

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SEI TAX EXEMPT TRUST

Class F Shares

Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund (SEIMX)
Short Duration Municipal Fund (SUMAX)
California Municipal Bond Fund (SBDAX)
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund (SMAAX)
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund (SENJX)
New York Municipal Bond Fund (SENYX)
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund (SEPAX)
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund (SEATX)

Class Y Shares

Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund (SINYX)
Short Duration Municipal Fund (SHYMX)
California Municipal Bond Fund (SCYYX)
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund (SMSYX)
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund (SNJYX)
New York Municipal Bond Fund (SNYYX)
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund (SPAYX)
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund (STAYX)

Administrator:

SEI Investments Global Funds Services

Distributor:

SEI Investments Distribution Co.

Investment Adviser:

SEI Investments Management Corporation

Investment Sub-Advisers:

Delaware Investments Fund Advisers, a series of
Macquarie Investment Management
Business Trust
Mellon Investments Corporation
Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC

Pacific Investment Management Company LLC
Spectrum Asset Management, Inc.
Wells Capital Management Incorporated
Western Asset Management Company, LLC
Wellington Management Company LLP

This Statement of Additional Information is not a prospectus. It is intended to provide additional information regarding the activities and operations of SEI Tax Exempt Trust (the "Trust") and should be read in conjunction with the Trust's Prospectuses relating to Class F shares of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund, Short Duration Municipal Fund, California Municipal Bond Fund, Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund, New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund, New York Municipal Bond Fund, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund and Tax-Advantaged Income Fund; and Class Y shares of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund, Short Duration Municipal Fund, California Municipal Bond Fund, Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund, New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund, New York Municipal Bond Fund, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund and Tax-Advantaged Income Fund (the "Prospectuses"), each dated December 31, 2020. Prospectuses may be obtained upon request and without charge by writing the Trust's distributor, SEI Investments Distribution Co., One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456, or by calling 1-800-342-5734.

The Trust's financial statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2020, including notes thereto and the report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon, are herein incorporated by reference from the Trust's 2020 Annual Report. Shareholder reports are available online or by calling 1-800-DIAL-SEI. Unless you have elected to receive paper copies of shareholder reports, you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted on the Funds' website and provided with a link to access the report online.

December 31, 2020

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December 31, 2020

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following terms are used throughout this SAI, and have the meanings set forth below. Because the following is a combined glossary of terms used for all the SEI Funds, certain terms below may not apply to your fund. Any terms used but not defined herein have the meaning ascribed to them in the applicable Fund's prospectus or as otherwise defined in this SAI.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
1933 Act	Securities Act of 1933, as amended
1940 Act	Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended
ADRs	American Depositary Receipts
ARMS	Adjustable Rate Mortgage Securities
BHCA	Bank-Holding Company Act
Bank Loan Rate	The rate of interest that would be charged by a bank for short-term borrowings
Board	The Trust's Board of Trustees
CATS	Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities
CDOs	Collateralized Debt Obligations
CDRs	Continental Depositary Receipts
CFTC	Commodities Futures Trading Commission
CLCs	Construction Loan Certificates
CLOs	Collateralized Loan Obligations
CMBS	Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities
CMOs	Collateralized Mortgage Obligations
Code	Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended
Confidential Information	Material, non-public information
Dodd-Frank Act	Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protections Act
EDRs	European Depositary Receipts
ETFs	Exchange-Traded Funds
ETNs	Exchange-Traded Notes
ETPs	Exchange-Traded Products
EU	European Union
Fannie Mae	Federal National Mortgage Association
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
Freddie Mac	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
GDRs	Global Depositary Receipts
GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association
IFA	Insurance Funding Agreement
IO	Interest-Only Security
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
Liquidity Fund	SEI Liquidity Fund, LP
LYONs	Liquid Yield Option Notes

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MiFID II	Directive 2014/61/EU on markets in financial instruments and Regulation 600/2014/EU on markets in financial instruments
MLPs	Master Limited Partnerships
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.
NAV	Net Asset Value
NDFs	Non-Deliverable Forwards
NRSRO	Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization
OTC	Over-the-Counter
PAC Bonds	Planned Amortization Class CMOs
PIPEs	Private Investments in Public Equity
PLC	Permanent Loan Certificate
P-Notes	Participation Notes
PO	Principal-Only Security
Program	SEI Funds' interfund lending program
QFII	Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor
QPTPs	Qualified Publicly Traded Partnerships
REITs	Real Estate Investment Trusts
REMIC Certificates	REMIC pass-through certificates
REMICs	Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits
REOCs	Real Estate Operating Companies
Repo Rate	rate of interest for an investment in overnight repurchase agreements
RIC	Regulated Investment Company
S&P	Standard & Poor's Rating Group
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SEI Funds	The existing or future investment companies registered under the 1940 Act that are advised by SIMC
STRIPS	Separately Traded Registered Interest and Principal Securities
Subsidiary	A wholly-owned subsidiary organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands
TIGRs	Treasury Investment Growth Receipts
TRs	Treasury Receipts
UK	United Kingdom
World Bank	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
Yankees	Yankee Obligations

THE TRUST

General. SEI Tax Exempt Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company established as a Massachusetts business trust pursuant to a Declaration of Trust dated March 15, 1982 that offers shares of diversified and non-diversified portfolios. The Intermediate-Term Municipal, Tax-Advantaged Income, Short Duration Municipal and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds are diversified. The Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust permits the Trust to offer separate series (“funds”) of units of beneficial interest (“shares”) and separate classes of shares of such funds. Shareholders may purchase shares in certain funds through separate classes. Class and Class Y shares may be offered, which provide for variations in transfer agent fees, shareholder servicing fees, administrative servicing fees, distribution fees, dividends and certain voting rights. Except for differences among the classes pertaining to distribution, shareholder servicing and administrative servicing plans, transfer agency costs or other related class expenses and voting rights and/or dividends, each share of each fund represents an equal proportionate interest in that fund with each other share of that fund.

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) relates to the following funds: Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”), including any different classes of the Funds.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

INTERMEDIATE-TERM MUNICIPAL FUND—The Fund’s investment objective is to seek the highest level of income exempt from federal income tax as is consistent with the preservation of capital. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

As a fundamental policy, the Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from federal income tax, including, but not limited to, municipal bonds, notes and commercial paper, based upon opinions from bond counsel for the issuers. The issuers of these securities are state and local governments and their agencies located in any of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories and possessions. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities the interest on which is not a preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in taxable debt securities for defensive purposes or when sufficient tax-exempt securities considered appropriate by the Fund’s investment adviser, SEI Investments Management Corporation (“SIMC” or the “Adviser”), or the Fund’s investment sub-advisers (each, a “Sub-Adviser” and collectively, the “Sub-Advisers”) are not available for purchase.

The Fund uses a multi-manager approach, relying on a number of Sub-Advisers with differing investment philosophies to manage the Fund’s portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. To a limited extent, SIMC may also directly manage a portion of the Fund’s portfolio and, in doing so, may invest up to 5% of the Fund’s assets in closed-end bond funds. The Sub-Advisers and, to the extent applicable, SIMC select securities based on their views on the future direction of interest rates and the shape of the yield curve, as well as their views on credit quality and sector allocation issues. Where possible, the Sub-Advisers and, to the extent applicable, SIMC will attempt to acquire securities that are underpriced relative to other eligible securities.

The Fund may, with respect to at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), purchase the following types of municipal obligations, but only if such securities, at the time of purchase, either have the requisite rating or, if not rated, are of comparable quality as determined by the Sub-Adviser: (i) municipal bonds rated BBB- or better by S&P, Baa3 or better by Moody’s, or BBB or better by Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”); (ii) municipal notes rated at least SP-1 by S&P, MIG-1/VMIG-1 by Moody’s or F2 by Fitch; and (iii) tax-exempt commercial paper rated at least A-1 by S&P, Prime-1 by Moody’s or F2 by

Fitch. See the description of “Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities” under “Fixed Income Securities” in the “Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors” section of this SAI, as well as the “Description of Ratings” in Appendix A of this SAI, for information about ratings. In the event that municipal obligations owned by the Fund become less than the prescribed investment quality, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in lower-rated or non-investment grade municipal securities (*i.e.*, municipal securities that are rated below the requisite ratings described above) or unrated municipal securities determined to be of comparable credit quality. SIMC may also directly invest up to 5% of the Fund’s assets in municipal closed-end bond funds. The Fund may also invest, to a limited extent, in interest rate swaps in an effort to hedge the risk associated with its current investments in fixed income assets in response to changes in interest rates.

There could be economic, business or political developments that affect all municipal securities of a similar type. To the extent that a significant portion of the Fund’s assets are invested in municipal securities payable from revenues on similar projects, the Fund will be subject to the peculiar risks presented by such projects to a greater extent than it would be if the Fund’s assets were not so invested. Accordingly, the Fund will not invest more than 25% of its assets in: (a) municipal securities whose issuers are located in the same state; or (b) municipal securities the interest on which is derived from revenues of similar type projects. This restriction does not apply to municipal securities in any of the following categories: (i) public housing authorities; (ii) general obligations of states and localities; (iii) state and local housing finance authorities; or (iv) municipal utilities systems.

The Fund will typically maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of three to ten years. However, when SIMC and the Sub-Advisers determine that market conditions so warrant, the Fund can maintain an average weighted maturity of less than three years.

SHORT DURATION MUNICIPAL FUND—The Fund’s investment objective is to seek a high level of income exempt from federal income taxes consistent with the preservation of capital. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

As a fundamental policy, the Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from federal income tax, including, but not limited to, municipal bonds, notes, variable rate demand notes and commercial paper, based upon opinions from bond counsel for the issuers. The issuers of these securities are state and local governments and their agencies located in any of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories and possessions. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities the interest on which is not a preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. The Fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in debt securities subject to federal income tax and the alternative minimum tax. The Fund may also invest, to a limited extent, in interest rate swaps in an effort to hedge the risk associated with its current investments in fixed income assets in response to changes in interest rates.

The Fund uses one or more Sub-Advisers to manage the Fund’s portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. The Sub-Advisers select securities based on their views on the future direction of interest rates and the shape of the yield curve, as well as their views on credit quality and sector allocation issues. Where possible, the Sub-Advisers will attempt to acquire securities that are underpriced relative to other eligible securities. The Sub-Advisers will strive to maintain a portfolio duration of three years or less. Duration is a weighted average term-to-maturity of the security’s cash flow. The weights are the present values of each cash flow as a percentage of the present value of all cash flows (*i.e.*, the weights are the present value of each cash flow as a percentage of the bond’s full price).

The Fund may, with respect to at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), purchase the following types of municipal securities, but only if such securities, at the time of purchase, either have the requisite rating or, if not rated, are of comparable quality as determined

by the Fund's Sub-Advisers: (i) municipal bonds rated BBB- or better by S&P, Baa3 or better by Moody's, or BBB or better by Fitch; (ii) municipal notes rated at least SP-2 by S&P, MIG-2/VMIG-2 by Moody's or F2 by Fitch; and (iii) tax-exempt commercial paper rated at least A-2 by S&P, Prime-2 by Moody's or F2 by Fitch. See the description of "Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities" under "Fixed Income Securities" in the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section of this SAI, as well as the "Description of Ratings" in Appendix A of this SAI, for information about ratings. In the event that municipal obligations owned by the Fund become less than the prescribed investment quality, SIMC or the Sub-Advisers, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the securities.

The Fund also may invest in other securities and use investment strategies and techniques included in the section titled "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors."

CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL BOND FUND—The Fund's investment objective is to seek the highest level of current income exempt from federal and California state income taxes as is consistent with the preservation of capital. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

As a fundamental policy, the Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from federal and California state income taxes ("California Securities"), including, but not limited to, municipal bonds, notes and commercial paper. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities the interest on which is not a preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. However, the Fund may, to a limited extent, invest in securities subject to the alternative minimum tax or in debt securities subject to federal and California state income tax. California Securities constitute municipal obligations of the State of California and its political subdivisions or municipal authorities, as well as municipal obligations issued by territories or possessions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico. In addition, for temporary defensive purposes when, in the opinion of SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, such securities are not readily available or of sufficient quality, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in securities that pay interest that is exempt only from federal income taxes or in taxable securities as described below.

The Fund uses a Sub-Adviser to manage the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. The Sub-Adviser selects securities based on its view on the future direction of interest rates and the shape of the yield curve, as well as its views on credit quality and sector allocation issues. Where possible, the Sub-Adviser will attempt to acquire securities that are underpriced relative to other eligible securities.

The Fund may, with respect to at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), purchase the following types of municipal obligations, but only if such securities, at the time of purchase, either have the requisite rating or, if not rated, are of comparable quality as determined by the Fund's Sub-Adviser: (i) municipal bonds rated BBB- or better by S&P, Baa3 or better by Moody's, or BBB or better by Fitch; (ii) municipal notes rated at least SP-1 by S&P, MIG-1/VMIG-1 by Moody's or F2 by Fitch; and (iii) tax-exempt commercial paper rated at least A-1 by S&P, Prime-1 by Moody's or by F2 by Fitch. See the description of "Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities" under "Fixed Income Securities" in the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section of this SAI, as well as the "Description of Ratings" in Appendix A of this SAI, for information about ratings. In the event that municipal obligations owned by the Fund become less than the prescribed investment quality, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-investment grade municipal securities (*i.e.*, municipal securities that are rated below the requisite ratings described above) and, may also invest, to a limited extent, in interest rate swaps in an effort to hedge the risk associated with its current investments in fixed income assets in response to changes in interest rates.

The Fund will typically maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of three to ten years. However, when SIMC and the Sub-Adviser determine that market conditions so warrant, the Fund can maintain an average weighted maturity of less than three years.

MASSACHUSETTS MUNICIPAL BOND FUND—The Fund’s investment objective is to seek the highest level of current income exempt from federal and Massachusetts state income taxes as is consistent with the preservation of capital. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

As a fundamental policy, the Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from both federal and Massachusetts state income taxes (“Massachusetts Securities”), including, but not limited to, municipal bonds, notes and commercial paper. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities the interest on which is not a preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. However, the Fund may, to a limited extent, invest in securities subject to the alternative minimum tax or in debt securities subject to federal and Massachusetts state income tax. Massachusetts Securities constitute municipal obligations of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its political subdivisions or municipal authorities, as well as municipal obligations issued by territories or possessions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico. In addition, for temporary defensive purposes when, in the opinion of SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, such securities are not readily available or of sufficient quality, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in securities that pay interest that is exempt only from federal income taxes or in taxable securities as described below.

The Fund uses a Sub-Adviser to manage the Fund’s portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. The Sub-Adviser selects securities based on its view on the future direction of interest rates and the shape of the yield curve, as well as its views on credit quality and sector allocation issues. Where possible, the Sub-Adviser will attempt to acquire securities that are underpriced relative to other eligible securities.

The Fund may, with respect to at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), purchase the following types of municipal obligations, but only if such securities, at the time of purchase, either have the requisite rating or, if not rated, are of comparable quality as determined by the Sub-Adviser: (i) municipal bonds rated BBB- or better by S&P, Baa3 or better by Moody’s, or BBB or better by Fitch; (ii) municipal notes rated at least SP-1 by S&P, MIG-1/VMIG-1 by Moody’s or F2 by Fitch; and (iii) tax-exempt commercial paper rated at least A-1 by S&P, Prime-1 by Moody’s or F2 by Fitch. See the description of “Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities” under “Fixed Income Securities” in the “Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors” section of this SAI, as well as the “Description of Ratings” in Appendix A of this SAI, for information about ratings. In the event that municipal obligations owned by the Fund become less than the prescribed investment quality, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-investment grade municipal securities (*i.e.*, municipal securities that are rated below the requisite ratings described above) and, may also invest, to a limited extent, in interest rate swaps in an effort to hedge the risk associated with its current investments in fixed income assets in response to changes in interest rates.

The Fund will typically maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of three to ten years. However, when SIMC and the Sub-Adviser determine that market conditions so warrant, the Fund can maintain an average weighted maturity of less than three years.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPAL BOND FUND—The Fund’s investment objective is to seek the highest level of income exempt from federal and New Jersey state income taxes as is consistent with the preservation of capital. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

As a fundamental policy, the Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from both federal and New Jersey state income taxes (“New Jersey Securities”), including, but not limited to, municipal bonds, notes and commercial paper. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities the interest on which is not a preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. However, the Fund may, to a limited extent, invest in securities subject to

the alternative minimum tax or in debt securities subject to federal and New Jersey state income tax. New Jersey Securities constitute municipal obligations of the State of New Jersey and its political subdivisions or municipal authorities, as well as municipal obligations issued by territories or possessions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico. In addition, for temporary defensive purposes when, in the opinion of SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, such securities are not readily available or of sufficient quality, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in securities that pay interest that is exempt only from federal income taxes or in taxable securities as described below.

The Fund uses a Sub-Adviser to manage the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. The Sub-Adviser selects securities based on its view on the future direction of interest rates and the shape of the yield curve, as well as its views on credit quality and sector allocation issues. Where possible, the Sub-Adviser will attempt to acquire securities that are underpriced relative to other eligible securities.

The Fund may, with respect to at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), purchase the following types of municipal obligations, but only if such securities, at the time of purchase, either have the requisite rating or, if not rated, are of comparable quality as determined by the Sub-Adviser: (i) municipal bonds rated BBB- or better by S&P, Baa3 or better by Moody's, or BBB or better by Fitch; (ii) municipal notes rated at least SP-1 by S&P, MIG-1/VMIG-1 by Moody's or F2 by Fitch; and (iii) tax-exempt commercial paper rated at least A-1 by S&P, Prime-1 by Moody's or F2 by Fitch. See the description of "Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities" under "Fixed Income Securities" in the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section of this SAI, as well as the "Description of Ratings" in Appendix A of this SAI, for information about ratings. In the event that municipal obligations owned by the Fund become less than the prescribed investment quality, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-investment grade municipal securities (*i.e.*, municipal securities that are rated below the requisite ratings described above) and, may also invest, to a limited extent, in interest rate swaps in an effort to hedge the risk associated with its current investments in fixed income assets in response to changes in interest rates.

The Fund will typically maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of three to ten years. However, when SIMC and the Sub-Adviser determine that market conditions so warrant, the Fund can maintain an average weighted maturity of less than three years.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL BOND FUND—The Fund's investment objective is to seek the highest level of current income exempt from federal and New York state and city income taxes as is consistent with the preservation of capital. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

As a fundamental policy, the Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from both federal and New York state and city income taxes ("New York Securities"), including, but not limited to, municipal bonds, notes and commercial paper. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities the interest on which is not a preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. However, the Fund may, to a limited extent, invest in securities subject to the alternative minimum tax or in debt securities subject to federal and New York state and city income taxes. New York Securities constitute municipal obligations of the State of New York and its political subdivisions or municipal authorities, as well as municipal obligations issued by territories or possessions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico. In addition, for temporary defensive purposes when, in the opinion of SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, such securities are not readily available or of sufficient quality, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in securities that pay interest that is exempt only from federal income taxes or in taxable securities as described below.

The Fund uses a Sub-Adviser to manage the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. The Sub-Adviser selects securities based on its view on the future direction of interest rates and the shape

of the yield curve, as well as its views on credit quality and sector allocation issues. Where possible, the Sub-Adviser will attempt to acquire securities that are underpriced relative to other eligible securities.

The Fund may, with respect to at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), purchase the following types of municipal obligations, but only if such securities, at the time of purchase, either have the requisite rating or, if not rated, are of comparable quality as determined by the Sub-Adviser: (i) municipal bonds rated BBB- or better by S&P, Baa3 or better by Moody's, or BBB or better by Fitch; (ii) municipal notes rated at least SP-1 by S&P, MIG-1/VMIG-1 by Moody's or F2 by Fitch; and (iii) tax-exempt commercial paper rated at least A-1 by S&P, Prime-1 by Moody's or F2 by Fitch. See the description of "Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities" under "Fixed Income Securities" in the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section of this SAI, as well as the "Description of Ratings" in Appendix A of this SAI, for information about ratings. In the event that municipal obligations owned by the Fund become less than the prescribed investment quality, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-investment grade municipal securities (*i.e.*, municipal securities that are rated below the requisite ratings described above) and may also invest, to a limited extent, in interest rate swaps in an effort to hedge the risk associated with its current investments in fixed income assets in response to changes in interest rates.

The Fund will typically maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of three to ten years. However, when SIMC and the Fund's Sub-Adviser determine that market conditions so warrant, the Fund can maintain an average-weighted maturity of less than three years.

PENNSYLVANIA MUNICIPAL BOND FUND—The Fund's investment objective is to provide current income exempt from federal and Pennsylvania state income taxes consistent with the preservation of capital. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

As a fundamental policy, the Fund will, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from both federal and Pennsylvania state income taxes ("Pennsylvania Securities"), including, but not limited to, municipal bonds, notes and commercial paper. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 90% (and intends to invest 100%) of its net assets in securities the interest on which is not a preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax. However, the Fund may, to a limited extent, invest in securities subject to the alternative minimum tax or in debt securities subject to federal and Pennsylvania state income tax. Pennsylvania Securities constitute municipal obligations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and its political subdivisions or municipal authorities, as well as municipal obligations issued by territories or possessions of the United States, such as Puerto Rico. In addition, for temporary defensive purposes when, in the opinion of SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, such securities are not readily available or of sufficient quality, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in securities that pay interest that is exempt only from federal income taxes or in taxable securities as described below.

The Fund uses a Sub-Adviser to manage the Fund's portfolio under the general supervision of SIMC. The Sub-Adviser selects securities based on its view on the future direction of interest rates and the shape of the yield curve, as well as its views on credit quality and sector allocation issues. Where possible, the Sub-Adviser will attempt to acquire securities that are underpriced relative to other eligible securities.

The Fund may, with respect to at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes), purchase the following types of municipal obligations, but only if such securities, at the time of purchase, either have the requisite rating or, if not rated, are of comparable quality as determined by the Sub-Adviser: (i) municipal bonds rated BBB- or better by S&P, Baa3 or better by Moody's, or BBB or better by Fitch; (ii) municipal notes rated at least SP-1 by S&P, MIG-1/VMIG-1 by Moody's or F2 by Fitch; and (iii) tax-exempt commercial paper rated at least A-1 by S&P, Prime-1 by Moody's or F2 by Fitch. See the description of "Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities" under "Fixed Income Securities" in the "Description of Permitted Investments and Risk Factors" section of this SAI, as well as the "Description of

Ratings” in Appendix A of this SAI, for information about ratings. In the event that municipal obligations owned by the Fund become less than the prescribed investment quality, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the securities. In addition, the Fund may invest up to 20% of its net assets in non-investment grade municipal securities (*i.e.*, municipal securities that are rated below the requisite ratings described above) and may also invest, to a limited extent, in interest rate swaps in an effort to hedge the risk associated with its current investments in fixed income assets in response to changes in interest rates.

The Fund will typically maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of seven years or less. Each security purchased will typically have an average maturity of no longer than fifteen years.

TAX-ADVANTAGED INCOME FUND—The Fund’s investment objective is to provide the highest level of income possible in a tax efficient manner. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

The Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 50% of its net assets in municipal securities, such as bonds, that pay interest that is exempt from federal income taxes, including the alternative minimum tax. The principal issuers of these securities are state and local governments and their agencies located in any of the fifty states, as well as in Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories and possessions. The Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in bonds of issuers in California and New York. Under most market conditions, a large percentage of the municipal securities in which the Fund invests will be below investment grade (junk bonds), but the Fund, without limitation, may invest in higher rated municipal securities. The Fund may also invest in securities whose interest is subject to the alternative minimum tax. To a lesser extent, the Fund will also invest in a full range of preferred stock with an emphasis on preferred securities that, at the time of issuance, are eligible to pay dividends that qualify for certain favorable tax treatment, such as dividends that are treated as qualified dividend income and the dividend received deduction (in each instance, provided certain requirements and holding periods are satisfied).

The amount invested in preferred stocks at any one time will depend on the attractiveness of the after-tax income stream produced by the preferred securities and will be less than 50% of the Fund’s assets. It is possible that the Fund could own no preferred securities if municipal securities produce a higher yield on an after-tax basis. In addition, the Fund may invest in convertible securities, securities eligible for resale under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act, and other private placements, debt securities subject to federal income tax, common stock and open and closed-end funds. Up to 5% of the Fund’s assets may be invested in municipal closed-end bond funds. Although the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities other than municipal and preferred securities, the Fund will seek to purchase securities that generate income eligible for preferential tax treatment in the hands of shareholders. The Fund may also invest, to a limited extent, in interest rate swaps and futures contracts in an effort to hedge the risk associated with its current investments in fixed income assets in response to changes in interest rates.

