergreen feature

iii. Employee Stock Purchase Plans

CSIM supports the concept of broad employee participation in a company's equity. Therefore, CSIM typically supports employee stock purchase plans when the shares can be purchased at 85% or more of the shares' market value.

iv. Re-price/Exchange Option Plans

CSIM generally only supports management's proposals to re-price options when the plan excludes senior management and directors, does not excessively dilute shareholders, and the company has not significantly underperformed its industry peers over time.

D. ANTI-TAKEOVER

i. Shareholder Rights Plans ("Poison Pills")

Poison Pills constrain a potential acquirer's ability to buy shares in a company above a certain threshold without the approval of the company's board of directors. While a Poison Pill may help a company in achieving a higher bid, it may also entrench the incumbent management and board. CSIM believes that shareholders should have the right to approve a Poison Pill within a year of its adoption. CSIM generally votes against Poison Pills that do not have safeguards to protect shareholder interests.

Factors that may result in a vote against Poison Pills:

- Plan does not expire in a relatively short time horizon
- Plan does not have a well-crafted permitted bid or qualified offer feature that mandates shareholder votes in certain situations
- Plan automatically renews without shareholder approval
- Company's corporate governance profile

ii. Right to Call Special Meeting

CSIM generally votes against the right of shareholders to call a special meeting unless the threshold to call a special meeting is 25% or more of shares outstanding to avoid wasting corporate resources.

iii. Right to Act by Written Consent

CSIM generally votes against the right of shareholders to act by written consent if the company already offers shareholders the right to call special meetings. CSIM expects appropriate mechanisms for implementation, including that the threshold to call a special meeting is 25% or more of shares outstanding.

iv. Supermajority Voting

CSIM generally supports the concept of simple majority standards to pass proposals.

E. CAPITAL STRUCTURE, MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS

i. Increase in Authorized Common Shares

CSIM typically supports proposals to increase the authorized shares unless the company does not sufficiently justify the need for the use of the proposed shares.

ii. Preferred Shares

CSIM generally supports proposals to create a class of preferred shares with specific voting, dividend, conversion and other rights.

iii. Mergers and Acquisitions

CSIM generally supports transactions that appear to maximize shareholder value. In assessing the proposals, CSIM considers the proposed transaction's strategic rationale, the offer premium, the board's oversight of the sales process, and other pertinent factors.

F. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL PROPOSALS

Environmental and Social shareholder proposals typically request companies to change their business practices or to enhance their disclosures. CSIM believes that in most instances, the board is best positioned to evaluate the impact of these proposals on the company's business. Therefore, CSIM generally defers to the board's recommendation unless the proposal has successfully articulated a demonstrable tangible economic impact on shareholder value.

i. Political Contribution Proposals

CSIM expects the board of directors to have an oversight process for political contributions and lobbying proposals. CSIM generally votes against political contribution shareholder proposals unless there is no evidence of board oversight.

IV. ADMINISTRATION

A. CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

With respect to proxies of an underlying affiliated Fund, the Proxy Committee will vote such proxies in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders of such Fund (i.e., "echo vote"), unless otherwise required by law. When required by law or applicable exemptive order, the Proxy Committee will also "echo vote" proxies of an unaffiliated mutual fund or exchange traded fund ("ETF"). For example, certain exemptive orders issued to the Funds by the Securities and Exchange Commission and Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, require the Funds, under certain circumstances, to "echo vote" proxies of registered investment companies that serve as underlying investments of the Funds.

In addition, with respect to holdings of The Charles Schwab Corporation ("CSC") (ticker symbol: SCHW), the Proxy Committee will vote such proxies in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders of CSC (i.e., "echo vote"), unless otherwise required by law.

Other than proxies that will be "echo voted", proxy issues that present material conflicts of interest between CSIM, and/or any of its affiliates, and CSIM's clients will be delegated to Glass Lewis to be voted in accordance with CSIM's Proxy Voting Guidelines.

B. FOREIGN SECURITIES/SHAREBLOCKING

CSIM has arrangements with Glass Lewis for the execution of proxy votes. However, voting proxies with respect to shares of foreign securities may involve significantly greater effort and corresponding cost than voting proxies with respect to domestic securities, due to the variety of regulatory schemes and corporate practices in foreign countries with respect to proxy voting. Problems voting foreign proxies may include the following:

- proxy statements and ballots written in a foreign language;

- untimely and/or inadequate notice of shareholder meetings;
- restrictions of foreigner's ability to exercise votes;
- requirements to vote proxies in person;
- requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to facilitate CSIM's voting instructions.

In consideration of the foregoing issues, Glass Lewis uses its best efforts to vote foreign proxies. As part of its ongoing oversight, the Proxy Committee will monitor the voting of foreign proxies to determine whether all reasonable steps are taken to vote foreign proxies. If the Proxy Committee determines that the cost associated with the attempt to vote outweighs the potential benefits clients may derive from voting, the Proxy Committee may decide not to attempt to vote. In addition, certain foreign countries impose restrictions on the sale of securities for a period of time before and/or after the shareholder meeting. To avoid these trading restrictions, the Proxy Committee instructs Glass Lewis not to vote such foreign proxies.

C. SECURITIES LENDING

Certain of the Funds enter into securities lending arrangements with lending agents to generate additional revenue for their portfolios. In securities lending arrangements, any voting rights that accompany the loaned securities generally pass to the borrower of the securities, but the lender retains the right to recall a security and may then exercise the security's voting rights. In order to vote the proxies of securities out on loan, the securities must be recalled prior to the established record date. CSIM will use its best efforts to recall a Fund's securities on loan and vote such securities' proxies if (a) the proxy relates to a special meeting of shareholders of the issuer (as opposed to the issuer's annual meeting of shareholders), or (b) the Fund owns more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the issuer. Further, it is CSIM's policy to use its best efforts to recall securities on loan and vote such securities' proxies if CSIM determines that the proxies involve a material event affecting the loaned securities. CSIM may utilize third-party service providers to assist it in identifying and evaluating whether an event is material. CSIM may also recall securities on loan and vote such securities' proxies in its discretion.

D. SUB-ADVISORY RELATIONSHIPS

Where CSIM has delegated day-to-day investment management responsibilities to an investment sub-adviser, CSIM may (but generally does not) delegate proxy voting responsibility to such investment sub-adviser. Each sub-adviser to whom proxy voting responsibility has been delegated will be required to review all proxy solicitation material and to exercise the voting rights associated with the securities it has been allocated in the best interest of each investment company and its shareholders, or other client. Prior to delegating the proxy voting responsibility, CSIM will review each sub-adviser's proxy voting policy to determine whether it believes that each sub-adviser's proxy voting policy is generally consistent with the maximization of the value of CSIM's clients' investments by protecting the long-term best interest of shareholders.

E. REPORTING AND RECORD RETENTION

CSIM will maintain, or cause Glass Lewis to maintain, records that identify the manner in which proxies have been voted (or not voted) on behalf of CSIM clients. CSIM will comply with all applicable rules and regulations regarding disclosure of its or its clients' proxy voting records and procedures.

CSIM will retain all proxy voting materials and supporting documentation as required under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and the rules and regulations thereunder.