Each Sub-Adviser and, to the extent applicable, SIMC selects securities based on its view on the future direction of interest rates and the shape of the yield curve, as well as its views on credit quality and sector allocation issues. Where possible, each Sub-Adviser and, to the extent applicable, SIMC will attempt to acquire securities that are underpriced relative to other eligible securities. Each Sub-Adviser and, to the extent applicable, SIMC will strive to maintain a duration of four to eleven years for the Fund’s entire portfolio. The Fund may invest in securities subject to the alternative minimum tax or in taxable debt securities.

DESCRIPTION OF PERMITTED INVESTMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

The following are descriptions of the permitted investments and investment practices of the Funds, including those discussed in the applicable Prospectus and the Funds’ “Investment Objectives and Policies” section of this SAI and the associated risk factors. A Fund may purchase any of these instruments and/or engage in any of these investment practices if, in the opinion of the advisers, such investments or investment practices will be advantageous to the Fund. A Fund is free to reduce or eliminate its activity in

any of these areas. An adviser may invest in any of the following instruments or engage in any of the following investment practices unless such investment or activity is inconsistent with or is not permitted by a Fund's stated investment policies, including those stated below. There is no assurance that any of these strategies or any other strategies and methods of investment available to a Fund will result in the achievement of the Fund's investment objective.

CALIFORNIA INVESTMENT—Each of the California Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds' performance will be affected by the fiscal and economic health of the State of California, its political subdivisions, municipalities, agencies and authorities and political and regulatory developments affecting California municipal issuers. Developments in California may adversely affect the securities held by the Funds. Because each Fund invests primarily in securities issued by California and its municipalities, it is more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in California than are funds that invest in municipal securities of many states. Unfavorable developments in any economic sector may have far-reaching ramifications on the overall California municipal market. Provisions of the California Constitution and state statutes that limit the taxing and spending authority of California's governmental entities may impair the ability of California issuers to pay principal and/or interest on their obligations. Although California's economy is broad, it has major concentrations in certain industries and may be sensitive to economic problems affecting those industries. Economic activity may be more cyclical in California than in some other states or in the nation as a whole. From time to time the State of California and various of its agencies and instrumentalities and political subdivisions may experience significant financial difficulty. Market conditions may also impact the liquidity and valuation of California municipal securities. In addition, investments in California municipal securities may be affected by natural disasters, such as earthquakes or wildfires, which could impair an issuer's ability to pay principal and/or interest on its obligations.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—Commercial paper is the term used to designate unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by corporations and other entities to finance short-term credit needs. Commercial paper is usually sold on a discount basis and has a maturity at the time of issuance generally not exceeding 270 days. The value of commercial paper may be affected by changes in the credit rating or financial condition of the issuing entities. The value of commercial paper will tend to fall when interest rates rise and rise when interest rates fall.

DERIVATIVES—In an attempt to reduce systemic and counterparty risks associated with OTC derivatives transactions, the Dodd-Frank Act requires that a substantial portion of OTC derivatives be executed in regulated markets and submitted for clearing to regulated clearinghouses. The CFTC also requires a substantial portion of derivative transactions that have historically been executed on a bilateral basis in the OTC markets to be executed through a regulated swap execution facility or designated contract market. The SEC is expected to impose a similar requirement with respect to security-based swaps. Such requirements could limit the ability of the Funds to invest or remain invested in derivatives and may make it more difficult and costly for investment funds, including the Funds, to enter into highly tailored or customized transactions. They may also render certain strategies in which a Fund might otherwise engage impossible or so costly that they will no longer be economical to implement.

The SEC recently voted to adopt Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act which will regulate the use of derivatives for certain funds registered under the 1940 Act (the "SEC Derivatives Rule"). The SEC Derivatives Rule will require, among other things, that the certain entities adopt a derivatives risk management program, comply with limitations on leveraged-related risk based on a relative "value-at-risk" test and update reporting and disclosure procedures. The full impact of the SEC Derivatives Rule on the Funds remains uncertain, however, due to the compliance timeline within the SEC Derivatives Rule, it is unlikely that the Funds will be required to comply with the requirements until 2022.

ECONOMIC RISKS OF GLOBAL HEALTH EVENTS—An outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus was first detected in China in December 2019 and has spread internationally. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have resulted in international, national and local border closings and other significant travel restrictions and disruptions, significant disruptions to business operations, disruptions to supply chains and customer activity, enhanced health screenings, significant

challenges in healthcare service preparation and delivery, quarantines, event cancellations and restrictions, service cancellations, reductions and other changes, as well as general concern and uncertainty that has negatively affected the economic environment. These impacts also have caused significant volatility and declines in global financial markets, which have caused losses for investors. The impact of this COVID-19 pandemic may be short term or may last for an extended period of time, and in either case could result in a substantial economic downturn or recession.

The United States has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic distress with fiscal and monetary stimulus packages. In late March 2020, Congress passed, and President Trump signed, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”), a stimulus package providing for over \$2.2 trillion in resources to small businesses, state and local governments, and individuals that have been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, in mid-March 2020 the Federal Reserve cut interest rates, taking the federal funds rate to a range of 0-0.25%, and has promised unlimited and open-ended quantitative easing, including purchases of corporate and municipal government bonds. The Federal Reserve also enacted various programs to support liquidity operations and funding in the financial markets, including massively expanding its reverse repurchase agreement operations, adding \$1.5 trillion of liquidity to the banking system; establishing swap lines with other major central banks to provide dollar funding; establishing a program to support money market funds; easing various bank capital buffers; providing funding backstops for businesses to provide bridging loans for up to four years; and providing funding to help credit flow in asset-backed securities markets. The Federal Reserve also plans to extend credit to small- and medium-sized businesses. In December 2020, a second stimulus package was passed by Congress to provide \$900 billion in resources to small businesses and individuals that have been adversely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The effectiveness of the current legislative responses, and whether this or additional stimulus packages will be enacted in response to the continuing adverse economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, are uncertain.

The current market conditions, as well as various social and political tensions in the United States and around the world, may continue to contribute to increased market volatility, may have long-term effects on the U.S. and global financial markets, and may cause further economic uncertainties or deterioration in the United States and worldwide. The prolonged continuation or further deterioration of the current U.S. and global economic downturn could adversely impact the Funds. It is not known how long the financial markets will continue to be affected by these events nor can the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy, the securities markets and issuers held in the Funds’ investments be predicted. Fiscal stimulus packages such as the CARES Act serve to further increase the federal budget deficit, which could lead to the downgrading of the long-term sovereign credit rating for the United States. Federal Reserve policy in response to market conditions, including with respect to certain interest rates, may adversely affect the value, volatility and liquidity of dividend and interest paying securities. Market volatility, dramatic changes to interest rates and/or a return to unfavorable economic conditions may lower the Fund’s performance or impair the Funds’ ability to achieve its investment objective.

EQUITY SECURITIES—Equity securities represent ownership interests in a company and include common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants to acquire common stock and securities convertible into common stock.

In general, investments in equity securities are subject to market risks, which may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a Fund invests will cause the NAV of the Fund to fluctuate. The Funds purchase and sell equity securities in various ways, including through recognized foreign exchanges, registered exchanges in the United States or the OTC market. Equity securities are described in more detail below:

Common Stock. Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

Preferred Stock. Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. In

the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock. A Fund may purchase preferred stock of all ratings as well as unrated stock.

Warrants. Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted or exchanged by the holder or by the issuer into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at a stated exchange ratio. A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption or conversion, the Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

Convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than common stocks. Convertible securities generally provide yields that are higher than the underlying common stocks, but generally lower than comparable non-convertible securities. Because of this higher yield, convertible securities generally sell at a price above their “conversion value,” which is the current market value of the stock to be received upon conversion. The difference between this conversion value and the price of convertible securities will vary over time depending on changes in the value of the underlying common stocks and interest rates. When the underlying common stocks decline in value, convertible securities will tend not to decline to the same extent because of the interest or dividend payments and the repayment of principal at maturity for certain types of convertible securities. However, securities that are convertible other than at the option of the holder generally do not limit the potential for loss to the same extent as securities convertible at the option of the holder. When the underlying common stocks rise in value, the value of convertible securities may also be expected to increase. At the same time, however, the difference between the market value of convertible securities and their conversion value will narrow, which means that the value of convertible securities will generally not increase to the same extent as the value of the underlying common stocks. Because convertible securities may also be interest rate sensitive, their value may increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Convertible securities are also subject to credit risk and are often lower-quality securities. The Funds that invest in convertible securities may purchase convertible securities of all ratings, as well as unrated securities.

Small and Medium Capitalization Issuers. Investing in equity securities of small and medium capitalization companies often involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in larger capitalization companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of smaller size, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and the frequent lack of depth of management associated with small and medium capitalization companies. The securities of small and medium capitalization companies typically have lower trading volumes than large capitalization companies and consequently are often less liquid. Such securities may also have less market stability and may be subject to more severe, abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general.

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES—Fixed income securities consist primarily of debt obligations issued by governments, corporations, municipalities and other borrowers, but may also include structured securities that provide for participation interests in debt obligations. The market value of the fixed income securities in which a Fund invests will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of falling interest rates, the value of outstanding fixed income securities generally rises.

Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of such securities generally declines. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. Changes by recognized agencies in the rating of any fixed income security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal also affect the value of these investments. Changes in the value of these securities will not necessarily affect cash income derived from these securities, but will affect a Fund's NAV.

Securities held by a Fund that are guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities guarantee only the payment of principal and interest and do not guarantee the yield or value of the securities or the yield or value of the Fund's shares.

There is a risk that the current interest rate on floating and variable rate instruments may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates.

Additional information regarding fixed income securities is described below:

Duration. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. For example, if a fixed income security has a five-year duration, it will decrease in value by approximately 5% if interest rates rise 1% and increase in value by approximately 5% if interest rates fall 1%. Fixed income instruments with longer duration typically have higher risk and higher volatility. Longer-term fixed income securities in which a portfolio may invest are more volatile than shorter-term fixed income securities. A portfolio with a longer average portfolio duration is typically more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a portfolio with a shorter average portfolio duration.

Investment Grade Fixed Income Securities. Fixed income securities are considered investment grade if they are rated in one of the four highest rating categories by a NRSRO, or, if not rated, are determined to be of comparable quality by a Fund's adviser, as applicable. See "Appendix A-Description of Ratings" for a description of the bond rating categories of several NRSROs. Ratings of each NRSRO represent its opinion of the safety of principal and interest payments, not the market risk, of bonds and other fixed income securities it undertakes to rate at the time of issuance. Ratings are not absolute standards of quality and may not reflect changes in an issuer's creditworthiness. Securities rated Baa3 or higher by Moody's or BBB- or higher by S&P are considered by those rating agencies to be "investment grade" securities, although securities rated Baa3 or BBB- lack outstanding investment characteristics and have speculative characteristics. Although issuers of bonds rated BBB by S&P are considered to have adequate capacity to meet their financial commitments, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to pay interest and principal for debt in this category than debt in higher-rated categories. In the event a security owned by a Fund is downgraded below investment grade, an adviser, as applicable, will review the situation and take appropriate action with regard to the security.

Lower-Rated Securities. Lower-rated bonds or non-investment grade bonds are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" or high yield/high-risk securities. Lower-rated securities are defined as securities rated below the fourth highest rating category by an NRSRO. Such obligations are speculative and may be in default.

Fixed income securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's ability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation (known as "credit risk") and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (known as "market risk"). Lower-rated or unrated (i.e., high yield) securities are more likely to react to developments affecting market and credit risk than are more highly rated securities, which primarily react to movements in the general level of interest rates. Yields and market values of high yield securities will fluctuate over time, reflecting not only changing interest rates but also the market's perception of credit quality and the outlook for economic growth. When economic conditions appear to be

deteriorating, medium- to lower-rated securities may decline in value due to heightened concern over credit quality, regardless of prevailing interest rates.

Investors should carefully consider the relative risks of investing in high yield securities and understand that such securities are not generally meant for short-term investing.

Adverse economic developments can disrupt the market for high yield securities and severely affect the ability of issuers, especially highly leveraged issuers, to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity, which may lead to a higher incidence of default on such securities. In addition, the secondary market for high yield securities may not be as liquid as the secondary market for more highly rated securities. As a result, it may be more difficult for a Fund to sell these securities, or a Fund may only be able to sell the securities at prices lower than if such securities were highly liquid. Furthermore, a Fund may experience difficulty in valuing certain high yield securities at certain times. Under these circumstances, prices realized upon the sale of such lower-rated or unrated securities may be less than the prices used in calculating the Fund's NAV. Prices for high yield securities may also be affected by legislative and regulatory developments.

Lower-rated or unrated fixed income obligations also present risks based on payment expectations. If an issuer calls the obligations for redemption, a Fund may have to replace the security with a lower-yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. If a Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions, it may be forced to sell its higher-rated securities, resulting in a decline in the overall credit quality of the Fund's investment portfolio and increasing the Fund's exposure to the risks of high yield securities.

A Fund may invest in securities rated as low as "C" by Moody's or "D" by S&P and may invest in unrated securities that are of comparable quality as "junk bonds."

Sensitivity to Interest Rate and Economic Changes. Lower-rated bonds are very sensitive to adverse economic changes and corporate developments. During an economic downturn, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial stress that would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest payment obligations, to meet projected business goals and to obtain additional financing. If the issuer of a bond defaulted on its obligations to pay interest or principal or entered into bankruptcy proceedings, a Fund may incur losses or expenses in seeking recovery of amounts owed to it. In addition, periods of economic uncertainty and change can be expected to result in increased volatility of market prices of high-yield, high-risk bonds and a Fund's NAV.

Payment Expectations. High-yield, high-risk bonds may contain redemption or call provisions. If an issuer exercised these provisions in a declining interest rate market, a Fund would have to replace the security with a lower-yielding security, resulting in a decreased return for investors. Conversely, a high-yield, high-risk bond's value may decrease in a rising interest rate market, as will the value of a Fund's assets. If a Fund experiences significant unexpected net redemptions, it may be forced to sell high-yield, high-risk bonds without regard to their investment merits, thereby decreasing the asset base upon which expenses can be spread and possibly reducing the Fund's rate of return.

Liquidity and Valuation. There may be little trading in the secondary market for particular bonds, which may adversely affect a Fund's ability to value accurately or dispose of such bonds. Adverse publicity and investor perception, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and liquidity of high-yield, high-risk bonds, especially in a thin market.

Taxes. A Fund may purchase debt securities (such as zero coupon or pay-in-kind securities) that contain original issue discount. Original issue discount that accretes in a taxable year is treated as earned by a Fund and is therefore subject to the distribution requirements applicable to RICs under Subchapter M of the Code. Because the original issue discount earned by a Fund in a taxable year may not be represented by cash income, the Fund may have to dispose of other securities and use the proceeds to make distributions to shareholders.

FUTURES CONTRACTS AND OPTIONS ON FUTURES CONTRACTS—Futures contracts (also called “futures”) provide for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific security at a specified future time and at a specified price. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. An index futures contract is a bilateral agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified dollar amount times the difference between the index value at the close of trading of the contract and the price at which the futures contract is originally struck. No physical delivery of the securities comprising the index is made, and generally contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contract.

A Fund may also invest in Treasury futures, interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, and interest rate swap futures. A Treasury futures contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell Treasury securities at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. The sale of a Treasury futures contract creates an obligation by the Fund to deliver the amount of certain types of Treasury securities called for in the contract at a specified future time for a specified price. A purchase of a Treasury futures contract creates an obligation by the Fund to take delivery of an amount of securities at a specified future time at a specific price. Interest rate futures can be sold as an offset against the effect of expected interest rate increases and purchased as an offset against the effect of expected interest rate declines. Interest rate swaps are an agreement between two parties where one stream of future interest rate payments is exchanged for another based on a specified principal amount. Interest rate swaps often exchange a fixed payment for a floating payment that is linked to a particular interest rate. Interest rate swap futures are instruments that provide a way to gain swap exposure and the structure features of a futures contract in a single instrument. Swap futures are futures contracts on interest rate swaps that enable purchasers to cash settle at a future date at the price determined by the benchmark rate at the end of a fixed period.

A Fund will reduce the risk that it will be unable to close out a futures contract by only entering into futures contracts that are traded on national futures exchanges regulated by the CFTC. Subject to their permitted investment strategies, certain Funds may use futures contracts and related options for either hedging purposes or risk management purposes, or to gain exposure to currencies, as well as to enhance the Fund’s returns. Instances in which a Fund may use futures contracts and related options for risk management purposes include: (i) attempting to offset changes in the value of securities held or expected to be acquired or be disposed of; (ii) attempting to minimize fluctuations in foreign currencies; (iii) attempting to gain exposure to a particular market, index or instrument; or (iv) other risk management purposes. A Fund may use futures contracts for cash equitization purposes, which allows a Fund to invest consistent with its investment strategy while managing daily cash flows, including significant client inflows and outflows.

When a Fund purchases or sells a futures contract, or sells an option thereon, the Fund is required to “cover” its position as required by the 1940 Act. A Fund may also “cover” its long position in a futures contract by purchasing a put option on the same futures contract with a strike price (*i.e.*, an exercise price) as high as or higher than the price of the futures contract. In the alternative, if the strike price of the put is less than the price of the futures contract, the Fund will earmark on the books of the Fund or place in a segregated account cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the put and the price of the futures contract. A Fund may also “cover” its long position in a futures contract by taking a short position in the instruments underlying the futures contract or by taking positions in instruments with prices that are expected to move relatively consistently with the futures contract. A Fund may “cover” its short position in a futures contract by taking a long position in the instruments underlying the futures contract or by taking positions in instruments with prices that are expected to move relatively consistently with the futures contract. A Fund may enter into agreements with broker-dealers which require the broker-dealers to accept physical settlement for certain futures contracts. If this occurs, the Fund would treat the futures contract as being cash-settled for purposes of determining the Fund’s coverage requirements.

A Fund may also “cover” its sale of a call option on a futures contract by taking a long position in the underlying futures contract at a price less than or equal to the strike price of the call option. In the alternative, if the long position in the underlying futures contract is established at a price greater than the strike price of the written (sold) call, the Fund will earmark on the books of the Fund or place in a segregated account cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the call and the price of the futures contract. A Fund may also “cover” its sale of a call option by taking positions in instruments with prices that are expected to move relatively consistently with the call option. A Fund may “cover” its sale of a put option on a futures contract by taking a short position in the underlying futures contract at a price greater than or equal to the strike price of the put option or, if the short position in the underlying futures contract is established at a price less than the strike price of the written put, the Fund will earmark on the books of the Fund or place in a segregated account cash or liquid securities equal in value to the difference between the strike price of the put and the price of the futures contract. A Fund may also “cover” its sale of a put option by taking positions in instruments with prices that are expected to move relatively consistently with the put option.

There are significant risks associated with a Fund’s use of futures contracts and options on futures contracts, including: (i) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on an adviser’s ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates; (ii) there may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by a Fund and the prices of futures and options on futures; (iii) there may not be a liquid secondary market for a futures contract or option; (iv) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange; and (v) government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts and options on futures contracts. In addition, some strategies reduce a Fund’s exposure to price fluctuations, while others tend to increase its market exposure.

ILLIQUID SECURITIES—Illiquid securities are investments that cannot be sold or disposed of in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. If, subsequent to purchase, a security held by a Fund becomes illiquid, the Fund may continue to hold the security. Because of their illiquid nature, illiquid securities must be priced at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures approved by the Board. Despite such good faith efforts to determine fair value prices, a Fund’s illiquid securities are subject to the risk that the security’s fair value price may differ from the actual price that the Fund may ultimately realize upon its sale or disposition. Difficulty in selling illiquid securities may result in a loss or may be costly to a Fund. Under the supervision of the Board, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, determines the liquidity of a Fund’s investments. In determining the liquidity of a Fund’s investments, SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, may consider various factors, including: (i) the frequency and volume of trades and quotations; (ii) the number of dealers and prospective purchasers in the marketplace; (iii) dealer undertakings to make a market; and (iv) the nature of the security and the market in which it trades (including any demand, put or tender features, the mechanics and other requirements for transfer, any letters of credit or other credit enhancement features, any ratings, the number of holders, the method of soliciting offers, the time required to dispose of the security, and the ability to assign or offset the rights and obligations of the security).

INTERFUND LENDING AND BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS—The SEC has granted an exemption that permits the Funds to participate in the Program with the SEI Funds. The Program allows the SEI Funds to lend money to and borrow money from each other for temporary or emergency purposes. Participation in the Program is voluntary for both borrowing and lending funds. Interfund loans may be made only when the rate of interest to be charged is more favorable to the lending fund than the Repo Rate and more favorable to the borrowing fund than the Bank Loan Rate. The Bank Loan Rate will be determined using a formula approved by the SEI Funds’ Board of Trustees. The interest rate imposed on interfund loans is the average of the Repo Rate and the Bank Loan Rate.

All interfund loans and borrowings must comply with the conditions set forth in the exemption, which are designed to ensure fair and equitable treatment of all participating funds. Each Fund’s participation in the Program must be consistent with its investment policies and limitations and is subject to certain percentage limitations. SIMC administers the Program according to procedures approved by the SEI Funds’

Board of Trustees. In addition, the Program is subject to oversight and periodic review by the SEI Funds' Board of Trustees.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES—Securities of other investment companies, including shares of closed-end investment companies, unit investment trusts, open-end investment companies and REITs, represent interests in professionally managed portfolios that may invest in various types of instruments. Investing in other investment companies involves substantially the same risks as investing directly in the underlying instruments, but may involve additional expenses at the investment company-level, such as portfolio management fees and operating expenses. When a Fund invests in an affiliated or unaffiliated investment company, it will bear a pro rata portion of the investment company's expenses in addition to directly bearing the expenses associated with its own operations. Certain types of investment companies, such as closed-end investment companies, issue a fixed number of shares that trade on a stock exchange or over-the-counter at a premium or a discount to their NAV. Others are continuously offered at NAV, but may also be traded in the secondary market at a premium or discount to their NAV.

Because of restrictions on direct investment by U.S. entities in certain countries, investment in other investment companies may be the most practical or only manner in which an international and global fund can invest in the securities markets of those countries.

Generally, the federal securities laws limit the extent to which investment companies can invest in securities of other investment companies. Subject to certain statutory, regulatory and other exceptions, a Fund is generally prohibited under Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act from acquiring the securities of another investment company if, as a result of such acquisition: (i) the Fund would own more than 3% of the total voting stock of the other company; (ii) securities issued by any one investment company represent more than 5% of the Fund's total assets; or (iii) securities (other than treasury stock) issued by all investment companies represent more than 10% of the total assets of the Fund.

A Fund may invest in other investment companies, including those managed by an adviser, to the extent permitted by any rule or regulation of the SEC or any order or interpretation thereunder. Pursuant to Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act, the Funds may invest in one or more affiliated or unaffiliated investment companies that comply with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act (to the extent required by Rule 12d1-1 under the 1940 Act) in excess of the limits of Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act.

A Fund may invest in Rule 2a-7 compliant investment companies for cash management purposes and to serve as collateral for derivatives positions.

LIBOR REPLACEMENT—LIBOR is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings from each other in the London interbank market. The regulatory authority that oversees financial services firms and financial markets in the U.K. has announced that, after the end of 2021, it would no longer persuade or compel contributing banks to make rate submissions for purposes of determining the LIBOR rate. As a result, it is possible that commencing in 2022, LIBOR may no longer be available or no longer deemed an appropriate reference rate upon which to determine the interest rate on or impacting certain loans, notes, and other instruments or investments comprising some or all of the Funds' investments. In light of this eventuality, public and private sector industry initiatives are currently underway to identify new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve's Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing a Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), which is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability. This, in turn, may affect the value or liquidity or return on certain Fund investments, result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades and reduce the effectiveness of related fund transactions such as hedges. These risks may also apply with respect to potential changes in connection with other interbank offering rates (e.g., Euribor) and other indices, rates and values that may be used as "benchmarks" and

are the subject of recent regulatory reform. Questions around liquidity impacted by these rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, remain a concern for the Funds. The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Funds will vary depending on, among other things, (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. The expected discontinuation of LIBOR could have a significant impact on the financial markets in general and may also present heightened risk to market participants, including public companies, investment advisers, other investment companies, and broker-dealers. The risks associated with this discontinuation and transition will be exacerbated if the work necessary to effect an orderly transition to an alternative reference rate is not completed in a timely manner. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Funds until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTMENT—The Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund’s performance will be affected by the fiscal and economic health of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, its political subdivisions, municipalities, agencies and authorities and political and regulatory developments affecting Massachusetts municipal issuers. Developments in Massachusetts may adversely affect the securities held by the Fund. Because the Fund invests primarily in securities issued by Massachusetts and its municipalities, it is more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in Massachusetts than are funds that invest in municipal securities of many states. Unfavorable developments in any economic sector may have far-reaching ramifications on the overall Massachusetts municipal market. Economic activity may be more cyclical in Massachusetts than in some other states or in the nation as a whole. From time to time the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and various of its agencies and instrumentalities and political subdivisions may experience significant financial difficulty. Market conditions may also impact the liquidity and valuation of Massachusetts municipal securities.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES—Municipal securities consist of: (i) debt obligations issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to be used for various public facilities, refunding outstanding obligations, general operating expenses and lending such funds to other public institutions and facilities, and (ii) certain private activity and industrial development bonds issued by or on behalf of public authorities to obtain funds to provide for the construction, equipment, repair or improvement of privately operated facilities. Additional information regarding municipal securities is described below:

Municipal Bonds. Municipal bonds are debt obligations issued to obtain funds for various public purposes. Municipal bonds include general obligation bonds, revenue or special obligation bonds, private activity and industrial development bonds, moral obligation bonds and participation interests in municipal bonds. General obligation bonds are backed by the taxing power of the issuing municipality. Revenue bonds are backed by the revenues of a project or facility, such as tolls from a toll bridge. Certificates of participation represent an interest in an underlying obligation or commitment, such as an obligation issued in connection with a leasing arrangement. The payment of principal and interest on private activity and industrial development bonds is generally dependent solely on the ability of the facility’s user to meet its financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property so financed as security for such payment. A Fund may purchase private activity or industrial development bonds if, in the opinion of counsel for the issuers, the interest paid is exempt from federal income tax. Municipal bonds are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to raise money to finance various privately-owned or operated facilities for business and manufacturing, housing, sports and pollution control. These bonds are also used to finance public facilities such as airports, mass transit systems, ports, parking, sewage or solid waste disposal facilities and certain other facilities. The payment of the principal and interest on such bonds is dependent solely on the ability of the facility’s user to meet its financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property so financed as security for such payment. Moral obligation bonds are normally issued by special purpose authorities. Moral obligation bonds are not backed by the full faith and credit of the state, but are generally backed by the agreement of the issuing authority to request appropriations from the state legislative body.

Municipal Leases. Municipal leases are instruments, or participations in instruments, issued in connection with lease obligations or installment purchase contract obligations of municipalities (so-called “municipal lease obligations”). Although municipal lease obligations do not constitute general obligations of the issuing municipality, a lease obligation may be backed by the municipality’s covenant to budget for, appropriate funds for and make the payments due under the lease obligation. However, certain lease obligations contain “non-appropriation” clauses, which provide that the municipality has no obligation to make lease or installment purchase payments in future years unless money is appropriated for such purpose in the relevant years. Municipal lease obligations are a form of financing, and the market for such obligations is still developing. Municipal leases will be treated as liquid only if they satisfy criteria set forth in guidelines established by the Board, and there can be no assurance that a market will exist or continue to exist for any municipal lease obligation. Information regarding illiquid securities is provided under the section “Illiquid Securities” above.

Municipal Notes. Municipal notes consist of general obligation notes, tax anticipation notes (notes sold to finance working capital needs of the issuer in anticipation of receiving taxes on a future date), revenue anticipation notes (notes sold to provide needed cash prior to receipt of expected non-tax revenues from a specific source), bond anticipation notes, tax and revenue anticipation notes, certificates of indebtedness, demand notes and construction loan notes. The maturities of the instruments at the time of issue will generally range from three months to one year.

SIMC and/or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, may rely on the opinion of the issuer’s counsel, which is rendered at the time the security is issued, to determine whether the security is fit, with respect to its validity and tax status, to be purchased by a Fund. SIMC, the Sub-Advisers and the Funds do not guarantee this opinion is correct, and there is no assurance that the IRS will agree with such counsel’s opinion.

NEW JERSEY INVESTMENT—The New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund’s performance will be affected by the fiscal and economic health of the State of New Jersey, its political subdivisions, municipalities, agencies and authorities and political and regulatory developments affecting New Jersey municipal issuers. Developments in New Jersey may adversely affect the securities held by the Fund. Because the Fund invests primarily in securities issued by New Jersey and its municipalities, it is more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in New Jersey than are funds that invest in municipal securities of many states. Unfavorable developments in any economic sector may have far-reaching ramifications on the overall New Jersey municipal market. Economic activity may be more cyclical in New Jersey than in some other states or in the nation as a whole. From time to time the State of New Jersey and various of its agencies and instrumentalities and political subdivisions may experience significant financial difficulty. Market conditions may also impact the liquidity and valuation of New Jersey municipal securities.

NEW YORK INVESTMENT—Each of the New York Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds’ performance will be affected by the fiscal and economic health of the State of New York, its political subdivisions, municipalities, agencies and authorities and political and regulatory developments affecting New York municipal issuers. Developments in New York may adversely affect the securities held by the Funds. Because each Fund invests primarily in securities issued by New York and its municipalities, it is more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in New York than are funds that invest in municipal securities of many states. Unfavorable developments in any economic sector may have far-reaching ramifications on the overall New York municipal market. Additionally, as the nation’s financial capital, New York’s economy is heavily dependent on the financial sector and may be sensitive to economic problems affecting the sector. New York also faces a particularly large degree of uncertainty from interest rate risk and equity market volatility. The New York economy tends to be more sensitive to monetary policy actions and to movements in the national and world economies than the economies of other states. Economic activity may be more cyclical in New York than in some other states or in the nation as a whole. From time to time the State of New York and various of its agencies and instrumentalities and political subdivisions may experience significant financial difficulty. Market conditions may also impact the liquidity and valuation of New York municipal securities.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION—As indicated in the Investment Limitations section, certain Funds are non-diversified investment companies as defined in the 1940 Act, which means that a relatively high percentage of such Fund's assets may be invested in the obligations of a limited number of issuers. The value of shares of each such Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than the shares of a diversified investment company would be. Each of these Funds intends to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a RIC under the Code, which generally requires that the Fund be diversified (*i.e.*, not invest more than 5% of its assets in the securities in any one issuer and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) as to 50% of its assets as described more fully in the "Taxes" section of this SAI.

NON-PUBLICLY TRADED SECURITIES AND PRIVATE PLACEMENTS—The Funds may invest in securities that are neither listed on a stock exchange nor traded over-the-counter, including privately placed securities. Such unlisted securities may involve a higher degree of business and financial risk that can result in substantial losses. As a result of the absence of a public trading market for these securities, they may be less liquid than publicly traded securities. Although these securities may be resold in privately negotiated transactions, the prices realized from these sales could be less than those originally paid by a fund or less than what may be considered the fair value of such securities. Furthermore, companies whose securities are not publicly traded may not be subject to the disclosure and other investor protection requirements that might be applicable if their securities were publicly traded. If such securities are required to be registered under the securities laws of one or more jurisdictions before being sold, a fund may be required to bear the expenses of registration.

OBLIGATIONS OF DOMESTIC BANKS, FOREIGN BANKS AND FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS—Investments in bank obligations include obligations of domestic branches of foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks. Such investments in domestic branches of foreign banks and foreign branches of domestic banks may involve risks that are different from investments in securities of domestic branches of U.S. banks. These risks may include future unfavorable political and economic developments, possible withholding taxes on interest income, seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, currency controls, interest limitations, or other governmental restrictions that might affect the payment of principal or interest on the securities held by a Fund. Additionally, these institutions may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements and to different accounting, auditing, reporting and recordkeeping requirements than those applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks. Bank obligations include the following:

Bankers' Acceptances. Bankers' acceptances are bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank. Corporations use bankers' acceptances to finance the shipment and storage of goods and to furnish dollar exchange. Maturities are generally six months or less.

Bank Notes. Bank notes are notes used to represent debt obligations issued by banks in large denominations.

Certificates of Deposit. Certificates of deposit are interest-bearing instruments with a specific maturity. They are issued by banks and savings and loan institutions in exchange for the deposit of funds and can normally be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. Certificates of deposit with penalties for early withdrawal will be considered illiquid. Additional information about illiquid securities is provided under the section "Illiquid Securities" above.

Time Deposits. Time deposits are non-negotiable receipts issued by a bank in exchange for the deposit of funds. Like a certificate of deposit, a time deposit earns a specified rate of interest over a definite period of time; however, it cannot be traded in the secondary market. Time deposits with a withdrawal penalty or that mature in more than seven days are considered to be illiquid. Additional information about illiquid securities is provided under the section "Illiquid Securities" above.

PENNSYLVANIA INVESTMENT—The Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund's performance will be affected by the fiscal and economic health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, its political subdivisions, municipalities, agencies and authorities and political and regulatory developments affecting Pennsylvania municipal issuers. Developments in Pennsylvania may adversely affect the securities held by the Fund.

Because the Fund invests primarily in securities issued by Pennsylvania and its municipalities, it is more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in Pennsylvania than are funds that invest in municipal securities of many states. Unfavorable developments in any economic sector may have far-reaching ramifications on the overall Pennsylvania municipal market. Economic activity may be more cyclical in Pennsylvania than in some other states or in the nation as a whole. From time to time the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and various of its agencies and instrumentalities and political subdivisions may experience significant financial difficulty. Market conditions may also impact the liquidity and valuation of Pennsylvania municipal securities.

PUERTO RICO INVESTMENT—To the extent a Fund invests in Puerto Rico municipal securities, the Fund's performance will be affected by the fiscal and economic health of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, its political subdivisions, municipalities, agencies and authorities and political and regulatory developments affecting Puerto Rico municipal issuers. Developments in Puerto Rico may adversely affect the securities held by the Funds. Unfavorable developments in any economic sector may have far-reaching ramifications on the overall Puerto Rico municipal market. A number of events, including economic and political policy changes, tax base erosion, territory constitutional limits on tax increases, budget deficits, high rates of unemployment, Puerto Rico constitutional amendments, legislative measures, voter initiatives and other changes in the law, and other financial difficulties and changes in the credit ratings assigned to Puerto Rico's municipal issuers, are likely to affect each Fund's performance. The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the mainland U.S. economy, as many of the external factors that affect the local economy are determined by the policies and performance of the mainland U.S. economy. Tourism makes a significant contribution to Puerto Rico's economic activity so a decline in tourism, a change in tourism trends or an economic recession that reduces worldwide disposable income could disproportionately affect Puerto Rico's economy relative to other economies that depend less on tourism.

QUANTITATIVE INVESTING—A quantitative investment style generally involves the use of computers to implement a systematic or rules-based approach to selecting investments based on specific measurable factors. Due to the significant role technology plays in such strategies, they carry the risk of unintended or unrecognized issues or flaws in the design, coding, implementation or maintenance of the computer programs or technology used in the development and implementation of the quantitative strategy. These issues or flaws, which can be difficult to identify, may result in the implementation of a portfolio that is different from that which was intended, and could negatively impact investment returns. Such risks should be viewed as an inherent element of investing in an investment strategy that relies heavily upon quantitative models and computerization.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS—A repurchase agreement is an agreement in which one party sells securities to another party in return for cash, with an agreement to repurchase equivalent securities at an agreed-upon price and on an agreed-upon future date. A Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions. The Funds follow certain procedures designed to minimize the risks inherent in such agreements. These procedures include effecting repurchase transactions only with large, well-capitalized and well-established financial institutions deemed creditworthy by an adviser. The repurchase agreements entered into by a Fund will provide that the underlying collateral at all times shall have a value at least equal to 102% of the resale price stated in the agreement at all times. SIMC and the applicable Sub-Advisers monitor compliance with this requirement as well as the ongoing financial condition and creditworthiness of the counterparty.

Under all repurchase agreements entered into by a Fund, the Fund's custodian or its agent must take possession of the underlying collateral. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, a Fund will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercising of a Fund's right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase are less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss. A Fund may enter into "tri-party" repurchase agreements. In "tri-party" repurchase agreements, an unaffiliated third party custodian maintains accounts to hold collateral for the Fund and its counterparties and, therefore, the Fund may be subject to the credit risk of those custodians. At times, the investments of

a Fund in repurchase agreements may be substantial when, in the view of SIMC or the Sub-Adviser(s), liquidity or other considerations so warrant.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES—Restricted securities are securities that may not be sold freely to the public without registration under the 1933 Act or an exemption from registration. Restricted securities, including securities eligible for re-sale under Rule 144A of the 1933 Act, that are determined to be liquid are not subject to a Fund’s limitation on investing in illiquid securities. The determination of whether a restricted security is illiquid is to be made by an adviser pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board. Under these guidelines, the particular adviser will consider the frequency of trades and quotes for the security, the number of dealers in, and potential purchasers for, the security, dealer undertakings to make a market in the security, and the nature of the security and of the marketplace trades. In purchasing such restricted securities, each adviser intends to purchase securities that are exempt from registration under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act and Section 4(a)(2) commercial paper issued in reliance on an exemption from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act, including, but not limited to, Rules 506(b) or 506(c) under Regulation D.

RISKS OF CYBER-ATTACKS—As with any entity that conducts business through electronic means in the modern marketplace, the Funds, and their service providers, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential information, unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Funds and their service providers use to service the Funds’ operations, ransomware, operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Funds and their service providers, or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting a Fund, SIMC or any of the Sub-Advisers, a Fund’s distributor, custodian, transfer agent, or any other of a Fund’s intermediaries or service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses or the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund’s ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Funds may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes designed to mitigate or prevent the risk of cyber-attacks. Such costs may be ongoing because threats of cyber-attacks are constantly evolving as cyber attackers become more sophisticated and their techniques become more complex. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which a Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund’s investment in such companies to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Funds, the Funds’ service providers, or the issuers of the securities in which the Funds invest will not suffer losses relating to cyber-attacks or other information security breaches in the future. A Fund may also experience losses due to systems failures or inadequate system back-up or procedures at the brokerage firm(s) carrying the Fund’s positions.

STANDBY COMMITMENTS AND PUT TRANSACTIONS—The Funds may purchase securities at a price that would result in a yield to maturity lower than generally offered by the seller at the time of purchase when a Fund can simultaneously acquire the right to sell the securities back to the seller, the issuer or a third party (the “writer”) at an agreed-upon price at any time during a stated period or on a certain date. Such a right is generally denoted as a “standby commitment” or a “put.” The purpose of engaging in transactions involving puts is to maintain flexibility and liquidity to permit a Fund to meet redemptions and remain as fully invested as possible in municipal securities. A Fund reserves the right to engage in put transactions. The right to put the securities depends on the writer’s ability to pay for the securities at the time the put is exercised. A Fund would limit its put transactions to institutions that SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, believes present minimum credit risks, and SIMC or the Sub-Adviser, as applicable, would use its best efforts to initially determine and continue to monitor the financial strength of the sellers of the options by evaluating their financial statements and such other information as is available in the marketplace. It may, however, be difficult to monitor the financial strength of the writers

because adequate current financial information may not be available. In the event that any writer is unable to honor a put for financial reasons, a Fund would be a general creditor (*i.e.*, on a parity with all other unsecured creditors) of the writer. Furthermore, particular provisions of the contract between a Fund and the writer may excuse the writer from repurchasing the securities; for example, a change in the published rating of the underlying municipal securities or any similar event that has an adverse effect on the issuer's credit or a provision in the contract that the put will not be exercised except in certain special cases, such as to maintain Fund liquidity. A Fund could, however, at any time sell the underlying portfolio security in the open market or wait until the portfolio security matures, at which time it should realize the full par value of the security.

The securities purchased subject to a put may be sold to third persons at any time, even though the put is outstanding, but the put itself, unless it is an integral part of the security as originally issued, may not be marketable or otherwise assignable. Therefore, the put would have value only to that particular Fund. Sale of the securities to third parties or lapse of time with the put unexercised may terminate the right to put the securities. Prior to the expiration of any put option, a Fund could seek to negotiate terms for the extension of such an option. If such a renewal cannot be negotiated on terms satisfactory to the Fund, the Fund could, of course, sell the portfolio security. The maturity of the underlying security will generally be different from that of the put. For the purpose of determining the "maturity" of securities purchased subject to an option to put, and for the purpose of determining the dollar-weighted average maturity of a Fund including such securities, the Intermediate-Term Municipal and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds will consider "maturity" to be the first date on which they have the right to demand payment from the writer of the put (although the final maturity of the security is later than such date).

SWAPS, CAPS, FLOORS, COLLARS AND SWAPTIONS—Swaps are centrally-cleared or OTC derivative products in which two parties agree to exchange payment streams calculated by reference to an underlying asset, such as a rate, index, instrument or securities (referred to as the "underlying") and a predetermined amount (referred to as the "notional amount"). The underlying for a swap may be an interest rate (fixed or floating), a currency exchange rate, a commodity price index, a security, group of securities or a securities index, a combination of any of these, or various other rates, securities, instruments, assets or indexes. Swap agreements generally do not involve the delivery of the underlying or principal, and a party's obligations are generally equal to only the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the swap agreement.

A great deal of flexibility is possible in the way swaps may be structured. For example, in a simple fixed-to-floating interest rate swap, one party makes payments equivalent to a fixed interest rate, and the other party makes payments calculated with reference to a specified floating interest rate, such as LIBOR or the prime rate. In a currency swap, the parties generally enter into an agreement to pay interest streams in one currency based on a specified rate in exchange for receiving interest streams denominated in another currency. Currency swaps may involve initial and final exchanges of the currency that correspond to the agreed upon notional amount. The use of currency swaps is a highly specialized activity which involves special investment techniques and risks, including settlement risk, non-business day risk, the risk that trading hours may not align, and the risk of market disruptions and restrictions due to government action or other factors.

A Fund may engage in simple or more complex swap transactions involving a wide variety of underlyings for various reasons. For example, a Fund may enter into a swap (i) to gain exposure to investments (such as an index of securities in a market) or currencies without actually purchasing those stocks or currencies; (ii) to make an investment without owning or taking physical custody of securities or currencies in circumstances in which direct investment is restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise impracticable; (iii) to hedge an existing position; (iv) to obtain a particular desired return at a lower cost to the Fund than if it had invested directly in an instrument that yielded the desired return; or (v) for various other reasons.

Certain Funds may enter into credit default swaps as a buyer or a seller. The buyer in a credit default contract is obligated to pay the seller a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided

no event of default has occurred. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value (“par value”) of the underlying in exchange for the underlying. If a Fund is a buyer and no event of default occurs, the Fund will have made a stream of payments to the seller without having benefited from the default protection it purchased. However, if an event of default occurs, the Fund, as a buyer, will receive the full notional value of the underlying that may have little or no value following default. As a seller, a Fund receives a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided there is no default. If an event of default occurs, the Fund would be obligated to pay the notional value of the underlying in return for the receipt of the underlying. The value of the underlying received by the Fund, coupled with the periodic payments previously received, may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Fund. Credit default swaps involve different risks than if a Fund invests in the underlying directly. For example, credit default swaps would increase credit risk by providing the Fund with exposure to both the issuer of the referenced obligation (typically a debt obligation) and the counterparty to the credit default swap. Credit default swaps may in some cases be illiquid. Furthermore, the definition of a “credit event” triggering the seller’s payment obligations under a credit default swap may not encompass all of the circumstances in which the buyer may suffer credit-related losses on an obligation of a referenced entity.

Caps, floors, collars and swaptions are privately-negotiated option-based derivative products. Like a put or call option, the buyer of a cap or floor pays a premium to the writer. In exchange for that premium, the buyer receives the right to a payment equal to the differential if the specified index or rate rises above (in the case of a cap) or falls below (in the case of a floor) a pre-determined strike level. Like swaps, obligations under caps and floors are calculated based upon an agreed notional amount, and, like most swaps (other than foreign currency swaps), the entire notional amount is not exchanged. A collar is a combination product in which one party buys a cap from and sells a floor to another party. Swaptions give the holder the right to enter into a swap. A Fund may use one or more of these derivative products in addition to or in lieu of a swap involving a similar rate or index.

Under current market practice, swaps, caps, collars and floors between the same two parties are generally documented under a “master agreement.” In some cases, options and forward contracts between the parties may also be governed by the same master agreement. In the event of a default, amounts owed under all transactions entered into under, or covered by, the same master agreement would be netted, and only a single payment would be made.

Generally, a Fund would calculate the obligations of the swap agreements’ counterparties on a “net basis.” Consequently, a Fund’s current obligation (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each counterparty to the swap agreement (the “net amount”). A Fund’s current obligation under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be “covered” as required by the 1940 Act.

The swap market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and investment banking firms acting both as principals and as agents using standardized swap agreements. As a result, the use of swaps has become more prevalent in comparison with the markets for other similar instruments that are also traded in OTC markets.

Swaps and other derivatives involve risks. One significant risk in a swap, cap, floor, collar or swaption is the volatility of the specific interest rate, currency or other underlying that determines the amount of payments due to and from a Fund. This is true whether these derivative products are used to create additional risk exposure for a Fund or to hedge, or manage, existing risk exposure. If under a swap, cap, floor, collar or swaption agreement a Fund is obligated to make a payment to the counterparty, the Fund must be prepared to make the payment when due. A Fund could suffer losses with respect to such an agreement if the Fund is unable to terminate the agreement or reduce its exposure through offsetting transactions. Further, the risks of caps, floors and collars, like put and call options, may be unlimited for the seller if the cap or floor is not hedged or covered, but is limited for the buyer.

Because under swap, cap, floor, collar and swaption agreements a counterparty may be obligated to make payments to a Fund, these derivative products are subject to risks related to the counterparty's creditworthiness, in addition to other risks discussed in this SAI. If a counterparty defaults, a Fund's risk of loss will consist of any payments that the Fund is entitled to receive from the counterparty under the agreement (this may not be true for currency swaps that require the delivery of the entire notional amount of one designated currency in exchange for the other). Upon default by a counterparty, however, a Fund may have contractual remedies under the swap agreement.

A Fund will enter into swaps only with counterparties that an adviser believes to be creditworthy. In addition, a Fund will earmark on the books of the Fund or segregate cash or liquid securities in an amount equal to any liability amount owned under a swap, cap, floor, collar or swaption agreement, or will otherwise "cover" its position as required by the applicable SEC and SEC staff positions.

The swap market is a relatively new market for which regulations are still being developed. The Dodd-Frank Act has substantially altered and increased the regulation of swaps. Swaps are broadly defined in the Dodd-Frank Act, CFTC rules and SEC rules, and also include commodity options and NDFs. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act divided the regulation of swaps between commodity swaps (such as swaps on interest rates, currencies, physical commodities, broad based stock indexes, and broad based credit default swap indexes), regulated by the CFTC, and security based swaps (such as equity swaps and single name credit default swaps), regulated by the SEC. The CFTC will determine which categories of swaps will be required to be traded on regulated exchange-like platforms, such as swap execution facilities, and which will be required to be centrally cleared. Cleared swaps must be cleared through futures commission merchants registered with the CFTC, and such futures commission merchants will be required to collect margin from customers for such cleared swaps. Additionally, all swaps are subject to reporting to a swap data repository. Dealers in swaps are required to register with the CFTC as swap dealers and are required to comply with extensive regulations regarding their external and internal business conduct practices, regulatory capital requirements, and rules regarding the holding of counterparty collateral. The SEC will be adopting parallel regulatory requirements applicable to security based swaps.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. regulators are in the process of adopting and implementing regulations governing derivatives markets, including mandatory clearing of certain derivatives, margin and reporting requirements. The ultimate impact of the regulations remains unclear. Additional regulation of derivatives may make derivatives more costly, limit their availability or utility, may limit or restrict their use by a Fund, otherwise adversely affect their performance or disrupt markets. It is possible that developments in the swap market, including potential additional government regulation, could adversely affect a Fund's ability to terminate existing swap agreements or to realize amounts to be received under such agreements.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—Examples of types of U.S. Government obligations in which a Fund may invest include U.S. Treasury obligations and the obligations of U.S. Government agencies or U.S. Government sponsored entities such as Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, the FHA, the Farmers Home Administration, the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Small Business Administration, Fannie Mae, GNMA, the General Services Administration, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, Freddie Mac, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Maritime Administration and other similar agencies. Whether backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury or not, U.S. Government securities are not guaranteed against price movements due to fluctuating interest rates.

If the total public debt of the U.S. Government as a percentage of gross domestic product reaches high levels as a result of combating financial downturn or otherwise, such high levels of debt may create certain systemic risks if sound debt management practices are not implemented. A high national debt level may increase market pressures to meet government funding needs, which may increase borrowing costs and cause a government to issue additional debt, thereby increasing the risk of refinancing. A high national debt also raises concerns that a government may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal or interest on its debt. Unsustainable debt levels can decline the valuation of currencies, and can prevent a government from implementing effective counter-cyclical fiscal policy during economic downturns.

An increase in national debt levels may also necessitate the need for the U.S. Congress to negotiate adjustments to the statutory debt ceiling to increase the cap on the amount the U.S. Government is permitted to borrow to meet its existing obligations and finance current budget deficits. Future downgrades 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. Any controversy or ongoing uncertainty regarding statutory debt ceiling negotiations may impact the U.S. long-term sovereign credit rating and may cause market uncertainty. As a result, market prices and yields of securities supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government may be adversely affected. 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.

Receipts. Receipts are interests in separately-traded interest and principal component parts of U.S. Government obligations that are issued by banks or brokerage firms and are created by depositing U.S. Government obligations into a special account at a custodian bank. The custodian holds the interest and principal payments for the benefit of the registered owners of the certificates or receipts. The custodian arranges for the issuance of the certificates or receipts evidencing ownership and maintains the register. TRs and STRIPS are interests in accounts sponsored by the U.S. Treasury. Receipts are sold as zero coupon securities, which means that they are sold at a substantial discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal.

U.S. Treasury Obligations. U.S. Treasury obligations consist of bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury and separately traded interest and principal component parts of such obligations that are transferable through the federal book-entry systems known as STRIPS and TRs.

U.S. Government Zero Coupon Securities. STRIPS and receipts are sold as zero coupon securities; that is, fixed income securities that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons. Zero coupon securities are sold at a (usually substantial) discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal. The amount of this discount is accreted over the life of the security, and the accretion constitutes the income earned on the security for both accounting and tax purposes. Because of these features, the market prices of zero coupon securities are generally more volatile than the market prices of securities that have similar maturity but that pay interest periodically. Zero coupon securities are likely to respond to a greater degree to interest rate changes than are non-zero coupon securities with similar maturities and credit qualities.

U.S. Government Agencies. Some obligations issued or guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. Government are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury (e.g., Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and securities guaranteed by GNMA), others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury (e.g., obligations of Federal Home Loan Banks), while still others are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality (e.g., obligations of Fannie Mae). Guarantees of principal by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government may be a guarantee of payment at the maturity of the obligation so that, in the event of a default prior to maturity, there might not be a market and thus no means of realizing on the obligation prior to maturity. Guarantees as to the timely payment of principal and interest neither extend to the value or yield of these securities nor to the value of a Fund's shares.

VARIABLE AND FLOATING RATE INSTRUMENTS—Certain obligations may carry variable or floating rates of interest and may involve a conditional or unconditional demand feature. Such instruments bear interest at rates that are not fixed, but that vary with changes in specified market rates or indexes. The interest rates on these securities may be reset daily, weekly, quarterly, or some other reset period. There is a risk that the current interest rate on such obligations may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates. A demand instrument with a demand notice exceeding seven days may be considered illiquid if there is no secondary market for such security.

WHEN-ISSUED AND DELAYED DELIVERY SECURITIES—When-issued and delayed delivery basis, including “TBA” (to be announced) basis, transactions involve the purchase of an instrument with payment and delivery taking place in the future. Delivery of and payment for these securities may occur a month or

more after the date of the purchase commitment. A TBA transaction is a method of trading mortgage-backed securities. In a TBA transaction, the buyer and seller agree upon general trade parameters such as agency, settlement date, par amount and price. The actual pools delivered generally are determined two days prior to the settlement date. The interest rate realized on these securities is fixed as of the purchase date, and no interest accrues to a Fund before settlement. These securities are subject to market fluctuation due to changes in market interest rates, and it is possible that the market value of these securities at the time of settlement could be higher or lower than the purchase price if the general level of interest rates has changed. Although a Fund will generally purchase securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis with the intention of actually acquiring securities for its portfolio, the Fund may dispose of a when-issued security or forward commitment prior to settlement if an adviser deems it appropriate. When a Fund purchases when-issued or delayed delivery securities, it will “cover” its position as required by the 1940 Act.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

The following are fundamental and non-fundamental policies of the Funds. The percentage limitations (except for the limitation on borrowing and illiquid investments) set forth below will apply at the time of the purchase of a security, and shall not be violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs, immediately after or as a result of a purchase of such security.

Fundamental Policies

The following investment limitations are fundamental policies of each Fund that cannot be changed with respect to a Fund without the consent of the holders of a majority of that Fund's outstanding shares. The phrase “majority of outstanding shares” means the vote of: (i) 67% or more of a Fund's shares present at a meeting if more than 50% of the total outstanding shares of a Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of a Fund's total outstanding shares, whichever is less.

A Fund may not:

1. Purchase securities of an issuer if it would cause the Fund to fail to satisfy the diversification requirement for a diversified management 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. This investment limitation does not apply to the California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds.
2. Concentrate investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
3. Borrow money or issue senior securities (as defined under the 1940 Act), except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
4. Make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
5. Purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and 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 and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

Non-Fundamental Policies

The following non-fundamental policies apply to the California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. These non-fundamental policies may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

A Fund may not:

1. Solely with respect to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, with respect to 75% of its assets, (i) purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agents 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 (ii) acquire more than 10% of the voting securities of any one issuer.
2. Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate assets except to secure permitted borrowings or related to the deposit of assets in escrow or in segregated accounts in compliance with the asset segregation requirements imposed by Section 18 of the 1940 Act, or any rule or SEC staff interpretation thereunder.
3. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.
4. Purchase securities on margin or effect short sales, except that each Fund may: (i) obtain short-term credits as necessary for the clearance of security transactions; (ii) provide initial and variation margin payments in connection with transactions involving derivatives contracts; and (iii) make short sales “against the box” or in compliance with the SEC’s position regarding the asset segregation requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act.
5. Purchase securities that are not readily marketable if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in such securities as a result of such purchase.
6. Purchase or hold illiquid securities, *i.e.*, any investment that the fund reasonably expects cannot be sold in current market conditions in seven calendar days without significantly changing the market value of the investment, if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its total assets would be invested in illiquid securities.
7. Invest its assets in securities of any investment company, except as permitted by the 1940 Act.
8. Purchase any securities which would cause 25% or more of the total assets of the Fund to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that this limitation does not apply to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.
9. Borrow money in an amount exceeding 33% of the value of its total assets, provided that, for purposes of this limitation, investment strategies that either obligate the Fund to purchase securities or require the Fund to segregate assets are not considered to be borrowings. To the extent that its borrowings exceed 5% of its assets: (i) all borrowings will be repaid before the Fund makes additional investments and any interest paid on such borrowings will reduce income; and (ii) asset coverage of at least 300% is required.
10. Make loans if, as a result, more than 33% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, except that each Fund may: (i) purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objective and policies; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; and (iii) lend its securities.
11. Purchase or sell real estate, physical commodities or commodities contracts, except that each Fund may purchase: (i) marketable securities issued by companies which own or invest in real estate (including real estate investment trusts), commodities or commodities contracts; and (ii) commodities contracts relating to financial instruments, such as financial futures contracts and options on such contracts.

12. Issue senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act), except as permitted by rule, regulation or order of the SEC.
13. Invest in interests in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs and oil, gas or mineral leases.

The following non-fundamental policies apply to the Intermediate-Term Municipal and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds. These non-fundamental policies may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval. It is a non-fundamental policy of the Intermediate-Term Municipal and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds to abide by the maturity restrictions and to invest solely in the permitted investments described in this SAI and in their respective prospectuses.

A Fund may not:

1. With respect to 75% of its assets, (i) purchase the securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agents 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 (ii) acquire more than 10% of the voting securities of any one issuer.
2. Purchase any securities that would cause 25% or more of the total assets of the Fund to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that this limitation does not apply to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities.
3. Borrow money except for temporary or emergency purposes and then only in an amount not exceeding 10% of the value of total assets. This borrowing provision is included solely to facilitate the orderly sale of portfolio securities to accommodate heavy redemption requests if they should occur and is not for investment purposes. All borrowings of the Funds, in excess of 5% of their total assets, will be repaid before making additional investments and any interest paid on such borrowings will reduce income.
4. Purchase securities of other investment companies, except that the Fund may only purchase securities of money market funds, as permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
5. Make loans, except that each Fund may purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objectives and policies and may enter repurchase agreements, provided that repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days, restricted securities and other illiquid securities are not to exceed, in the aggregate, 15% of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund's net assets or 5% of the Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund's net assets.
6. Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate assets except to secure temporary borrowings permitted by a Fund's borrowing limitation described above in aggregate amounts not to exceed 10% of the net assets of such Fund taken at current value at the time of the incurrence of such loan.
7. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.
8. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate limited partnership interests, commodities or commodities contracts including futures contracts. However, subject to its permitted investments, any Fund may invest in municipal securities or other obligations secured by real estate or other interests therein.
9. Make short sales of securities, maintain a short position or purchase securities on margin, except that the Fund may obtain short-term credits as necessary for the clearance of security transactions.
10. Issue senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) except in connection with permitted borrowings as described in this SAI or as permitted by rule, regulation or order of the SEC.
11. Purchase warrants, puts, calls, straddles, spreads or combinations thereof, except as permitted by this SAI.
12. Invest in interests in oil, gas or other mineral exploration or development programs.

13. Invest more than 25% of total assets in issuers within the same state or similar type projects (except in specified categories). For the Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund, this limitation does not apply to the extent stated in its investment objective and policies.

The following non-fundamental policies apply to the Short Duration Municipal Fund. These non-fundamental policies may be changed by the Board without approval of a majority of Fund shareholders.

The Fund may not:

1. Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate assets except to secure permitted borrowings or related to the deposit of assets in escrow or in segregated accounts in compliance with the asset segregation requirements imposed by Section 18 of the 1940 Act, or any rule or SEC staff interpretation thereunder.
2. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.
3. Purchase securities on margin or effect short sales, except that the Fund may: (i) obtain short-term credits as necessary for the clearance of security transactions; (ii) provide initial and variation margin payments in connection with transactions involving futures contracts and options on such contracts; and (iii) make short sales “against the box” or in compliance with the SEC’s position regarding the asset segregation requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act.
4. Invest its assets in securities of any investment company, except as permitted by the 1940 Act or any rule, regulation or order thereunder.
5. Purchase or hold illiquid securities, if, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its net assets would be invested in illiquid securities.
6. With respect to 75% of its total assets: (i) purchase the securities of any issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer; or (ii) acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer.
7. Purchase any securities which would cause 25% or more of the total assets of the Fund to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that this limitation does not apply to investments in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. For purposes of this industry concentration limitation: (i) utility companies will be divided according to their services, for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and telephone will each be considered a separate industry; (ii) financial service companies will be classified according to end users of their services, for example, automobile finance, bank finance and diversified finance will each be considered a separate industry; (iii) supranational agencies will be deemed to be issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry; and (iv) governmental issuers within a particular country will be deemed to be conducting their principal business activities in the same industry.
8. Issue senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) except as permitted by rule, regulation or order of the SEC.
9. Make loans if, as a result, more than 33% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, except that the Fund may: (i) purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objective and policies; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; and (iii) lend its securities.
10. Purchase or sell real estate, physical commodities or commodities contracts, except that the Fund may purchase: (i) marketable securities issued by companies which own or invest in real estate (including real estate investment trusts), commodities or commodities contracts; and (ii) commodities contracts relating to financial instruments, such as financial futures contracts and options on such contracts.

11. Borrow money in an amount exceeding 33% of the value of its total assets, provided that, for purposes of this limitation, investment strategies that either obligate the Fund to purchase securities or require the Fund to segregate assets are not considered to be borrowing. Asset coverage of at least 300% is required for all borrowing, except where the Fund has borrowed money for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of its total assets.

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

Diversification. Under the 1940 Act, a diversified investment management company, as to 75% of its total assets, may not purchase securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agents 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 outstanding voting securities would be held by the fund.

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

Borrowing. The 1940 Act presently allows a fund to borrow from any bank (including pledging, mortgaging or hypothecating assets) in an amount up to 33% of its total assets (not including temporary borrowings not in excess of 5% of its total assets).

Senior Securities. Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a fund evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain borrowings, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

Lending. Under the 1940 Act, a fund may only make loans if expressly permitted by its investment policies. Each Fund's non-fundamental investment policy on lending is set forth above.

Underwriting. Under the 1940 Act, underwriting securities involves a fund 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 fund 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.

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

STATE SPECIFIC DISCLOSURE

The following are brief summaries of state risk factors associated with investing in municipal debt obligations of California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania issuers. It does not represent a complete analysis of every risk factor that may affect debt obligations of these issuers, and information provided herein is subject to change rapidly, substantially, and without notice and may not be current. This summary is based on a sampling of documents from public sources. The Funds have not independently verified this information and have no obligation to update it during the year.

Special Considerations Relating to California Municipal Securities

The ability of issuers to pay interest on, and repay principal of, California municipal securities may be affected by: (1) amendments to the California Constitution and related statutes that limit the taxing and spending authority of California government entities, and related civil actions; (2) a wide variety of California laws and regulations; and (3) the general financial condition of the State of California.

There could be economic, business or political developments that affect all municipal securities of a similar type. To the extent that a significant portion of the California Municipal Bond Fund's assets are invested in municipal securities payable from revenues on similar projects, the Fund will be subject to the risks presented by such projects to a greater extent than it would be if the Fund's assets were not so invested. Moreover, in seeking to attain its investment objective, the Fund may invest all or any part of its assets in municipal securities that are industrial development bonds.

California Risk Factors. The California Municipal Bond Fund will have considerable investments in California municipal obligations. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors that adversely affect issuers of California obligations than a mutual fund that does not have as great a concentration in California municipal obligations. An investment in the Fund will be affected by the many factors that affect the financial condition of the State of California. For example, financial difficulties of the state, its counties, municipalities and school districts that hinder efforts to borrow and credit ratings are factors that may affect the Fund.

Special Considerations Relating to Massachusetts Municipal Securities

Massachusetts Risk Factors. The Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund will have considerable investments in Massachusetts municipal obligations. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors that adversely affect issuers of Massachusetts obligations than a mutual fund that does not have as great a concentration in Massachusetts municipal obligations.

An investment in the Fund will be affected by the many factors that affect the financial condition of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. For example, financial difficulties of the Commonwealth, its counties, municipalities and school districts that hinder efforts to borrow and credit ratings are factors that may affect the Fund.

Special Considerations Relating to New Jersey Municipal Securities

New Jersey Risk Factors. The New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund will have considerable investments in New Jersey municipal obligations. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors that adversely affect issuers of New Jersey obligations than a mutual fund that does not have as great a concentration in New Jersey municipal obligations.

An investment in the Fund will be affected by the many factors that affect the financial condition of the state of New Jersey. For example, financial difficulties of the state, its counties, municipalities and school districts that hinder efforts to borrow and credit ratings are factors that may affect the Fund.

Special Considerations Relating to New York Municipal Securities

Revenues and Expenditures. New York's governmental funds receive a majority of their revenues from taxes levied by the state. Investment income, fees and assessments, abandoned property collections and other varied sources supply the balance of the receipts for these funds. New York's major expenditures are grants to local governments.

New York Risk Factors. The New York Municipal Bond Fund's concentration in investments in New York municipal securities involves greater risk than if its investments were more diversified. These risks result from: (1) amendments to the New York Constitution and other statutes that limit the taxing and spending authority of New York government entities; (2) the general financial condition of the State of New York; and (3) a variety of New York laws and regulations that may affect, directly or indirectly, New

York municipal securities. The ability of issuers of municipal securities to pay interest on, or repay principal of, municipal securities may be impaired as a result. The Fund's yield and share price are sensitive to political and economic developments within the State of New York and to the financial condition of the State, its public authorities and political subdivisions, particularly the City of New York. In the recent past, both the State and the City experienced financial difficulties related to poor economic performance and recurring deficits. The State's credit standing has been reduced, and its ability to provide assistance to its public authorities and political subdivisions could be impaired.

New York City. The fiscal health of the state is closely related to the fiscal health of its localities, particularly New York City, which has required significant financial assistance from the state in the recent past.

Special Considerations Relating to Pennsylvania Municipal Securities

Revenues and Expenditures. The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that operating budget appropriations may not exceed the estimated revenues and available surplus in the fiscal year for which funds are appropriated. Annual budgets are enacted for the Pennsylvania General Fund and for certain special revenue funds that represent the majority of expenditures of the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania's governmental funds receive a majority of their revenues from taxes levied by the Commonwealth. Interest earnings, licenses and fees, lottery ticket sales, liquor store profits, miscellaneous revenues, augmentations and federal government grants supply the balance of the receipts of these funds.

Pennsylvania Risk Factors. The Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund will have considerable investments in Pennsylvania municipal obligations. As a result, the Fund will be more susceptible to factors that adversely affect issuers of Pennsylvania obligations than a mutual fund that does not have as great a concentration in Pennsylvania municipal obligations.

An investment in the Fund will be affected by the many factors that affect the financial condition of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. For example, financial difficulties of the Commonwealth, its counties, municipalities and school districts that hinder efforts to borrow and lower credit ratings are factors that may affect the Fund.

Local Government Debt. Local government in Pennsylvania consists of numerous individual units. Each unit is distinct and independent of other local units, although they may overlap geographically. There is extensive general legislation applying to local government. Municipalities may also issue revenue obligations without limit and without affecting their general obligation borrowing capacity if the obligations are projected to be paid solely from project revenues. Municipal authorities and industrial development authorities are also widespread in Pennsylvania.

Special Considerations Relating to Puerto Rico Municipal Securities

Certain of the Funds may have considerable investments in Puerto Rico municipal obligations. As a result, these Funds will be more susceptible to factors that adversely affect issuers of Puerto Rico obligations than a mutual fund that does not have as great an investment in Puerto Rico municipal obligations.

An investment in a Fund with considerable investments in Puerto Rico municipal obligations will be affected by the many factors that affect the financial condition of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. For example, financial difficulties of Puerto Rico and its municipalities and school districts that hinder efforts to borrow and credit ratings are factors that may affect the Funds.

Unfavorable developments in any economic sector may have far-reaching ramifications on the overall Puerto Rico municipal market. A number of events, including economic and political policy changes, tax base erosion, territory constitutional limits on tax increases, budget deficits, high rates of unemployment, Puerto Rico constitutional amendments, legislative measures, voter initiatives and other changes in the

law, and other financial difficulties and changes in the credit ratings assigned to Puerto Rico's municipal issuers, are likely to affect each Fund's performance.

The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to the mainland U.S. economy, as many of the external factors that affect the local economy are determined by the policies and performance of the mainland U.S. economy. Tourism makes a significant contribution to Puerto Rico's economic activity so a decline in tourism, a change in tourism trends or an economic recession that reduces worldwide disposable income could disproportionately affect Puerto Rico's economy relative to other economies that depend less on tourism.

General Considerations Relating to State Specific Municipal Securities

With respect to municipal securities issued by a state and its political subdivisions, as well as certain other governmental issuers such as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust cannot predict what legislation, if any, may be proposed in the state's legislature in regards to the state's personal income tax status of interest on such obligations or which proposals, if any, might be enacted. Such proposals, if enacted, might materially adversely affect the availability of a state's municipal securities for investment by a Fund and the value of a Fund's investments.

THE ADMINISTRATOR AND TRANSFER AGENT

General. SEI Investments Global Funds Services (the "Administrator"), a Delaware statutory trust, has its principal business offices at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. The Administrator also serves as the transfer agent for the Funds (the "Transfer Agent"). SIMC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI Investments Company ("SEI"), is the owner of all beneficial interest in the Administrator and Transfer Agent. SEI and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including the Administrator, are leading providers of fund evaluation services, trust accounting systems and brokerage and information services to financial institutions, institutional investors, and money managers. The Administrator and its affiliates also serve as administrator or sub-administrator to other mutual funds.

Administration Agreement with the Trust. The Trust and the Administrator have entered into an administration and transfer agency agreement (the "Administration Agreement"). Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator provides the Trust with administrative and transfer agency services or employs certain other parties, including its affiliates, who provide such services. Such services generally include, but are not limited to:

- maintaining books and records related to a Fund's cash and position reconciliations, and portfolio transactions;
- preparation of financial statements and other reports for the Funds;
- calculating the NAV of the Funds in accordance with the Funds' valuation policies and procedures;
- tracking income and expense accruals and processing disbursements to vendors and service providers;
- providing performance, financial and expense information for registration statements and board materials;
- providing certain tax monitoring and reporting;
- providing space, equipment, personnel and facilities;
- maintaining share transfer records;
- reviewing account opening documents and subscription and redemption requests;
- calculating and distributing required ordinary income and capital gains distributions; and
- providing anti-money laundering program services.

The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Administration Agreement relates, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Administrator in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder.

The Administration Agreement shall remain effective for the initial term of the Agreement and each renewal term thereof unless earlier terminated: (i) by a vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust on not less than 60 days' written notice to the Administrator; or (ii) by the Administrator on not less than 90 days' written notice to the Trust.

Administration Fees. For its administrative services, the Administrator receives a fee, which is calculated based upon the average daily net assets of each Fund and paid monthly by the Trust. The annual rates are as set forth in the charts below:

For the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds:

Administration Fee	
on the first \$1.5 billion of Assets;	0.200%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1775%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1550%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1325%
on Assets over \$3 billion.	0.110%

For the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund:

Administration Fee	
on the first \$1.5 billion of Assets;	0.30%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.2550%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.210%
on the next \$500 million of Assets;	0.1650%
on Assets over \$3 billion.	0.120%

For the fiscal years ended August 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the following table shows: (i) the dollar amount of fees paid by each Fund to the Administrator; and (ii) the dollar amount of the Administrator's voluntary fee waiver and/or reimbursement for each Fund:

Fund	Administration Fees Paid (000)			Administration Fees Waived or Reimbursed (000)		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund	\$3,877	\$3,977	\$4,012	\$1,824	\$ 644	\$495
Short Duration Municipal Fund ..	\$2,723	\$2,612	\$2,603	\$1,382	\$ 550	\$478
California Municipal Bond Fund ..	\$ 716	\$ 714	\$ 685	\$ 180	\$ 50	\$ 48
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 153	\$ 156	\$ 158	\$ 29	\$ 5	\$ 2
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 242	\$ 247	\$ 237	\$ 57	\$ 6	\$ 7
New York Municipal Bond Fund ..	\$ 400	\$ 397	\$ 375	\$ 100	\$ 10	\$ 3
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 334	\$ 351	\$ 351	\$ 76	\$ 23	\$ 25
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund ..	\$3,676	\$3,786	\$3,863	\$1,687	\$1,021	\$942

THE ADVISER AND SUB-ADVISERS

General. SIMC serves as investment adviser to the Funds. SIMC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI (NASDAQ: SEIC), a leading global provider of outsourced asset management, investment processing and investment operations solutions. The principal business address of SIMC and SEI is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. SEI was founded in 1968 and is a leading provider of investment solutions to banks, institutional investors, investment advisers and insurance companies. SIMC has approximately \$193.51 billion in assets under management as of September 30, 2020.

Manager of Managers Structure. SIMC is the investment adviser to the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds and operates as a “manager of managers.” SIMC and the Trust have obtained an exemptive order from the SEC that permits SIMC, with the approval of the Trust’s Board, to hire, retain or terminate sub-advisers unaffiliated with SIMC for the Funds without submitting the sub-advisory agreements to a vote of the Funds’ shareholders. Among other things, the exemptive relief permits the disclosure of only the aggregate amount payable by SIMC under all such sub-advisory agreements. The Funds will notify shareholders in the event of any addition or change in the identity of their Sub-Advisers.

SIMC oversees the investment advisory services provided to the Funds and may manage the cash portion of the Funds’ assets. Pursuant to separate sub-advisory agreements with SIMC, and under the supervision of SIMC and the Board, the Sub-Advisers to the Funds are generally responsible for the day-to-day investment management of all or a discrete portion of the assets of the Funds. Sub-Advisers also are responsible for managing their employees who provide services to the Funds.

Subject to Board review, SIMC allocates and, when appropriate, reallocates the Funds’ assets to the Sub-Advisers, monitors and evaluates the Sub-Advisers’ performance and oversees Sub-Adviser compliance with the Funds’ investment objectives, policies and restrictions. **SIMC has the ultimate responsibility for the investment performance of the Funds due to its responsibility to oversee Sub-Advisers and recommend their hiring, termination and replacement.**

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Agreements. The Trust and SIMC have entered into an investment advisory agreement (the “Advisory Agreement”). Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, SIMC oversees the investment advisory services provided to the Funds and may manage the cash portion of the Funds’ assets. Pursuant to separate sub-advisory agreements (the “Sub-Advisory Agreements” and, together with the Advisory Agreement, the “Investment Advisory Agreements”) with SIMC, and under the supervision of SIMC and the Board, one or more Sub-Advisers are responsible for the day-to-day investment management of all or a discrete portion of the assets of the Funds. The Sub-Advisers are also responsible for managing their employees who provide services to the Funds.

Each Investment Advisory Agreement sets forth a standard of care, pursuant to which the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, as applicable, is responsible for performing services to the Funds, and also includes liability and indemnification provisions.

The continuance of each Investment Advisory Agreement after the first two (2) years must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of that Fund or by the Trustees; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to such Investment Advisory Agreement or “interested persons” of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. Each Investment Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Trustees of the Trust or, with respect to a Fund, by a majority of the outstanding shares of that Fund, on not less than 30 days’ nor more than 60 days’ written notice to SIMC or the Fund’s Sub-Adviser, as applicable, or by SIMC or the Fund’s Sub-Adviser, as applicable, on 90 days’ written notice to the Trust.

Advisory and Sub-Advisory Fees. For these advisory services, SIMC receives a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the annual rates set forth in the table below (shown as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund). SIMC then pays the Sub-Advisers out of its contractual advisory fee for sub-advisory services provided to the Funds. The rates paid to each Sub-Adviser vary. The aggregate sub-advisory fees paid by SIMC for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2020 are set forth below as a percentage of the average daily net assets of each Fund.

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fee	Aggregate Sub-Advisory Fees Paid
Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund	0.33%	0.13%
Short Duration Municipal Fund	0.33%	0.12%
California Municipal Bond Fund	0.33%	0.12%
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund	0.33%	0.12%
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund	0.33%	0.12%
New York Municipal Bond Fund	0.33%	0.12%
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund	0.35%	0.12%
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund	0.50%	0.30%

SIMC pays each Sub-Adviser a fee out of its advisory fee. Sub-Advisory fees are based on a percentage of the average daily net assets managed by the applicable Sub-Adviser.

For the fiscal years ended August 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the following tables show: (i) the contractual advisory fees that SIMC is entitled to receive from each Fund; (ii) the dollar amount of SIMC's voluntary fee waivers; (iii) the dollar amount of fees paid to the Sub-Advisers by SIMC; and (iv) the dollar amount of the fees retained by SIMC.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2020:

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fees (000)	Advisory Fees Waived (000)	Sub-Advisory Fees Paid (000)	Advisory Fees Retained by SIMC (000)
Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund	\$6,866	\$2,865	\$2,707	\$1,294
Short Duration Municipal Fund	\$4,295	\$1,723	\$1,583	\$ 989
California Municipal Bond Fund	\$1,130	\$ 314	\$ 408	\$ 408
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 260	\$ 55	\$ 94	\$ 111
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 391	\$ 119	\$ 141	\$ 131
New York Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 618	\$ 173	\$ 223	\$ 222
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 615	\$ 144	\$ 209	\$ 262
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund	\$6,438	\$1,722	\$3,913	\$ 803

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019:

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fees (000)	Advisory Fees Waived (000)	Sub-Advisory Fees Paid (000)	Advisory Fees Retained by SIMC (000)
Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund	\$6,791	\$2,878	\$2,694	\$ 1,219
Short Duration Municipal Fund	\$4,310	\$1,768	\$1,585	\$ 957
California Municipal Bond Fund	\$1,179	\$ 334	\$ 426	\$ 419
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 257	\$ 55	\$ 93	\$ 109
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 407	\$ 126	\$ 147	\$ 134
New York Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 655	\$ 202	\$ 237	\$ 216
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 615	\$ 147	\$ 210	\$ 258
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund	\$6,310	\$1,708	\$3,829	\$ 773

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2018:

Fund Name	Contractual Advisory Fees (000)	Advisory Fees Waived (000)	Sub-Advisory Fees Paid (000)	Advisory Fees Retained by SIMC (000)
Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund	\$6,587	\$1,741	\$2,621	\$2,225
Short Duration Municipal Fund	\$4,493	\$1,137	\$1,654	\$1,702
California Municipal Bond Fund	\$1,182	\$ 215	\$ 428	\$ 539
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 253	\$ 36	\$ 91	\$ 126
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 399	\$ 78	\$ 144	\$ 177
New York Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 659	\$ 129	\$ 239	\$ 291
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund	\$ 584	\$ 92	\$ 200	\$ 292
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund	\$6,127	\$1,035	\$3,741	\$1,351

The Sub-Advisers.

DELAWARE INVESTMENTS FUND ADVISERS, A SERIES OF MACQUARIE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT BUSINESS TRUST—Delaware Investments Fund Advisers (“DIFA”), a series of Macquarie Investment Management Business Trust (“MIMBT”), serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund. MIMBT is a subsidiary of Macquarie Management Holdings, Inc. (“MMHI”). MMHI is a subsidiary and subject to the ultimate control of Macquarie Group Limited (“Macquarie”). Macquarie is a Sydney, Australia-headquartered global provider of banking, financial, advisory, investment and funds management services. Macquarie Investment Management is the marketing name for certain companies comprising the asset management division of Macquarie. Other than Macquarie Bank Limited, none of the entities referred to in this document are authorized deposit-taking institutions for the purposes of Banking Act of 1959 (Commonwealth of Australia). The obligations of these entities do not represent

deposits or other liabilities of Macquarie Bank Limited (“MBL”), a subsidiary of Macquarie and an affiliate of DIFA. MBL does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of that entity, unless noted otherwise.

MELLON INVESTMENTS CORPORATION—Mellon Investments Corporation (“Mellon”) serves as Sub-Adviser to the Intermediate-Term Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds. Mellon is an independently operated indirect subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (“BNYM”).

NEUBERGER BERMAN INVESTMENT ADVISERS LLC—Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“NBIA”), 1290 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10104: NBIA is an indirect subsidiary of Neuberger Berman Group LLC (“NBG”). NBG’s voting equity is owned by NBSH Acquisition, LLC (“NBSH”). NBSH is owned by portfolio managers, members of NBG’s management team, and certain of NBG’s key employees and senior professionals.

PACIFIC INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC—Pacific Investment Management Company LLC (“PIMCO”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. PIMCO, including its global affiliates, is a limited liability company, directly owns and controls PIMCO Investments LLC and may directly or indirectly own and control certain other global PIMCO entities. PIMCO is a majority owned subsidiary of Allianz Asset Management of America L.P., a subsidiary of Allianz SE. PIMCO does not anticipate any near-term changes to the firm’s ownership structure.

SPECTRUM ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.—Spectrum Asset Management, Inc. (“Spectrum”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. Spectrum, a Connecticut corporation, was founded in 1987. Spectrum is a wholly-owned affiliate of Principal Global Investors Holding Company (U.S.), LLC.

WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLP—Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington Management”), a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations, and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 90 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership.

WELLS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT INCORPORATED.—Wells Capital Management Incorporated (“WellsCap”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Short Duration Municipal and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. WellsCap became a subsidiary of Wells Fargo & Company (“Wells Fargo”) in 1996 and was formed from existing institutional investment management teams that had been in place since 1981.

WESTERN ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY, LLC—Western Asset Management Company, LLC (“Western Asset”) serves as a Sub-Adviser to a portion of the assets of the Short Duration Municipal Fund. Western Asset operates as a group of coordinated sister companies located in various jurisdictions, and the Firm is headquartered in Pasadena, California. Each Western Asset entity ultimately is a wholly -owned subsidiary of Franklin Resources, Inc. (NYSE: BEN), a global investment management organization with subsidiaries operating as Franklin Templeton in over 165 countries. As of June 30, 2020, each Western Asset entity was ultimately a wholly-owned subsidiary of Legg Mason, Inc. (Legg Mason). In February 2020, Franklin Templeton and Legg Mason announced that they had entered into an agreement under which Franklin Templeton would acquire Legg Mason and its affiliates, including Western Asset. The transaction closed on July 31, 2020, and Western Asset continues to maintain its organizational autonomy and investment independence. Western Asset was founded in 1971 and specializes in the management of fixed income funds.

Portfolio Management.

SIMC

Compensation. SIMC compensates the portfolio manager for his management of the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. The portfolio manager’s compensation consists of a fixed annual salary, plus a discretionary annual bonus determined generally as follows.

Portfolio manager compensation is a combination of both Fund performance and SEI/Company performance. A majority of the portfolio manager’s compensation is determined by the performance of the Funds for which the portfolio manager is responsible for over both a short-term and long-term time horizon. A final factor is a discretionary component, which is based upon a qualitative review of the portfolio manager and his team.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, the portfolio manager beneficially owned shares of the Funds he manages (which may be through his 401(k) plans), as follows:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Fund Shares</u>
Richard A. Bamford	None

Other Accounts. As of August 31, 2020, in addition to the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds, the portfolio manager was responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Registered Investment Companies</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</u>		<u>Other Accounts</u>	
	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in billions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in billions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in billions)</u>
Richard A. Bamford	20	\$39.40	2	\$0.45	0	\$0

No account listed above is subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio manager’s management of registered investment companies other pooled investment vehicles or other accounts may give rise to actual or potential conflicts of interest in connection with his day-to-day management of the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds’ investments. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives as the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds or hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds.

While the portfolio manager’s management of the other accounts may give rise to the following potential conflicts of interest, SIMC does not believe that the conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, SIMC believes that it has designed policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to manage such conflicts in an appropriate way.

Knowledge of the Timing and Size of Fund Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager’s day-to-day management of the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. Because of his position with the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania

Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds, the portfolio manager knows the size, timing and possible market impact of Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Fund trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of the other accounts and to the possible detriment of the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. However, SIMC has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Investment Opportunities. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's management of the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow them to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors the other accounts over the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that SIMC or the portfolio manager receives, or expect to receive, greater compensation from his management of the other accounts than the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. Notwithstanding this theoretical conflict of interest, it is SIMC's policy to manage each account based on its investment objectives and related restrictions and, as discussed above, SIMC has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time and in a manner consistent with each account's investment objectives and related restrictions. For example, while the portfolio manager may buy for other accounts securities that differ in identity or quantity from securities bought for the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds, such an approach might not be suitable for the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds given their investment objectives and related restrictions.

DIFA

Compensation. SIMC pays DIFA a fee based on the assets under management of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between DIFA and SIMC. DIFA pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund. The following information relates to the period ended August 31, 2020.

Base Salary—Each portfolio manager receives a fixed base salary. Salaries are determined by a comparison to industry data prepared by third parties to ensure that portfolio manager salaries are in line with salaries paid at peer investment advisory firms.

Bonus—An objective component is added to the bonus for each manager that is reflective of account performance relative to an appropriate peer group or database. The following paragraph describes the structure of the non-guaranteed bonus.

Each portfolio manager is eligible to receive an annual cash bonus, which is based on quantitative and qualitative factors. There is one pool for bonus payments for the fixed income department. The pool is allotted based on subjective factors and objective factors. The amount of the pool for bonus payments is determined by assets managed (including investment companies, insurance product-related accounts and other separate accounts), management fees and related expenses (including fund waiver expenses)

for registered investment companies, pooled vehicles, and managed separate accounts. For investment companies, each manager is compensated according to the Fund’s Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. (formerly, Lipper Inc.) or Morningstar peer group percentile ranking on a 1-, 3-, and 5-year basis, with longer term performance more heavily weighted. For managed separate accounts the portfolio managers are compensated according to the composite percentile ranking against the eVestment Alliance database (or similar sources of relative performance data) on a 1-, 3-, and 5-year basis, with longer term performance more heavily weighted; composite performance relative to the benchmark is also evaluated for the same time periods. Incentives reach maximum potential at the top 25th-30th percentile. The remaining portion of the bonus is discretionary as determined by Macquarie Investment Management and takes into account subjective factors.

For new and recently transitioned portfolio managers, the compensation may be weighted more heavily towards a portfolio manager’s actual contribution and ability to influence performance, rather than longer-term performance. Management intends to move the compensation structure towards longer-term performance for these portfolio managers over time.

Portfolio managers participate in retention programs, including the Delaware Investments Notional Investment Plan and the Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan, for alignment of interest purposes.

Macquarie Investment Management Notional Investment Plan—A portion of a portfolio manager’s retained profit share may be notionally exposed to the return of certain funds within the MIM pursuant to the terms of the Macquarie Investment Management Notional Investment Plan. The retained amount will vest in equal tranches over a period ranging from four to five years after the date of investment (depending on the level of employee).

Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan—A portion of a portfolio manager’s retained profit share may be invested in the Macquarie Group Employee Retained Equity Plan (“MEREP”), which is used to deliver remuneration in the form of Macquarie equity. The main type of award currently being offered under the MEREP is units comprising a beneficial interest in a Macquarie share held in a trust for the employee, subject to the vesting and forfeiture provisions of the MEREP. Subject to vesting conditions, vesting and release of the shares occurs in a period ranging from four to five years after the date of investment (depending on the level of the employee).

Other Compensation—Portfolio managers may also participate in benefit plans and programs available generally to all employees.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of August 31, 2020, DIFA’s portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund.

Other Accounts. As of August 31, 2020, in addition to the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund, DIFA’s portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Jake van Roden	21	\$5,964	0	\$0	1	\$ 1.99
Stephen J. Czepiel	23	\$6,681	0	\$0	22	\$3,293
Gregory A. Gizzi	23	\$6,681	0	\$0	37	\$3,807

None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Individual portfolio managers may perform investment management services for other funds or accounts similar to those provided to the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund and the investment action for each other fund or account and the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund may differ. For example, one account or fund may be selling a security, while another account or fund maybe purchasing or holding the same security. As a result, transactions executed for one account and the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund may adversely affect the value of securities held by another fund or

account. Additionally, the management of multiple other funds or accounts and the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund may give rise to potential conflicts of interest, as a portfolio manager must allocate time and effort to multiple funds or accounts and the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund. A portfolio manager may discover an investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one account or fund. The investment opportunity may be limited, however, so that all funds or accounts for which the investment would be suitable may not be able to participate. DIFA has adopted procedures designed to allocate investments fairly across multiple funds or accounts.

A portfolio manager's management of personal accounts also may present certain conflicts of interest. While DIFA's Code of Ethics is designed to address these potential conflicts, there is no guarantee that it will do so.

Mellon

Compensation. SIMC pays Mellon a fee based on the assets under management of the Intermediate-Term Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds as set forth in investment sub-advisory agreements between Mellon and SIMC. Mellon pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Intermediate-Term Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds. The following information relates to the period ended August 31, 2020.

Mellon, not the Funds, compensates the portfolio managers. The portfolio managers' compensation is comprised primarily of a market-based salary and an incentive compensation plan (annual and long term).

The firm's rewards program is designed to be market-competitive and align our compensation with the goals of our clients. This alignment is achieved through an emphasis on deferred awards, which incentivizes our investment personnel to focus on long-term alpha generation.

Our incentive model is designed to compensate for quantitative and qualitative objectives achieved during the performance year. An individual's final annual incentive award is tied to the firm's overall performance, the team's investment performance, as well as individual performance.

Awards are paid in cash on an annual basis; however, some portfolio managers may receive a portion of their annual incentive award in deferred vehicles. Annual incentive as a percentage of fixed pay varies with the profitability of the firm and the product team.

The following factors encompass our investment professional rewards program:

- Base salary
- Annual cash incentive
- Long-Term Incentive Plan
 - Deferred cash for investment in our own products
 - BNY Mellon restricted stock units

Awards for selected senior portfolio managers are based on a two-stage model: an opportunity range based on the current level of business and an assessment of long-term business value. A significant portion of the opportunity awarded is structured and based upon the performance of the portfolio manager's accounts relative to the performance of appropriate peers, with longer-term performance more heavily weighted.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of August 31, 2020, Mellon's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Intermediate-Term Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond or Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds.

Other Accounts. As of August 31, 2020, in addition to the Intermediate-Term Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds, Mellon’s portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Daniel Rabasco, CFA	14	\$7,444	0	\$0	55	\$2,604
Jeffrey Burger, CFA	3	\$1,486	0	\$0	449	\$2,329
Thomas Casey . Daniel Barton, CFA	3	\$ 824	0	\$0	487	\$4,008
	4	\$1,030	0	\$0	0	\$ 0

None of the accounts listed above are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interests. It is the policy of Mellon to make business decisions free from conflicting outside influences. Mellon’s objective is to recognize potential conflicts of interest and work to eliminate or control and disclose such conflicts as they are identified. Mellon’s business decisions are based on its duty to its clients, and not driven by any personal interest or gain. As an asset manager operating in a number of different jurisdictions with a diverse client base in a variety of strategies, conflicts of interest are inherent. Furthermore, as an indirect subsidiary of BNYM, potential conflicts may also arise between the Mellon and other BNYM companies.

Mellon will take steps to provide reasonable assurance that no client or group of clients is advantaged at the expense of any other client. As such, Mellon has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) and compliance policy manual to address such conflicts. These potential and inherent conflicts include but are not limited to: the allocation of investment opportunities, side by side management, execution of portfolio transactions, brokerage conflicts, compensation conflicts, related party arrangements, personal interests, and other investment and operational conflicts of interest. The compliance policies are designed to ensure that all client accounts are treated equitably over time. Additionally, Mellon has structured compensation of investment personnel to reasonably safeguard client accounts from being adversely impacted by any potential or related conflicts.

All material conflicts of interest are presented in greater detail within Part 2A of Mellon’s Form ADV.

NBIA

Compensation. SIMC pays NBIA a fee based on the assets under management of the Short Duration Municipal Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between NBIA and SIMC. NBIA pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Short Duration Municipal Fund. The following information relates to the period ended August 31, 2020.

Compensation of Portfolio Managers

NBIA’s compensation philosophy is one that focuses on rewarding performance and incentivizing its employees. NBIA is also focused on creating a compensation process that it believes is fair, transparent, and competitive with the market.

Compensation for Portfolio Managers consists of fixed (salary) and variable (bonus) compensation but is more heavily weighted on the variable portion of total compensation and is paid from a team compensation pool made available to the portfolio management team with which the Portfolio Manager is associated. The size of the team compensation pool is determined based on a formula that takes into

consideration a number of factors including the pre-tax revenue that is generated by that particular portfolio management team, less certain adjustments. The bonus portion of the compensation is discretionary and is determined on the basis of a variety of criteria, including investment performance (including the aggregate multi-year track record), utilization of central resources (including research, sales and operations/support), business building to further the longer term sustainable success of the investment team, effective team/people management, and overall contribution to the success of NB. Certain Portfolio Managers may manage products other than mutual funds, such as high net worth separate accounts. For the management of these accounts, a Portfolio Manager may generally receive a percentage of pre-tax revenue determined on a monthly basis less certain deductions. The percentage of revenue a Portfolio Manager receives pursuant to this arrangement will vary based on certain revenue thresholds.

The terms of NBIA's long-term retention incentives are as follows:

Employee-Owned Equity. Certain employees (primarily senior leadership and investment professionals) participate in NB's equity ownership structure, which was designed to incentivize and retain key personnel. In addition, in prior years certain employees may have elected to have a portion of their compensation delivered in the form of equity. NBIA also offers an equity acquisition program which allows employees a more direct opportunity to invest in NB. For confidentiality and privacy reasons, NBIA cannot disclose individual equity holdings or program participation.

Contingent Compensation. Certain employees may participate in the Neuberger Berman Group Contingent Compensation Plan (the "CCP") to serve as a means to further align the interests of its employees with the success of the firm and the interests of its clients, and to reward continued employment. Under the CCP, up to 20% of a participant's annual total compensation in excess of \$500,000 is contingent and subject to vesting. The contingent amounts are maintained in a notional account that is tied to the performance of a portfolio of NB investment strategies as specified by the firm on an employee-by-employee basis. By having a participant's contingent compensation tied to NB investment strategies, each employee is given further incentive to operate as a prudent risk manager and to collaborate with colleagues to maximize performance across all business areas. In the case of members of investment teams, including Portfolio Managers, the CCP is currently structured so that such employees have exposure to the investment strategies of their respective teams as well as the broader NB portfolio.

Restrictive Covenants. Most investment professionals, including Portfolio Managers, are subject to notice periods and restrictive covenants which include employee and client non-solicit restrictions as well as restrictions on the use of confidential information. In addition, depending on participation levels, certain senior professionals who have received equity grants have also agreed to additional notice and transition periods and, in some cases, non-compete restrictions. For confidentiality and privacy reasons, NBIA cannot disclose individual restrictive covenant arrangements.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of August 31, 2020, NBIA's portfolio managers for the Fund did not beneficially own any shares of the Short Duration Municipal Fund.

Other Accounts. As of August 31, 2020, in addition to the Short Duration Municipal Fund, NBIA's portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

<u>Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Registered Investment Companies</u>		<u>Other Pooled Investment Vehicles</u>		<u>Other Accounts</u>	
	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u>Number of Accounts</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>
Kristian J. Lind	0	\$0	0	\$0	235	\$846
Peter Moukios	0	\$0	0	\$0	586	\$730

None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interests. Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a Portfolio Manager for NBIA has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other account. The management of multiple funds and accounts (including proprietary accounts) may give rise to actual or potential conflicts of interest if the funds and accounts have different or similar objectives, benchmarks,

time horizons, and fees, as the Portfolio Manager must allocate his or her time and investment ideas across multiple funds and accounts. The Portfolio Manager may execute transactions for another fund or account that may adversely impact the value of securities held by a fund, and which may include transactions that are directly contrary to the positions taken by a fund. For example, a Portfolio Manager may engage in short sales of securities for another account that are the same type of securities in which a fund it manages also invests. In such a case, the Portfolio Manager could be seen as harming the performance of the Short Duration Municipal Fund for the benefit of the account engaging in short sales if the short sales cause the market value of the securities to fall.

Additionally, if a Portfolio Manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, a fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity. There may also be regulatory limitations that prevent a fund from participating in a transaction that another account or fund managed by the same Portfolio Manager will invest. For example, the 1940 Act prohibits the mutual funds from participating in certain transactions with certain of its affiliates and from participating in “joint” transactions alongside certain of its affiliates. The prohibition on “joint” transactions may limit the ability of the funds to participate alongside its affiliates in privately negotiated transactions unless the transaction is otherwise permitted under existing regulatory guidance and may reduce the amount of privately negotiated transactions that the funds may participate in. Further, NBIA may take an investment position or action for a fund or account that may be different from, inconsistent with, or have different rights than (e.g., voting rights, dividend or repayment priorities or other features that may conflict with one another), an action or position taken for one or more other funds or accounts, including a fund, having similar or different objectives.

A conflict may also be created by investing in different parts of an issuer’s capital structure (e.g., equity or debt, or different positions in the debt structure). Those positions and actions may adversely impact, or in some instances benefit, one or more affected accounts, including the funds. Potential conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions and related actions regarding a position held for a fund or another account may not be in the best interests of a position held by another fund or account having similar or different objectives. If one account were to buy or sell portfolio securities shortly before another account bought or sold the same securities, it could affect the price paid or received by the second account. Securities selected for funds or accounts other than a fund may outperform the securities selected for the fund.

Finally, a conflict of interest may arise if NBIA and a Portfolio Manager have a financial incentive to favor one account over another, such as a performance-based management fee that applies to one account but not all funds or accounts for which the Portfolio Manager is responsible. In the ordinary course of operations certain businesses within NB may seek access to material non-public information. For instance, NBIA loan portfolio managers may utilize material non-public information in purchasing loans and from time to time, may be offered the opportunity on behalf of applicable clients to participate on a creditors committee, which participation may provide access to material non-public information.

NB maintains procedures that address the process by which material non-public information may be acquired intentionally by NB. When considering whether to acquire material non-public information, NB will take into account the interests of all clients and will endeavor to act fairly to all clients. The intentional acquisition of material non-public information may give rise to a potential conflict of interest since NB may be prohibited from rendering investment advice to clients regarding the public securities of such issuer and thereby potentially limiting the universe of public securities that NB, including a fund, may purchase or potentially limiting the ability of NB, including a fund, to sell such securities. Similarly, where NB declines access to (or otherwise does not receive) material non-public information regarding an issuer, the portfolio managers may base investment decisions for its clients, including a fund, with respect to loan assets of such issuer solely on public information, thereby limiting the amount of information available to the portfolio managers in connection with such investment decisions.

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

PIMCO

Compensation. SIMC pays PIMCO a fee based on the assets under management of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between PIMCO and SIMC. PIMCO pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. The following information relates to the period ended August 31, 2020.

Portfolio Manager Compensation

PIMCO's approach to compensation seeks to provide professionals with a Total Compensation Plan and process that is driven by PIMCO's mission and values. Key Principles on Compensation Philosophy include:

- PIMCO's pay practices are designed to attract and retain high performers;
- PIMCO's pay philosophy embraces a corporate culture of rewarding strong performance, a strong work ethic, and meritocracy;
- PIMCO's goal is to ensure key professionals are aligned to PIMCO's long-term success through equity participation; and
- PIMCO's "Discern and Differentiate" discipline guides total compensation levels.

The Total Compensation Plan consists of three components. The compensation program for portfolio managers is designed to align with clients' interests, emphasizing each portfolio manager's ability to generate long-term investment success for PIMCO's clients. A portfolio manager's compensation is not based solely on the performance of any Fund or any other account managed by that portfolio manager:

Base Salary—Base salary is determined based on core job responsibilities, positions/levels and market factors. Base salary levels are reviewed annually, when there is a significant change in job responsibilities or position, or a significant change in market levels.

Performance Bonus—Performance bonuses are designed to reward risk-adjusted performance and contributions to PIMCO's broader investment process. The compensation process is not formulaic and the following non-exhaustive list of qualitative and quantitative criteria are considered when determining the total compensation for portfolio managers:

- Performance measured over a variety of longer- and shorter-term periods, including 5-year, 4-year, 3-year, 2-year and 1-year dollar-weighted and account-weighted, pre-tax total and risk-adjusted investment performance as judged against the applicable benchmarks (which may include internal investment performance-related benchmarks) for each account managed by a portfolio manager (including the Funds) and relative to applicable industry peer groups; greatest emphasis is placed on 5-year and 3-year performance, followed by 1-year performance;
- Consistency of investment performance across portfolios of similar mandate and guidelines, rewarding low dispersion and consistency of outperformance;
- Appropriate risk positioning and risk management mindset which includes consistency with PIMCO's investment philosophy, the Investment Committee's positioning guidance, absence of defaults, and appropriate alignment with client objectives;
- Contributions to mentoring, coaching and/or supervising members of team;
- Collaboration, idea generation, and contribution of investment ideas in the context of PIMCO's investment process, Investment Committee meetings, and day-to-day management of portfolios;
- With much lesser importance than the aforementioned factors: amount and nature of assets managed by the portfolio manager, contributions to asset retention, and client satisfaction.

PIMCO's partnership culture further rewards strong long term risk adjusted returns with promotion decisions almost entirely tied to long term contributions to the investment process. 10-year performance can also be considered, though not explicitly as part of the compensation process.

Deferred Compensation—Long Term Incentive Plan (“LTIP”) and/or M Options which is awarded to key professionals. Employees who reach a total compensation threshold are delivered their annual compensation in a mix of cash and/or deferred compensation. PIMCO incorporates a progressive allocation of deferred compensation as a percentage of total compensation, which is in line with market practices.

- The LTIP provides participants with deferred cash awards that appreciate or depreciate based on PIMCO's operating earnings over a rolling three-year period. The plan provides a link between longer term company performance and participant pay, further motivating participants to make a long term commitment to PIMCO's success.
- The M Unit program provides mid-to-senior level employees with the potential to acquire an equity stake in PIMCO over their careers and to better align employee incentives with the Firm's long-term results. In the program, options are awarded and vest over a number of years and may convert into PIMCO equity which shares in the profit distributions of the Firm. M Units are non-voting common equity of PIMCO and provide a mechanism for individuals to build a significant equity stake in PIMCO over time.

Eligibility to participate in LTIP and the M Unit program is contingent upon continued employment at PIMCO and all other applicable eligibility requirements.

Profit Sharing Plan. Portfolio managers who are Managing Directors of PIMCO receive compensation from a non-qualified profit sharing plan consisting of a portion of PIMCO's net profits. Portfolio managers who are Managing Directors receive an amount determined by the Compensation Committee, based upon an individual's overall contribution to the firm.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of August 31, 2020, PIMCO's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund.

Other Accounts. As of August 31, 2020, in addition to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, PIMCO's portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
David Hammer	22	\$9,267	4	\$1,278	132	\$12,750
	0	\$ 0	3*	\$1,175	0	\$ 0

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. From time to time, potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise between a portfolio manager's management of the investments of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. Potential and actual conflicts of interest may also arise as a result of PIMCO's other business activities and PIMCO's possession of material non-public information (“MNPI”) about an issuer. Other accounts managed by a portfolio manager might have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, track the same index the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund tracks or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. The other accounts might also have different investment objectives or strategies than the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. Potential and actual conflicts of interest may also arise as a result of PIMCO serving as investment adviser to accounts that invest in the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. In this case, such conflicts of interest could in theory give rise to incentives for PIMCO to, among other things, vote proxies or redeem shares of a fund in a manner beneficial to the investing account but detrimental to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. Conversely, PIMCO's duties to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, as

well as regulatory or other limitations applicable to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, may affect the courses of action available to PIMCO-advised accounts (including certain funds) that invest in the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund in a manner that is detrimental to such investing accounts.

Because PIMCO is affiliated with Allianz, a large multi-national financial institution, conflicts similar to those described below may occur between the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund or other accounts managed by PIMCO and PIMCO's affiliates or accounts managed by those affiliates. Those affiliates (or their clients), which generally operate autonomously from PIMCO, may take actions that are adverse to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund or other accounts managed by PIMCO. In many cases, PIMCO will not be in a position to mitigate those actions or address those conflicts, which could adversely affect the performance of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund or other accounts managed by PIMCO. In addition, because certain Clients (as defined below) are affiliates of PIMCO or have Tax-Advantaged Income Fund investors who are affiliates or employees of PIMCO, PIMCO may have incentives to resolve conflicts of interest in favor of these Clients over other Clients.

Knowledge and Timing of Fund Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's day-to-day management of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. Because of their positions with the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, the portfolio managers know the size, timing and possible market impact of Tax-Advantaged Income Fund's trades. It is theoretically possible that the portfolio managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund.

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

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

From time to time, PIMCO may take an investment position or action for a Client that may be different from, or inconsistent with, an action or position taken for one or more other Clients having similar or differing investment objectives. These positions and actions may adversely impact, or in some instances may benefit, one or more affected Clients, including Clients that are PIMCO affiliates, in which PIMCO has an interest, or which pays PIMCO higher fees or a performance fee. For example, a Client may buy a security and another Client may establish a short position in that same security. The subsequent short sale may result in a decrease in the price of the security that the other Client holds. Similarly, transactions or investments by one or more Clients may have the effect of diluting or otherwise disadvantaging the values, prices or investment strategies of another Client.

When PIMCO implements for one Client a portfolio decision or strategy ahead of, or contemporaneously with, similar portfolio decisions or strategies of another Client, market impact, liquidity constraints or other factors could result in one or more Clients receiving less favorable trading results, the costs of implementing such portfolio decisions or strategies could be increased or such Clients could otherwise be disadvantaged. On the other hand, potential conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding a Client may benefit other Clients. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position for a Client may decrease the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) other Clients, and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security for a Client may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) other Clients.

Under certain circumstances, a Client may invest in a transaction in which one or more other Clients are expected to participate, or already have made or will seek to make, an investment. In addition, to the extent permitted by applicable law, a Client may also engage in investment transactions that may result in other Clients being relieved of obligations, or that may cause other Clients to divest certain investments (e.g., a Client may make a loan to, or directly or indirectly acquire securities or indebtedness of, a company that uses the proceeds to refinance or reorganize its capital structure, which could result in repayment of debt held by another Client). Such Clients (or groups of Clients) may have conflicting interests and objectives in connection with such investments, including with respect to views on the operations or activities of the issuer involved, the targeted returns from the investment and the timeframe for, and method of, exiting the investment. When making such investments, PIMCO may do so in a way that favors one Client over another Client, even if both Clients are investing in the same security at the same time. Certain Clients may invest on a “parallel” basis (*i.e.*, proportionately in all transactions at substantially the same time and on substantially the same terms and conditions). In addition, other accounts may expect to invest in many of the same types of investments as another account. However, there may be investments in which one or more of such accounts does not invest (or invests on different terms or on a non-pro rata basis) due to factors such as legal, tax, regulatory, business, contractual or other similar considerations or due to the provisions of a Client’s governing documents. Decisions as to the allocation of investment opportunities among such Clients present numerous conflicts of interest, which may not be resolved in a manner that is favorable to a Client’s interests. To the extent an investment is not allocated pro rata among such entities, a Client could incur a disproportionate amount of income or loss related to such investment relative to such other Client.

In addition, Clients may invest alongside one another in the same underlying investments or otherwise pursuant to a substantially similar investment strategy as one or more other Clients. In such cases, certain Clients may have preferential liquidity and information rights relative to other Clients holding the same investments, with the result that such Clients will be able to withdraw/redeem their interests in underlying investments in priority to Clients who may have more limited access to information or more restrictive withdrawal/redemption rights. Clients with more limited information rights or more restrictive liquidity may therefore be adversely affected in the event of a downturn in the markets.

Further, potential conflicts may be inherent in PIMCO’s use of multiple strategies. For example, conflicts will arise in cases where different Clients invest in different parts of an issuer’s capital structure, including circumstances in which one or more Clients may own private securities or obligations of an issuer and other Clients may own or seek to acquire private securities of the same issuer. For example, a Client may acquire a loan, loan participation or a loan assignment of a particular borrower in which one or more other Clients have an equity investment, or may invest in senior debt obligations of an issuer for one Client and junior debt obligations or equity of the same issuer for another Client.

PIMCO may also, for example, direct a Client to invest in a tranche of a structured finance vehicle, such as a CLO or CDO, where PIMCO is also, at the same or different time, directing another Client to make investments in a different tranche of the same vehicle, which tranche’s interests may be adverse to other tranches. PIMCO may also cause a Client to purchase from, or sell assets to, an entity, such as a structured finance vehicle, in which other Clients may have an interest, potentially in a manner that will have an adverse effect on the other Clients. There may also be conflicts where, for example, a Client holds certain debt or equity securities of an issuer, and that same issuer has issued other debt, equity or other instruments that are owned by other Clients or by an entity, such as a structured finance vehicle, in which other Clients have an interest.

In each of the situations described above, PIMCO may take actions with respect to the assets held by one Client that are adverse to the other Clients, for example, by foreclosing on loans, by putting an issuer into default, or by exercising rights to purchase or sell to an issuer, causing an issuer to take actions adverse to certain classes of securities, or otherwise. In negotiating the terms and conditions of any such investments, or any subsequent amendments or waivers or taking any other actions, PIMCO may find that the interests of a Client and the interests of one or more other Clients could conflict. In these situations, decisions over items such as whether to make the investment or take an action, proxy voting, corporate

reorganization, how to exit an investment, or bankruptcy or similar matters (including, for example, whether to trigger an event of default or the terms of any workout) may result in conflicts of interest. Similarly, if an issuer in which a Client and one or more other Clients directly or indirectly hold different classes of securities (or other assets, instruments or obligations issued by such issuer or underlying investments of such issuer) encounters financial problems, decisions over the terms of any workout will raise conflicts of interests (including, for example, conflicts over proposed waivers and amendments to debt covenants). For example, a debt holder may be better served by a liquidation of the issuer in which it may be paid in full, whereas an equity or junior bond holder might prefer a reorganization that holds the potential to create value for the equity holders. In some cases PIMCO may refrain from taking certain actions or making certain investments on behalf of Clients in order to avoid or mitigate certain conflicts of interest or to prevent adverse regulatory or other effects on PIMCO, or may sell investments for certain Clients (in each case potentially disadvantaging the Clients on whose behalf the actions are not taken, investments not made, or investments sold). In other cases, PIMCO may not refrain from taking actions or making investments on behalf of certain Clients that have the potential to disadvantage other Clients. In addition, PIMCO may take actions or refrain from taking actions in order to mitigate legal risks to PIMCO or its affiliates or its Clients even if disadvantageous to a Client's account. Moreover, a Client may invest in a transaction in which one or more other Clients are expected to participate, or already have made or will seek to make, an investment.

Additionally, certain conflicts may exist with respect to portfolio managers who make investment decisions on behalf of several different types of Clients. Such portfolio managers may have an incentive to allocate trades, time or resources to certain Clients, including those Clients who pay higher investment management fees or that pay incentive fees or allocations, over other Clients. These conflicts may be heightened with respect to portfolio managers who are eligible to receive a performance allocation under certain circumstances as part of their compensation.

From time to time, PIMCO personnel may come into possession of MNPI which, if disclosed, might affect an investor's decision to buy, sell or hold a security. Should a PIMCO employee come into possession of MNPI with respect to an issuer, he or she generally will be prohibited from communicating such information to, or using such information for the benefit of, Clients, which could limit the ability of Clients to buy, sell or hold certain investments, thereby limiting the investment opportunities or exit strategies available to Clients. In addition, holdings in the securities or other instruments of an issuer by PIMCO or its affiliates may affect the ability of a Client to make certain acquisitions of or enter into certain transactions with such issuer. PIMCO has no obligation or responsibility to disclose such information to, or use such information for the benefit of, any person (including Clients).

PIMCO maintains one or more restricted lists of companies whose securities are subject to certain trading prohibitions due to PIMCO's business activities. PIMCO may restrict trading in an issuer's securities if the issuer is on a restricted list or if PIMCO has MNPI about that issuer. In some situations, PIMCO may restrict Clients from trading in a particular issuer's securities in order to allow PIMCO to receive MNPI on behalf of other Clients. A Client may be unable to buy or sell certain securities until the restriction is lifted, which could disadvantage the Client. PIMCO may also be restricted from making (or divesting of) investments in respect of some Clients but not others. In some cases PIMCO may not initiate or recommend certain types of transactions, or may otherwise restrict or limit its advice relating to certain securities if a security is restricted due to MNPI or if PIMCO is seeking to limit receipt of MNPI.

PIMCO may conduct litigation or engage in other legal actions on behalf of one or more Clients. In such cases, Clients may be required to bear certain fees, costs, expenses and liabilities associated with the litigation. Other Clients that are or were investors in, or otherwise involved with, the subject investments may or may not (depending on the circumstances) be parties to such litigation actions, with the result that certain Clients may participate in litigation actions in which not all Clients with similar investments may participate, and such non-participating Clients may benefit from the results of such litigation actions without bearing or otherwise being subject to the associated fees, costs, expenses and liabilities. PIMCO, for example, typically does not pursue legal claims on behalf of its separate accounts. Furthermore, in certain

situations, litigation or other legal actions pursued by PIMCO on behalf of a Client may be brought against or be otherwise adverse to a portfolio company or other investment held by a Client.

The foregoing is not a complete list of conflicts to which PIMCO or Clients may be subject. PIMCO seeks to review conflicts on a case-by-case basis as they arise. Any review will take into consideration the interests of the relevant Clients, the circumstances giving rise to the conflict, applicable PIMCO policies and procedures, and applicable laws. Clients (and investors in Portfolios) should be aware that conflicts will not necessarily be resolved in favor of their interests and may in fact be resolved in a manner adverse to their interests. PIMCO will attempt to resolve such matters fairly, but even so, matters may be resolved in favor of other Clients which pay PIMCO higher fees or performance fees or in which PIMCO or its affiliates have a significant proprietary interest. There can be no assurance that any actual or potential conflicts of interest will not result in a particular Client or group of Clients receiving less favorable investment terms in or returns from certain investments than if such conflicts of interest did not exist.

Conflicts like those described above may also occur between Clients, on the one hand, and PIMCO or its affiliates, on the other. These conflicts will not always be resolved in favor of the Client. In addition, because PIMCO is affiliated with Allianz, a large multi-national financial institution, conflicts similar to those described above may occur between clients of PIMCO and PIMCO's affiliates or accounts managed by those affiliates. Those affiliates (or their clients), which generally operate autonomously from PIMCO, may take actions that are adverse to PIMCO's Clients. In many cases PIMCO will have limited or no ability to mitigate those actions or address those conflicts, which could adversely affect Client performance. In addition, certain regulatory restrictions may prohibit PIMCO from using certain brokers or investing in certain companies (even if such companies are not affiliated with Allianz) because of the applicability of certain laws and regulations applicable to PIMCO, Allianz SE or their affiliates. An account's willingness to negotiate terms or take actions with respect to an investment may also be, directly or indirectly, constrained or otherwise impacted to the extent Allianz SE, PIMCO, and/or their affiliates, directors, partners, managers, members, officers or personnel are also invested therein or otherwise have a connection to the subject investment (e.g., serving as a trustee or board member thereof).

Performance Fees. A portfolio manager may advise certain accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based entirely or partially on performance. Performance fee arrangements may create a conflict of interest for the portfolio manager in that the portfolio manager may have an incentive to allocate the investment opportunities that he or she believes might be the most profitable to such other accounts instead of allocating them to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. PIMCO has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities between the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund and such other accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time.

PIMCO has implemented policies and procedures relating to, among other things, portfolio management and trading practices, personal investment transactions, insider trading, gifts and entertainment, and political contributions that seek to identify, manage and/or mitigate actual or potential conflicts of interest and resolve such conflicts appropriately if they occur. PIMCO seeks to resolve any actual or potential conflicts in each client's best interest. For more information regarding PIMCO's actual or potential conflicts of interest, please refer to Item 10 and Item 11 in PIMCO's Form ADV, Part 2A, attached as Exhibit B.

Spectrum

Compensation. SIMC pays Spectrum a fee based on the assets under management of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Spectrum and SIMC. Spectrum pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. The following information relates to the period ended August 31, 2020.

Spectrum offers investment professionals a competitive compensation structure that is evaluated relative to other asset management firms to ensure its continued competitiveness and alignment with industry best practices. The objective of the structure is to align individual and team contributions with client performance objectives in a manner that is consistent with industry standards and business results.

Compensation for investment professionals at all levels is comprised of base salary and variable incentive components. As team members advance in their careers, the variable component increases in its proportion commensurate with responsibility levels. The incentive component is aligned with performance and goals of the firm. Salaries are established based on a benchmark of salary levels of relevant asset management firms, taking into account each portfolio manager’s position and responsibilities, experience, contribution to client servicing, compliance with firm and/or regulatory policies and procedures, work ethic, seniority and length of service, and contribution to the overall functioning of the organization. Spectrum attempts to award all compensation in a manner that promotes sound risk management principles. Base salaries are fixed, but are subject to periodic adjustments, usually on an annual basis.

The variable incentive is in the form of a discretionary bonus and may represent a significant proportion of an individual’s total annual compensation. Discretionary bonuses are determined quarterly and are based on methodology used by senior management that takes into consideration several factors, including, but not necessarily limited to, those listed below:

- Changes in overall firm assets under management, including those assets in the Fund. (Portfolio managers are not directly incentivized to increase assets (“AUM”), although they are indirectly compensated as a result of an increase in AUM.)
- Portfolio performance (on a pre-tax basis) relative to benchmarks measured annually.
- Contribution to client servicing
- Compliance with firm and/or regulatory policies and procedures
- Work ethic
- Seniority and length of service
- Contribution to overall functioning of organization

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of August 31, 2020, Spectrum’s portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund.

Other Accounts. As of August 31, 2020, in addition to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, Spectrum’s portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

Portfolio Manager[†]	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in billions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in billions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in billions)
Mark A. Lieb	8	\$12.127	9	\$5.186	57	\$7.607
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	1*	\$0.011
L. Phillip Jacoby	8	\$12.217	9	\$5.186	57	\$7.607
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	1*	\$0.011
Manu Krishnan	8	\$12.217	10	\$5.186	57	\$7.607
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	1*	\$0.011
Roberto Giangregorio	8	\$12.217	10	\$5.186	57	\$7.607
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	1*	\$0.011
Fred Diaz	8	\$12.217	10	\$5.186	57	\$7.607
	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0	1*	\$0.011

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

† Spectrum utilizes a team-based approach to portfolio management, and each of the portfolio managers listed above are jointly responsible for the management of a portion of the accounts listed in each category.

Conflicts of Interest. Spectrum's portfolio managers' management of other accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives to the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund or hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. Spectrum does not believe that these conflicts, if any, are material or, to the extent any such conflicts are material, Spectrum believes that it has designed policies and procedures to manage those conflicts in an appropriate way.

A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of Spectrum's portfolio managers' day-to-day management of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. Because of their positions with the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, the portfolio managers know the size, timing and possible market impact of Tax-Advantaged Income Fund trades. It is theoretically possible that Spectrum's portfolio managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. However, Spectrum has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of Spectrum's portfolio managers' management of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund and other accounts, which, in theory, may allow them to allocate investment opportunities in a way that favors other accounts over the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. This conflict of interest may be exacerbated to the extent that Spectrum or its portfolio managers receive, or expect to receive, greater compensation from their management of the other accounts than the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund. Notwithstanding this theoretical conflict of interest, it is Spectrum's policy to manage each account based on its investment objectives and related restrictions and, as discussed above, Spectrum has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time and in a manner consistent with each account's investment objectives and related restrictions. For example, while Spectrum's portfolio managers may buy for other accounts securities that differ in identity or quantity from securities bought for the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, such securities might not be suitable for the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund given its investment objectives and related restrictions.

Wellington Management

Compensation. Wellington Management receives a fee based on the assets under management of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Wellington Management and SIMC. Wellington Management pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fees earned with respect to the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund. The following information relates to the period ended August 31, 2020.

Wellington Management's compensation structure is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals necessary to deliver high quality investment management services to its clients. Wellington Management's compensation of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund's portfolio manager listed in the prospectuses, who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund (the "Portfolio Manager"), includes a base salary and incentive components. The base salary for the Portfolio Manager is determined by the Portfolio Manager's experience and performance in his role as a Portfolio Manager. Base salaries for Wellington Management's employees are reviewed annually and may be adjusted using guidelines established by Wellington Management's Compensation Committee, which has final oversight responsibility for base salaries of employees of the firm. The Portfolio Manager is eligible to receive an incentive payment based on the revenues earned by Wellington Management from the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund managed by the Portfolio Manager and generally each other account managed by the Portfolio Manager. The Portfolio Manager's incentive payment relating to the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund is linked to the gross pre-tax performance of the portion of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund managed by the Portfolio Manager compared to the Bloomberg Barclays 3-15 Year Municipal Bond Index over one-, three- and five-year periods, with an emphasis on five year results. Wellington Management applies similar incentive compensation structures (although the

benchmarks or peer groups, time periods and rates may differ) to other accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, including accounts with performance fees.

Portfolio-based incentives across all accounts managed by an investment professional can, and typically do, represent a significant portion of an investment professional's overall compensation. Incentive compensation varies significantly by individual and can vary significantly from year to year. The Portfolio Manager may also be eligible for bonus payments based on his overall contribution to Wellington Management's business operations. Senior management at Wellington Management may reward individuals as it deems appropriate based on other factors.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of August 31, 2020, Wellington Management's portfolio manager did not beneficially own any shares of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund.

Other Accounts. As of August 31, 2020, in addition to the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund, Wellington Management's portfolio manager was responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Portfolio Manager						
Brad W. Libby	4	\$572.83	1	\$3.82	4	\$4,390.84

None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Individual investment professionals at Wellington Management manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions, such as pension funds, insurance companies, foundations or separately managed account programs sponsored by financial intermediaries), bank common trust accounts and hedge funds.

The Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund's portfolio manager, who is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund, generally manages accounts in several different investment styles. These accounts may have investment objectives, strategies, time horizons, tax considerations and risk profiles that differ from those of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund. The Portfolio Manager makes investment decisions for each account, including the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund, based on the investment objectives, policies, practices, benchmarks, cash flows, tax and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that account. Consequently, the Portfolio Manager may purchase or sell securities, including initial public offerings, for one account and not another account, and the performance of securities purchased for one account may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other accounts. Alternatively, these accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund and thus the accounts may have similar, and in some cases nearly identical, objectives, strategies and/or holdings to that of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund.

The Portfolio Manager or other investment professionals at Wellington Management may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund, both of which have the potential to adversely impact the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund depending on market conditions. For example, an investment professional may purchase a security in one account while appropriately selling that same security in another account. Similarly, the Portfolio Manager may purchase the same security for the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund and for one or more other accounts at or at about the same time. In those instances, the other accounts will have access to their respective holdings prior to the public disclosure of the Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund's holdings. In addition, some of these accounts have fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher, in some cases significantly higher, than the fees Wellington Management receives for managing the Intermediate-Term Municipal

Fund. Finally, the Portfolio Manager may hold shares or investments in the other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts identified above.

Wellington Management's goal is to meet its fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly and provide high quality investment services to all of its clients. Wellington Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures that it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, Wellington Management monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with primary account guidelines, the allocation of initial public offerings and compliance with the firm's Code of Ethics and places additional investment restrictions on investment professionals who manage hedge funds and certain other accounts. Furthermore, senior investment and business personnel at Wellington Management periodically review the performance of Wellington Management's investment professionals. Although Wellington Management does not track the time an investment professional spends on a single account, Wellington Management does periodically assess whether an investment professional has adequate time and resources to effectively manage the investment professional's various client mandates.

WellsCap

SIMC pays WellsCap a fee based on the assets under management of the Short Duration Municipal and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between WellsCap and SIMC. WellsCap pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Short Duration Municipal and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. The following information relates to the period ended August 31, 2020.

The compensation structure for WellsCap's portfolio managers includes a competitive fixed base salary plus variable incentives, payable annually and over a longer term period. WellsCap participates in third party investment management compensation surveys for market-based compensation information to help support individual pay decisions. In addition to surveys, WellsCap also considers prior professional experience, tenure, seniority and a portfolio manager's team size, scope and assets under management when determining his/her fixed base salary. In addition, portfolio managers, who meet the eligibility requirements, may participate in Wells Fargo's 401(k) plan that features a limited matching contribution. Eligibility for and participation in this plan is on the same basis for all employees.

WellsCap's investment incentive program plays an important role in aligning the interests of our portfolio managers, investment team members, clients and shareholders. Incentive awards for portfolio managers are determined based on a review of relative investment and business/team performance. Investment performance is generally evaluated for 1, 3, and 5 year performance results, with a predominant weighting on the 3- and 5- year time periods, versus the relevant benchmarks and/or peer groups consistent with the investment style. In the case of each Fund, the benchmark(s) against which the performance of the Fund's portfolio may be compared for these purposes generally are indicated in the "Average Annual Total Returns" table in the Prospectuses. Once determined, incentives are awarded to portfolio managers annually, with a portion awarded as annual cash and a portion awarded as long term incentive. The long term portion of incentives generally carry a pro-rated vesting schedule over a three year period. For many of our portfolio managers, WellsCap further requires a portion of their annual long-term award be allocated directly into each strategy they manage through a deferred compensation vehicle. In addition, our investment team members who are eligible for long term awards also have the opportunity to invest up to 100% of their awards into investment strategies they support (through a deferred compensation vehicle).

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of September 30, 2020, WellsCap's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Short Duration Municipal or Tax-Advantaged Income Funds.

Other Accounts. As of September 30, 2020, in addition to the Short Duration Municipal and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds, WellsCap's portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
Bruce Johns	9	\$11,219.77	0	\$0	4	\$ 238.85
Wendy Casetta	13	\$16,891.67	0	\$0	39	\$4,427.48
James Randazzo	5	\$ 4,577.97	0	\$0	0	\$ 0
Terry J. Goode	11	\$12,283.76	0	\$0	1	\$ 217.9
Dennis Derby	1	\$ 83.54	0	\$0	0	\$ 0
Kerry Laurin	4	\$ 545.65	0	\$0	0	\$ 0

None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interests. WellsCap's portfolio managers often provide investment management for separate accounts advised in the same or similar investment style as that provided to mutual funds. While management of multiple accounts could potentially lead to conflicts of interest over various issues such as trade allocation, fee disparities and research acquisition, WellsCap has implemented policies and procedures for the express purpose of ensuring that clients are treated fairly and that potential conflicts of interest are minimized.

The portfolio managers face inherent conflicts of interest in their day-to-day management of the Short Duration Municipal or Tax-Advantaged Income Funds and other accounts because the Short Duration Municipal or Tax-Advantaged Income Funds may have different investment objectives, strategies and risk profiles than the other accounts managed by the portfolio managers. For instance, to the extent that the portfolio managers manage accounts with different investment strategies than the Short Duration Municipal or Tax-Advantaged Income Funds, they may from time to time be inclined to purchase securities, including initial public offerings, for one account but not for Short Duration Municipal or Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. Additionally, some of the accounts managed by the portfolio managers may have different fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher or lower, in some cases significantly higher or lower, than the fees paid by the Short Duration Municipal or Tax-Advantaged Income Funds. The differences in fee structures may provide an incentive to the portfolio managers to allocate more favorable trades to the higher-paying accounts.

To minimize the effects of these inherent conflicts of interest, WellsCap has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, that they believe address the potential conflicts associated with managing portfolios for multiple clients and are designed to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equitably. Accordingly, security block purchases are allocated to all accounts with similar objectives in a fair and equitable manner. Furthermore, WellsCap has adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to address potential conflicts associated with managing the Short Duration Municipal or Tax-Advantaged Income Funds and any personal accounts the portfolio managers may maintain.

Western Asset

Compensation. SIMC pays Western Asset a fee based on the assets under management of the Short Duration Municipal Fund as set forth in an investment sub-advisory agreement between Western Asset and SIMC. Western Asset pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues and other resources, including the sub-advisory fees earned with respect to the Short Duration Municipal Fund. The following information relates to the period ended August 31, 2020.

At Western Asset, one compensation methodology covers all products and functional areas, including portfolio managers. Western Asset's philosophy is to reward its employees through total compensation.

Total compensation is reflective of the external market value for skills, experience, ability to produce results and the performance of one's group and the Western Asset as a whole.

Discretionary bonuses make up the variable component of total compensation. These are structured to reward sector specialists for contributions to Western Asset as well as relative performance of their specific portfolios/product and are determined by the professional's job function and performance as measured by a formal review process.

For portfolio managers, the formal review process includes a thorough review of portfolios they were assigned to lead or with which they were otherwise involved and includes not only investment performance, but maintaining a detailed knowledge of client portfolio objectives and guidelines, monitoring of risks and performance for adherence to these parameters, execution of asset allocation consistent with current firm and portfolio strategy and communication with clients. In reviewing investment performance, one-, three- and five-year annualized returns are measured against appropriate market peer groups and to each fund's benchmark index.

Ownership of Fund Shares. As of August 31, 2020, Western Asset's portfolio managers did not beneficially own any shares of the Short Duration Municipal Fund.

Other Accounts. As of August 31, 2020, in addition to the Short Duration Municipal Fund, Western Asset's portfolio managers were responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as follows:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (in millions)
S. Kenneth Leech	98	\$172,529	226	\$81,249	621	\$226,104
	0	\$ 0	10*	\$ 1,421	22*	\$ 11,965
Robert E. Amodeo, CFA**	20	\$ 12,394	3	\$ 1,939	10	\$ 3,281
John C. Mooney, CFA**	0	\$ 0	1	\$ 19	10	\$ 3,281

* These accounts, which are a subset of the accounts in the preceding row, are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

** None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee.

Conflicts of Interest. Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the management of multiple accounts (including accounts managed in a personal capacity). These could include potential conflicts of interest related to the knowledge and timing of the Short Duration Municipal Fund's trades, investment opportunities and broker selection. Portfolio managers may be privy to the size, timing and possible market impact of the Short Duration Municipal Fund's trades.

Western Asset has adopted compliance policies and procedures to address a wide range of potential conflicts of interest that could directly impact client portfolios. For example, potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the management of multiple portfolios (including portfolios managed in a personal capacity). These could include potential conflicts of interest related to the knowledge and timing of a portfolio's trades, investment opportunities and broker selection. Portfolio managers are privy to the size, timing and possible market impact of a portfolio's trades.

It is possible that an investment opportunity may be suitable for both a portfolio and other accounts managed by a portfolio manager, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the portfolio and the other accounts to participate fully. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by a portfolio and another account. A conflict may arise where the portfolio manager may have an incentive to treat an account preferentially as compared to a portfolio because the account pays a performance-based fee or the portfolio manager, Western Asset or an affiliate has an interest in the account. Western Asset has adopted procedures for allocation of portfolio transactions and investment opportunities across multiple client accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time. All eligible accounts that can

participate in a trade share the same price on a pro-rata allocation basis to ensure that no conflict of interest occurs. Trades are allocated among similarly managed accounts to maintain consistency of portfolio strategy, taking into account cash availability, investment restrictions and guidelines and portfolio composition versus strategy.

With respect to securities transactions, Western Asset determines which broker or dealer to use to execute each order, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, with respect to certain other accounts (such as pooled investment vehicles that are not registered investment companies and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), Western Asset may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or dealers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker or dealer. In these cases, trades for a portfolio in a particular security may be placed separately from, rather than aggregated with, such other accounts. Having separate transactions with respect to a security may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the possible detriment of a portfolio or the other account(s) involved. Additionally, the management of multiple portfolios and/or other accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each portfolio and/or other account. Western Asset's team approach to portfolio management and block trading approach works to limit this potential risk.

Western Asset also maintains a gift and entertainment policy to address the potential for a business contact to give gifts or host entertainment events that may influence the business judgment of an employee. Employees are permitted to retain gifts of only a nominal value and are required to make reimbursement for entertainment events above a certain value. All gifts (except those of a de minimus value) and entertainment events that are given or sponsored by a business contact are required to be reported in a gift and entertainment log, which is reviewed on a regular basis for possible issues.

Employees of Western Asset have access to transactions and holdings information regarding client accounts and Western Asset's overall trading activities. This information represents a potential conflict of interest because employees may take advantage of this information as they trade in their personal accounts. Accordingly, Western Asset maintains a Code of Ethics that is compliant with Rule 17j-1 and Rule 204A-1 to address personal trading. In addition, the Code of Ethics seeks to establish broader principles of good conduct and fiduciary responsibility in all aspects of Western Asset's business. The Code of Ethics is administered by the Legal & Compliance Department and monitored through Western Asset's compliance monitoring program.

Western Asset may also face other potential conflicts of interest with respect to managing client assets, and the description above is not a complete description of every conflict of interest that could be deemed to exist. Western Asset also maintains a compliance monitoring program and engages independent auditors to conduct a SSAE 16/ISAE 3402 audit on an annual basis. These steps help to ensure that potential conflicts of interest have been addressed.

DISTRIBUTION, SHAREHOLDER SERVICING AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICING

General. SEI Investments Distribution Co. (the "Distributor") serves as each Fund's distributor. The Distributor, a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI, has its principal business address at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

Distribution Agreement, Shareholder Servicing and Administrative Servicing Plans. The Distributor serves as each Fund's distributor pursuant to a distribution agreement (the "Distribution Agreement") with the Trust.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2020, the Funds did not incur any 12b-1 expenses.

Pursuant to a Shareholder Service Plan (the "Service Plan"), the Class F Shares are authorized to pay service providers a fee in connection with the ongoing servicing of shareholder accounts owning such shares at the annual rate of up to 0.25% of the value of the average daily net assets attributable to the Class F Shares of the Fund, which is calculated daily and payable monthly.

The service fees payable under the Service Plan are intended to compensate service providers for the provision of shareholder services and may be used to provide compensation to financial intermediaries for ongoing service and/or maintenance of shareholder accounts with respect to Shares of the applicable Funds. Shareholder services under the Service Plan may include: (i) maintaining accounts relating to Clients; (ii) arranging for bank wires; (iii) responding to Client inquiries relating to the services performed by service providers; (iv) responding to inquiries from Clients concerning their investment in Shares; (v) assisting Clients in changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; (vi) providing information periodically to Clients showing their position in Shares; (vii) forwarding shareholder communications from the Funds such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual reports, and dividend distribution and tax notices to Clients; (viii) processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from Clients and placing orders with the Funds or their service providers; (ix) providing sub-accounting with respect to Shares beneficially owned by Clients; (x) processing dividend payments from the Funds on behalf of Clients; and (xi) providing such other similar services as a Fund may reasonably request to the extent the service provider is permitted to do so under applicable statutes, rules and regulations.

Distribution Expenses Incurred by Adviser. The Funds are sold primarily through independent registered investment advisers, financial planners, bank trust departments and other financial advisors (“Financial Advisors”) who provide their clients with advice and services in connection with their investments in the SEI Funds. SEI Funds are typically combined into complete investment portfolios and strategies using asset allocation techniques to serve investor needs. In connection with its distribution activities, SIMC and its affiliates may provide Financial Advisors, without charge, asset allocation models and strategies, custody services, risk assessment tools and other investment information and services to assist the Financial Adviser in providing advice to investors.

SIMC may hold conferences, seminars and other educational and informational activities for Financial Advisors for the purpose of educating Financial Advisors about the Funds and other investment products offered by SIMC or its affiliates. SIMC may pay for lodging, meals and other similar expenses incurred by Financial Advisors in connection with such activities. SIMC also may pay expenses associated with joint marketing activities with Financial Advisors, including, without limitation, seminars, conferences, client appreciation dinners, direct market mailings and other marketing activities designed to further the promotion of the Funds. In certain cases, SIMC may make payments to Financial Advisors or their employer in connection with their solicitation or referral of investment business, subject to any regulatory requirements for disclosure to and consent from the investor. All such marketing expenses and solicitation payments are paid by SIMC or its affiliates out of its past profits or other available resources and are not charged to the Funds.

Many Financial Advisors may be affiliated with broker-dealers. SIMC and its affiliates may pay compensation to broker-dealers or other financial institutions for services such as, without limitation, providing the Funds with “shelf space” or a higher profile for the firm’s associated Financial Advisors and their customers, placing the Funds on the firm’s preferred or recommended fund list, granting the Distributor access to the firm’s associated Financial Advisors, providing assistance in training and educating the firm’s personnel, allowing sponsorship of seminars or informational meetings and furnishing marketing support and other specified services. These payments may be based on average net assets of SEI Funds attributable to that broker-dealer, gross or net sales of SEI Funds attributable to that broker-dealer, a negotiated lump sum payment or other appropriate compensation for services rendered.

Payments may also be made by SIMC or its affiliates to financial institutions to compensate or reimburse them for administrative or other client services provided such as sub-transfer agency services for shareholders or retirement plan participants, omnibus accounting or sub-accounting, participation in networking arrangements, account set-up, recordkeeping and other shareholder services. These fees may be used by the financial institutions to offset or reduce fees that would otherwise be paid directly to them by certain account holders, such as retirement plans.

The payments discussed above may be significant to the financial institutions receiving them and may create an incentive for the financial institutions or its representatives to recommend or offer shares

of the SEI Funds to its customers rather than other funds or investment products. These payments are made by SIMC and its affiliates out of their past profits or other available resources.

Although the Funds may use broker-dealers that sell Fund shares to effect transactions for the Funds' portfolio, the Funds, SIMC and the Sub-Advisers will not consider the sale of Fund shares as a factor when choosing broker-dealers to effect those transactions and will not direct brokerage transactions to broker-dealers as compensation for the sales of Fund shares.

SECURITIES LENDING ACTIVITY

During the most recent fiscal year, the Intermediate-Term Municipal, Short Duration Municipal, California Municipal Bond, Massachusetts Municipal Bond, New Jersey Municipal Bond, New York Municipal Bond, Pennsylvania Municipal Bond and Tax-Advantaged Income Funds did not engage in securities lending.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST

Board Responsibilities. The management and affairs of the Trust and of its series, including the Funds described in this SAI, are overseen by the Trustees. The Board has approved contracts, as described above, under which certain companies provide essential management services to the Trust.

Like most mutual funds, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the management of risk, is performed by third party service providers, such as SIMC, the Distributor and the Administrator. The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Trust's service providers and, thus, have oversight responsibility with respect to risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and address risks, *i.e.*, events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the Funds. The Funds and their service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify risks, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such risks if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (*e.g.*, SIMC is responsible for the investment performance of the Funds and, along with the Board, is responsible for the oversight of the Funds' Sub-Advisers, which in turn are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds' portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that business. The Board has emphasized to the Funds' service providers the importance of maintaining vigorous risk management.

The Trustees' role in risk oversight begins before the inception of a Fund, at which time SIMC presents the Board with information concerning the investment objectives, strategies and risks of the Fund as well as proposed investment limitations for the Fund. Additionally, each Sub-Adviser and SIMC provides the Board with an overview of, among other things, its investment philosophy, brokerage practices and compliance infrastructure. Thereafter, the Board continues its oversight function as various personnel, including the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, as well as personnel of SIMC and other service providers, such as the Funds' independent accountants, make periodic reports to the Audit Committee or to the Board with respect to various aspects of risk management. The Board and the Audit Committee oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the Funds may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Funds by the Adviser and Sub-Advisers and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, in connection with its consideration of whether to annually renew the Advisory Agreement between the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, and SIMC and the various Sub-Advisory Agreements between SIMC and the Sub-Advisers with respect to the Funds, the Board annually meets with SIMC and, at least every other year, meets with the Sub-Advisers to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Adviser's and each Sub-Advisers' adherence to the Funds' investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations.

The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer regularly reports to the Board to review and discuss compliance issues and Fund, Adviser and Sub-Adviser risk assessments. At least annually, the Trust's Chief Compliance

Officer provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the Adviser and Sub-Advisers. The report addresses the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report, any material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report, any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures and any material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board receives reports from the Funds' service providers regarding operational risks and risks related to the valuation and liquidity of portfolio securities. The Trust's Fair Value Pricing Committee provides regular reports to the Board concerning investments for which market prices are not readily available or may be unreliable. Annually, the independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Funds' financial statements, focusing on major areas of financial statement risk encountered by the Funds and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses that were identified in the Funds' internal controls. Additionally, in connection with its oversight function, the Board oversees Fund management's implementation of disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Trust in its periodic reports with the SEC are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods. The Board also oversees the Trust's internal controls over financial reporting, which comprise policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Trust's financial reporting and the preparation of the Trust's financial statements.

From their review of these reports and discussions with SIMC, the Sub-Advisers, the Chief Compliance Officer, the independent registered public accounting firm and other service providers, the Board and the Audit Committee learn about the material risks of the Funds, thereby facilitating a dialogue about how management and service providers identify and mitigate those risks.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the Funds can be identified and/or quantified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the Funds' goals and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Reports received by the Trustees as to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. Most of the Funds' investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through SIMC, the Sub-Advisers and the Funds' other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management and each of which has policies and methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out. These risk management policies and methods may differ in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's ability to monitor and manage risk, as a practical matter, is subject to limitations.

Members of the Board. There are ten members of the Board, eight of whom are not interested persons of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act ("independent Trustees"). Robert A. Neshier, an interested person of the Trust, serves as Chairman of the Board. James M. Williams, an independent Trustee, serves as the lead independent Trustee. The Trust has determined its leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust. The Trust made this determination in consideration of, among other things, the fact that the chairperson of each Committee of the Board is an independent Trustee, the amount of assets under management in the Trust and the number of Funds (and classes of shares) overseen by the Board. The Board also believes that its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the independent Trustees from Fund management. The Board has three standing committees: the Audit Committee, Governance Committee and Fair Value Pricing Committee. The Audit Committee and Governance Committee are each chaired by an independent Trustee and composed of all of the independent Trustees.

In his role as lead independent Trustee, Mr. Williams, among other things: (i) presides over Board meetings in the absence of the Chairman of the Board; (ii) presides over executive sessions of the independent Trustees; (iii) along with the Chairman of the Board, oversees the development of agendas for Board meetings; (iv) facilitates dealings and communications between the independent Trustees and

management and among the independent Trustees; and (v) has such other responsibilities as the Board or independent Trustees determine from time to time.

Set forth below are the names, dates of birth, position with the Trust, the year in which the Trustee was elected and the principal occupations and other directorships held during at least the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as a Trustee of the Trust. There is no stated term of office for the Trustees of the Trust. However, a Trustee must retire from the Board by the end of the calendar year in which the Trustee turns 75 provided that, although there shall be a presumption that each Trustee attaining such age shall retire, the Board may, if it deems doing so to be consistent with the best interest of the Trust, and with the consent of any Trustee that is eligible for retirement, by unanimous vote of the Governance Committee and majority vote of the full Board, extend the term of such Trustee for successive periods of one year. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee is SEI Investments Company, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

Interested Trustees.

ROBERT A. NESHER (Born: 1946)—Chairman of the Board of Trustees¹ (since 1989)—President and Chief Executive Officer of the Trust since 2005. SEI employee since 1974; currently performs various services on behalf of SEI Investments for which Mr. Neshner is compensated. President and Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP. Director of SEI Global Master Fund plc, SEI Global Assets Fund plc, SEI Global Investments Fund plc, SEI Investments-Global Funds Services, Limited, SEI Investments Global, Limited, SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd., SEI Investments-Unit Trust Management (UK) Limited, SEI Multi-Strategy Funds PLC and SEI Global Nominee Ltd. President, Chief Executive Officer and Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP, from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 1989 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of The KP Funds from 2013 to 2020. Vice Chairman of O'Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2016. Vice Chairman of Winton Series Trust from 2014 to 2017. Vice Chairman of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2018. Vice Chairman of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Schroder Series Trust and Schroder Global Series Trust to 2018. Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II and Bishop Street Funds. President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

WILLIAM M. DORAN (Born: 1940)—Trustee¹ (since 1982)—1701 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Self-employed Consultant since 2003. Partner of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP (law firm) from 1976 to 2003. Counsel to the Trust, SEI Investments, SIMC, the Administrator and the Distributor. Director of SEI Investments since 1974. Secretary of SEI Investments since 1978. Director of the Distributor since 2003. Director of SEI Investments-Global Funds Services, Limited, SEI Investments Global, Limited, SEI Investments (Europe), Limited, SEI Investments (Asia) Limited, SEI Global Nominee Ltd. and SEI Investments-Unit Trust Management (UK) Limited. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 1982 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of O'Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2016. Trustee of Winton Series Trust from 2014 to 2017. Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II and Bishop Street Funds from 1991 to 2018. Trustee of The KP Funds from 2013 to 2018. Trustee of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2018. Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Schroder Series Trust, Schroder Global Series Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

¹ Messrs. Neshner and Doran are Trustees deemed to be "interested persons" (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Funds by virtue of their relationships with SEI.

Independent Trustees.

GEORGE J. SULLIVAN, JR. (Born: 1942)—Trustee (since 1996)—Retired since January 2012. Self-employed Consultant at Newfound Consultants Inc. from April 1997 to December 2011. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 1996 to 2016. Member of the independent review committee for SEI's Canadian-registered mutual funds from 2011 to 2017. Trustee/Director of State Street Navigator Securities Lending Trust from February 1996 to May 2017. Trustee/Director of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee/Director of The KP Funds from 2013 to 2020. Trustee/Director of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, Bishop Street Funds, SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

NINA LESAVOY (Born: 1957)—Trustee (since 2003)—Founder and Managing Director of Avec Capital (strategic fundraising firm) since April 2008. Managing Director of Cue Capital (strategic fundraising firm) from March 2002 to March 2008. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2003 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee/Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS (Born: 1947)—Trustee (since 2004)—Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of J. Paul Getty Trust, Non Profit Foundation for Visual Arts, since December 2002. President of Harbor Capital Advisors and Harbor Mutual Funds from 2000 to 2002. Manager of Pension Asset Management at Ford Motor Company from 1997 to 1999. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2004 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee/Director of Ariel Mutual Funds, SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

MITCHELL A. JOHNSON (Born: 1942)—Trustee (since 2007)—Retired Private Investor since 1994. Director of Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) since 1997. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2007 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2007 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of The KP Funds from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, Bishop Street Funds, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

HUBERT L. HARRIS, JR. (Born: 1943)—Trustee (since 2008)—Retired since December 2005. Owner of Harris Plantation, Inc. since 1995. Chief Executive Officer of Harris CAPM, a consulting asset and property management entity. Chief Executive Officer of INVESCO North America from August 2003 to December 2005. Chief Executive Officer and Chair of the Board of Directors of AMVESCAP Retirement, Inc. from January 1998 to August 2003. Director of AMVESCAP PLC from 1993 to 2004. Served as a director of a bank holding company from 2003 to 2009. Director of Aaron's Inc. since August 2012. President and CEO of Oasis Ornaments LLC since 2011. Member of the Board of Councilors of the Carter Center (nonprofit corporation) and served on the board of other non-profit organizations. Director of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from 2008 to 2013. Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2008 to 2016. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

SUSAN C. COTE (Born: 1954)—Trustee (since 2016)—Retired since July 2015. Treasurer and Chair of Finance of the Investment and Audit Committee of the New York Women's Foundation from 2012 to 2017. Americas Director of Asset Management of Ernst & Young LLP from 2006 to 2013. Global Asset

Management Assurance Leader of Ernst & Young LLP from 2006 to 2015. Partner of Ernst & Young LLP from 1997 to 2015. Employee of Prudential from 1983 to 1997. Member of the Ernst & Young LLP Retirement Investment Committee from 2009 to 2015. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2015 to 2020. Trustee/Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

JAMES B. TAYLOR (Born: 1950)—Trustee (since 2018)—Retired since December 2017. Chief Investment Officer at Georgia Tech Foundation from 2008 to 2017. Director at Delta Air Lines from 1983 to 1985. Assistant Vice President at Delta Air Lines from 1985 to 1995. Chief Investment Officer at Delta Air Lines from 1995 to 2007. Member of the Investment Committee at the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers from 1999 to 2004. President, Vice President and Treasurer at Southern Benefits Conference from 1998 to 2000. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2018 to 2020. Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

CHRISTINE REYNOLDS (Born: 1958)—Trustee (since 2019)—Retired since December 2016. Executive Vice President at Fidelity Investments from 2014 to 2016. President at Fidelity Pricing and Cash Management Services (“FPCMS”) and Chief Financial Officer of Fidelity Funds from 2008 to 2014. Chief Operating Officer of FPCMS from 2007 to 2008. President, Treasurer at Fidelity Funds from 2004 to 2007. Anti-Money Laundering Officer at Fidelity Funds in 2004. Executive Vice President at Fidelity Funds from 2002 to 2004. Audit Partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers from 1992 to 2002. Trustee of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2019 to 2020. Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

Individual Trustee Qualifications. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of their ability to review and understand information about the Funds provided to them by management, to identify and request other information they may deem relevant to the performance of their duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Funds and to exercise their business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Funds’ shareholders. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on their own experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as described below.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Neshor should serve as Trustee because of the experience he has gained in his various roles with SEI, which he joined in 1974, his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 1995.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Doran should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained serving as a Partner in the Investment Management and Securities Industry Practice of a large law firm, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 1995.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Sullivan should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as a certified public accountant and financial consultant, his experience in and knowledge of public company accounting and auditing and the financial services industry, the experience he gained as an officer of a large financial services firm in its operations department and his experience from serving as Trustee of the Trust since 1996.

The Trust has concluded that Ms. Lesavoy should serve as Trustee because of the experience she gained as a Director of several private equity fundraising firms and marketing and selling a wide range of investment products to institutional investors, her experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry and the experience she has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2003.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Williams should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as Chief Investment Officer of a non-profit foundation, the President of an investment management firm, the President of a registered investment company and the Manager of a public company's pension assets, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry, and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2004.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Johnson should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as a senior vice president, corporate finance, of a Fortune 500 Company, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services and banking industries, the experience he gained serving as a director of other mutual funds and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2007.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Harris should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as Chief Executive Officer and Director of an investment management firm, the experience he gained serving on the Board of a public company, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services and banking industries and the experience he has gained serving as Trustee of the Trust since 2008.

The Trust has concluded that Ms. Cote should serve as Trustee because of her education, knowledge of financial services and investment management, and the experience she has gained as a partner at a major accounting firm, where she served as both the Global Asset Management Assurance Leader and the Americas Director of Asset Management, and other professional experience gained through her prior employment and directorships.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Taylor should serve as Trustee because of his education, knowledge of financial services and investment management, and the experience he has gained as a Chief Investment Officer at an endowment of a large university, and other professional experience gained through his prior employment and leadership positions.

The Trust has concluded that Ms. Reynolds should serve as Trustee because of the experience she has gained in her various roles with Fidelity, which she joined in 2002, including Chief Financial Officer of Fidelity Funds, her experience as a partner of a major accounting firm, and her experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry.

In its periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Board, the Board considers the complementary individual skills and experience of the individual Trustees primarily in the broader context of the Board's overall composition so that the Board, as a body, possesses the appropriate (and appropriately diverse) skills and experience to oversee the business of the Funds. Moreover, references to the qualifications, attributes and skills of Trustees are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out of, or a Board conclusion that, the Board or any Trustee has any special expertise or experience, and shall not be deemed to impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Board Standing Committees. The Board has established the following standing committees:

- **Audit Committee.** The Board has a standing Audit Committee that is composed of each of the independent Trustees of the Trust. The Audit Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board. The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee include: (i) recommending which firm to engage as the Trust's independent auditor and whether to terminate this relationship; (ii) reviewing the independent auditor's compensation, the proposed scope and terms of its engagement and the firm's independence; (iii) pre-approving audit and non-audit services provided by the Trust's independent auditor to the Trust and certain other affiliated entities; (iv) serving as a channel of communication between the independent auditor and the Trustees; (v) reviewing the results of each external audit, including any qualifications in the independent auditor's opinion, any related management letter, management's responses to recommendations made by the independent auditor in connection with the audit, reports submitted to the Audit Committee by the internal auditing department of the Trust's Administrator that are material to the Trust as a whole, if any, and management's responses to any such reports; (vi) reviewing the Trust's audited

financial statements and considering any significant disputes between the Trust’s management and the independent auditor that arose in connection with the preparation of those financial statements; (vii) considering, in consultation with the independent auditor and the Trust’s senior internal accounting executive, if any, the independent auditor’s report on the adequacy of the Trust’s internal financial controls; (viii) reviewing, in consultation with the Trust’s independent auditor, major changes regarding auditing and accounting principles and practices to be followed when preparing the Trust’s financial statements; and (ix) other audit related matters. In addition, the Audit Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Trust’s compliance program. Messrs. Sullivan, Williams, Johnson, Harris and Taylor and Mmes. Lesavoy, Cote and Reynolds currently serve as members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee meets periodically, as necessary, and met four (4) times during the Trust’s most recently completed fiscal year.

- **Fair Value Pricing Committee.** The Board has a standing Fair Value Pricing Committee that is composed of at least one Trustee and various representatives of the Trust’s service providers, as appointed by the Board. The Fair Value Pricing Committee operates under procedures approved by the Board. The principal responsibility of the Fair Value Pricing Committee is to determine the fair value of securities for which current market quotations are not readily available or deemed not eligible. The Fair Value Pricing Committee’s determinations are reviewed by the Board. Mr. Neshier currently serves as the Board’s delegate on the Fair Value Pricing Committee. The Fair Value Pricing Committee meets as necessary, and did not meet during the Trust’s most recently completed fiscal year.
- **Governance Committee.** The Board has a standing Governance Committee that is composed of each of the Independent Trustees of the Trust. The Governance Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board. The principal responsibilities of the Governance Committee include: (i) considering and reviewing Board governance and compensation issues; (ii) conducting a self assessment of the Board’s operations; (iii) selecting and nominating all persons to serve as Independent Trustees and evaluating the qualifications of “interested” (as defined under the 1940 Act) Trustee candidates; and (iv) reviewing shareholder recommendations for nominations to fill vacancies on the Board if such recommendations are submitted in writing and addressed to the Governance Committee at the Trust’s offices, which are located at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. Messrs. Sullivan, Williams, Johnson, Harris and Taylor and Mmes. Lesavoy, Cote and Reynolds currently serve as members of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee shall meet at the direction of its Chair as often as appropriate to accomplish its purpose. In any event, the Governance Committee shall meet at least once each year and shall conduct at least one meeting in person. The Governance Committee met three (3) times during the Trust’s most recently completed fiscal year.

Fund Shares Owned by Board Members. The following table shows the dollar amount range of each Trustee’s “beneficial ownership” of shares of each of the Funds as of the end of the most recently completed calendar year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. “Beneficial ownership” is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (the “1934 Act”). Collectively, the Trustees and officers of the Trust own less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

	<u>Dollar Range of Fund Shares (Fund)*</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares (Fund Complex)**</u>
Interested		
Mr. Neshier	None	Over \$100,000
Mr. Doran	None	Over \$100,000

	<u>Dollar Range of Fund Shares (Fund)*</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares (Fund Complex)**</u>
Independent		
Mr. Sullivan	None	Over \$100,000
Ms. Lesavoy	None	None
Mr. Williams	None	\$10,001-\$50,000
Mr. Johnson	None	None
Mr. Harris	None	None
Ms. Cote	None	None
Mr. Taylor	None	None
Ms. Reynolds***	None	None

* Valuation date is December 31, 2019.

** The Fund Complex currently consists of 93 portfolios of the following trusts: SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds and SEI Catholic Values Trust.

*** Ms. Reynolds became a Trustee for the Trust effective December 4, 2019.

Board Compensation. The Trust and the Fund Complex paid the following fees to the Trustees during its most recently completed fiscal year.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation</u>	<u>Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement</u>	<u>Total Compensation From the Trust and Fund Complex</u>
Interested				
Mr. Neshor	\$ 0	\$0	\$0	\$ 0
Mr. Doran	\$ 0	\$0	\$0	\$ 0
Independent				
Mr. Sullivan	\$13,920.00	\$0	\$0	\$295,000.00
Ms. Lesavoy	\$15,141.00	\$0	\$0	\$320,000.00
Mr. Williams	\$15,629.00	\$0	\$0	\$330,000.00
Mr. Johnson	\$13,920.00	\$0	\$0	\$285,000.00
Mr. Harris	\$13,920.00	\$0	\$0	\$285,000.00
Ms. Cote	\$13,920.00	\$0	\$0	\$285,000.00
Mr. Taylor	\$15,141.00	\$0	\$0	\$320,000.00
Ms. Reynolds*	\$ 7,148	\$0	\$0	\$ 145,000

* Ms. Reynolds became a Trustee for the Trust effective December 4, 2019.

Trust Officers. Set forth below are the names, dates of birth, position with the Trust, length of term of office, and the principal occupations for the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as officers of the Trust. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each officer is SEI Investments Company, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. None of the officers, except for Russell Emery, the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) of the Trust, receives compensation from the Trust for his or her services. The Trust’s CCO serves in the same capacity for the other SEI trusts included in the Fund Complex, and the Trust pays its pro-rata share of the aggregate compensation payable to the CCO for his services.

Certain officers of the Trust also serve as officers to one or more mutual funds to which SEI or its affiliates act as investment adviser, administrator or distributor.

The officers of the Trust have been elected by the Board. Each officer shall hold office until the election and qualification of his or her successor or until earlier resignation or removal.

ROBERT A. NESHER (Born: 1946)—President and Chief Executive Officer (since 2005)—See biographical information above under the heading “Interested Trustees.”

TIMOTHY D. BARTO (Born: 1968)—Vice President and Secretary (since 2002)—Vice President and Secretary of SEI Institutional Transfer Agent, Inc. since 2009. General Counsel and Secretary of SIMC since 2004. Vice President of SIMC and the Administrator since 1999. Vice President and Assistant Secretary of SEI since 2001.

PETER RODRIGUEZ (Born: 1962)—Controller and Chief Financial Officer (since 2020)—Director, Fund Accounting, SEI Investments Global Funds Services since April 2020 and previously from March 2011 to March 2015; Director, Financial Reporting from June 2017 to March 2020. Director, Centralized Operations from March 2015 to June 2017.

GLENN KURDZIEL (Born: 1974)—Assistant Controller (since 2017)—Senior Manager of Funds Accounting of SEI Investments Global Funds Services since 2005.

STEPHEN G. MACRAE (Born: 1967)—Vice President (since 2012)—Director of Global Investment Product Management since January 2004.

RUSSELL EMERY (Born: 1962)—Chief Compliance Officer (since 2006)—Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund II and Bishop Street Funds since March 2006. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Liquid Asset Trust from 2006 to 2016. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP since June 2007. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Alpha Strategy Portfolios, LP from June 2007 to September 2013. Chief Compliance Officer of Adviser Managed Trust since December 2010. Chief Compliance Officer of New Covenant Funds since February 2012. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Insurance Products Trust from 2013 to 2020. Chief Compliance Officer of The Advisors’ Inner Circle Fund III since 2014. Chief Compliance Officer of O’Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2016. Chief Compliance Officer of Winton Series Trust from 2014 to 2017. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Catholic Values Trust and Gallery Trust since 2015. Chief Compliance Officer of Schroder Series Trust and Schroder Global Series Trust since 2017. Chief Compliance Officer of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company) from 2014 to 2018. Chief Compliance Officer of The KP Funds from 2013 to 2020.

AARON C. BUSER (Born: 1970)—Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2008)—Vice President and Assistant Secretary of SEI Institutional Transfer Agent, Inc. since 2009. Vice President and Assistant Secretary of SIMC since 2007. Attorney at Stark & Stark (law firm) from March 2004 to July 2007.

DAVID F. MCCANN (Born: 1976)—Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2009)—Vice President and Assistant Secretary of SEI Institutional Transfer Agent, Inc. since 2009. Vice President and Assistant Secretary of SIMC since 2008. Attorney at Drinker Biddle & Reath, LLP (law firm) from May 2005 to October 2008.

BRIDGET E. SUDALL (Born: 1980)—Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer and Privacy Officer (since 2015)—Senior Associate and AML Officer at Morgan Stanley Alternative Investment Partners from April 2011 to March 2015. Investor Services Team Lead at Morgan Stanley Alternative Investment Partners from July 2007 to April 2011.

PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Funds have delegated proxy voting responsibilities to SIMC, subject to the Board’s general oversight. In delegating proxy voting responsibilities, each Fund has directed that proxies be voted consistent with a Fund’s best economic interests.

SIMC has adopted its own proxy voting policies and guidelines for this purpose (the “Procedures”). As required by applicable regulations, SIMC has provided this summary of its Procedures concerning proxies voted by SIMC on behalf of each investment advisory client who delegates voting responsibility to SIMC, which includes the Funds (each a “Client”). The Procedures may be changed as necessary to remain current with regulatory requirements and internal policies and procedures.

SIMC votes proxies in the best economic interests of Clients. SIMC has elected to retain an independent proxy voting service (the “Service”) to vote proxies for Client accounts, which votes proxies in accordance with Proxy Voting Guidelines (the “Proxy Guidelines”) approved by SIMC’s Proxy Voting Committee (the “Proxy Committee”). The Proxy Guidelines set forth the manner in which SIMC will vote on matters that may come up for shareholder vote. The Service will review each matter on a case-by-case basis and vote the proxies in accordance with the Proxy Guidelines. For example, the Proxy Guidelines provide that SIMC will vote in favor of proposals to require shareholder ratification of any poison pill, shareholder proposals that request companies to adopt confidential voting, and for management proposals to do so, and shareholder social, workforce, and environmental proposals that create good corporate citizens while enhancing long-term shareholder value. The Proxy Guidelines also provide, among other items, that SIMC generally will vote against: proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors through mandatory retirement ages; management proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors through term limits; proposals that give management the ability to alter board size outside of a specific range without shareholder approval; proposals to classify the board; proposals to eliminate cumulative voting; proposals that provide that directors may be removed only for cause; proposals giving the board exclusive authority to amend the bylaws; retirement plans for non-employee directors; shareholder proposals seeking to set absolute levels on executive and director compensation or otherwise dictate the amount or form of compensation, eliminate stock options or other equity grants to employees or directors, or requiring director fees be paid in stock only; and proposals to phase out the use of animals in product testing unless certain circumstances apply. The Proxy Guidelines also provide, among other items, that SIMC generally will vote for: proposals seeking to fix board size or designate a range for board size; proposals that permit shareholders to elect directors to fill board vacancies; and proposals seeking a report on the company’s animal welfare standards. In addition to these examples, the Proxy Guidelines cover numerous other specific policies. In addition, the Proxy Guidelines provide that SIMC will vote against director nominees (or the Board) if it believes that a nominee (or the Board) has not served the economic long-term interests of shareholders.

Prior to voting a proxy, the Service makes available to SIMC its recommendation on how to vote in light of the Proxy Guidelines. SIMC retains the authority to overrule the Service’s recommendation on any specific proxy proposal and to instruct the Service to vote in a manner determined by the Proxy Committee. Before doing so, the Proxy Committee will determine whether SIMC may have a material conflict of interest regarding the proposal. If the Proxy Committee determines that SIMC has such a material conflict, SIMC shall instruct the Service to vote in accordance with the Service’s recommendation unless SIMC, after full disclosure to the Client of the nature of the conflict, obtains the Client’s consent to voting in the manner determined by the Proxy Committee (or otherwise obtains instructions from the Client as to how to vote on the proposal).

With respect to proxies of an affiliated investment company or series thereof, the Proxy Committee will vote such proxies in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders of the investment company or series thereof (*i.e.*, “echo vote” or “mirror vote”).

For each proxy, SIMC maintains all related records as required by applicable law. The Trust is required to file how all proxies were voted with respect to portfolio securities held by the Funds. A Client may obtain, without charge, a copy of SIMC’s Procedures and Proxy Guidelines, or information regarding how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30, by calling SIMC at 1-800-DIAL-SEI, by writing to SIMC at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456 or on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

General Policy. The Funds adhere to Section 2(a)(41), and Rule 2a-4 thereunder, of the 1940 Act with respect to the valuation of portfolio securities. In general, securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at current market value, and all other securities are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Fair Value Pricing Committee and reviewed by the Trust's Board. In complying with the 1940 Act, the Trust follows guidance provided by the SEC and by the SEC staff in various interpretive letters and other guidance.

Debt Securities. If available, debt securities are priced based upon valuations provided by recognized independent, third-party pricing agents. Such values generally reflect the last reported sales price if the security is actively traded. The third-party pricing agents may also value debt securities by employing methodologies that utilize actual market transactions, broker-supplied valuations or other methodologies designed to identify the market value for such securities. Such methodologies generally consider such factors as security prices, yields, maturities, call features, ratings and developments relating to specific securities in arriving at valuations.

Debt securities with remaining maturities of sixty days or less may be valued at their amortized cost, which approximates market value and is discussed in greater length below. If such prices are not available or SIMC or the Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, deems them to be unreliable, the security will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Fair Value Pricing Committee and reviewed by the Trust's Board.

PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Purchases and redemptions of shares of Funds may be made on any day the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for business.

It is currently the Trust's policy to pay for all redemptions in cash. The Trust retains the right, however, to alter this policy to provide for redemptions in whole or in part by a distribution in kind of readily marketable securities held by a Fund in lieu of cash. Shareholders may incur brokerage charges in connection with the sale of any such securities. However, a shareholder will at all times be entitled to aggregate cash redemptions from a Fund of the Trust during any 90-day period of up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Trust's net assets in cash. A gain or loss for federal income tax purposes would be realized by a shareholder subject to taxation upon an in-kind redemption depending upon the shareholder's basis in the shares of the Fund redeemed.

Shares of a Fund may be purchased in exchange for securities included in the Fund subject to the Administrator's determination that the securities are acceptable. Securities accepted in an exchange will be valued at market value. All accrued interest and subscription of other rights that are reflected in the market price of accepted securities at the time of valuation become the property of the Trust and must be delivered by the shareholder to the Trust upon receipt from the issuer. A shareholder may recognize a gain or a loss for federal income tax purposes in making the exchange.

The Administrator will not accept securities for a Fund unless: (i) such securities are appropriate in the Fund at the time of the exchange; (ii) such securities are acquired for investment and not for resale; (iii) the shareholder represents and agrees that all securities offered to the Trust for the Fund are not subject to any restrictions upon their sale by the Fund under the 1933 Act, or otherwise; (iv) such securities are traded on the American Stock Exchange, the NYSE or on NASDAQ in an unrelated transaction with a quoted sales price on the same day the exchange valuation is made or, if not listed on such exchanges or on NASDAQ, have prices available from an independent pricing service approved by the Board; and (v) the securities may be acquired under the investment restrictions applicable to the Fund.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend the right of redemption and/or to postpone the date of payment upon redemption for any period during which trading on the NYSE is restricted, or during the existence of an emergency (as determined by the SEC by rule or regulation) as a result of which disposal

or evaluation of the portfolio securities is not reasonably practicable or for such other periods as the SEC may by order permit. The Trust also reserves the right to suspend sales of shares of a Fund for any period during which the NYSE, the Administrator, SIMC, the Distributor and/or the custodian are not open for business. Currently, the following holidays are observed by the Trust: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day.

Fund securities may be traded on foreign markets on days other than a Business Day or the NAV of a Fund may be computed on days when such foreign markets are closed. In addition, foreign markets may close at times other than 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. As a consequence, the NAV of a share of a Fund may not reflect all events that may affect the value of the Fund's foreign securities unless the adviser determines that such events materially affect NAV, in which case NAV will be determined by consideration of other factors.

Certain shareholders in one or more of the Funds may obtain asset allocation services from SIMC and other financial intermediaries with respect to their investments in such Funds. If a sufficient amount of a Fund's assets are subject to such asset allocation services, the Fund may incur higher transaction costs and a higher portfolio turnover rate than would otherwise be anticipated as a result of redemptions and purchases of Fund shares pursuant to such services. Further, to the extent that SIMC is providing asset allocation services and providing investment advice to the Funds, it may face conflicts of interest in fulfilling its responsibilities because of the possible differences between the interests of its asset allocation clients and the interest of the Funds.

Use of Third-Party Independent Pricing Agents. The Funds' Pricing and Valuation Procedures provide that any change in a primary pricing agent or a pricing methodology requires prior approval by the Board. However, when the change would not materially affect the valuation of a Fund's net assets or involve a material departure in pricing methodology from that of the Fund's existing pricing agent or pricing methodology, Board approval may be obtained at the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

TAXES

Federal Income Tax

The following is only a summary of certain additional federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that are not described in the Prospectuses. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the federal, state, local or foreign tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectuses is not intended to be a substitute for careful tax planning. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations, including their state, local, and foreign tax liabilities.

The following discussion of federal income tax consequences is based on the 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.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company and Taxation of the Funds. Each Fund within the Trust is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes, and thus the provisions of the Code generally will be applied to each Fund separately, rather than to the Trust as a whole. Net long-term and short-term capital gains, net investment income, operating expenses, and qualification as a RIC therefore will be determined separately for each Fund.

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify as a RIC so that it will be relieved of federal income tax on that part of its income that is timely distributed to shareholders. In order to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code, a Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders at least the sum of 90% of its net interest income excludable from gross income plus 90% of its investment company taxable income (generally, net investment income, including net short-term capital gain) ("Distribution Requirement") and

must meet several additional requirements. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of a Fund's gross income each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock or securities or foreign currencies or other income (including gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership ("Qualifying Income Requirement"); and (ii) at the close of each quarter of a Fund's taxable year, (A) at least 50% of the value of its total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, United States 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 a Fund's total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer; and (B) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets may be invested, including through corporations in which a Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in (a) securities (other than U.S. Government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, or the securities (other than the securities of other RICs) of two or more issuers engaged in the same, similar, or related trades or businesses if a Fund owns at least 20% of the voting power of such issuers, or (b) the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships ("Asset Diversification Requirement").

If a Fund fails to satisfy the Qualifying Income or Asset Diversification Requirements in any taxable year, the Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain de minimis failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund corrects the failure within a specified period. If a Fund fails to qualify as a RIC for any year, and the relief provisions are not available, all of its income will be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (currently 21%) without any deduction for distributions to shareholders (subject to certain limitations). In such case, its shareholders would be taxed as if they received ordinary dividends, although corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends received deduction and individuals may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified dividend income. 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 Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

A Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year. A "qualified late year loss" generally includes net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year (commonly referred to as "post-October losses") and certain other late-year losses.

The treatment of capital loss carryovers for RICs is now similar to that which applies to individuals and provides that such losses are carried over by a Fund indefinitely. Thus, if a Fund has a "net capital loss" (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund's net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund's next taxable year. In addition, the carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if a Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Code. For more information about the amount of capital loss carry-forwards for the most recent fiscal year, please refer to the Annual Report of the Funds.

Excise Tax. Notwithstanding the Distribution Requirement described above, which generally requires a Fund to distribute at least 90% of its annual investment company taxable income and the excess of its exempt interest income, but does not require any minimum distribution of net capital gain, a Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax to the extent it fails to distribute by the end of any

calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income for that year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending on October 31 of that year, plus certain other amounts. Each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions to avoid liability for the federal excise tax applicable to RICs, but can make no assurances that such tax will be completely eliminated. A Fund may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate Fund investments in order to make sufficient distributions to avoid federal excise tax liability at a time when the investment advisor might not otherwise have chosen to do so, and liquidation of investments in such circumstances may affect the ability of a Fund to satisfy the requirements for qualification as a RIC.

Fund Distributions. The Funds intend to make distributions the majority of which consist of exempt-interest dividends that are exempt from federal income tax. As described in more detail below under the heading “State Taxes”, the California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Funds also intend to distribute income that is exempt from state (and in some cases, local) income taxes for residents of each such respective state. A portion of the income distributed by the Intermediate-Term Municipal, the Short Duration Municipal and the Tax-Advantaged Income Funds may be exempt from your state and local income taxes depending on the investments of the Funds. Because of these tax exemptions, a Fund may not be a suitable investment for retirement plans and other tax-exempt investors, or for residents of states other than the state in which a state-specific Fund primarily invests.

Each Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities that generate income that is subject to federal, state or local income taxes. Distributions of net investment income by a Fund may be taxable as ordinary income, whether you take them in cash or additional shares. A Fund may derive capital gains and losses in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Distributions of net short-term capital gains will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of long-term capital gains, if any, will be taxable to shareholders at capital gains rates, regardless of how long the shareholder has held the Fund shares. Long-term capital gains are taxed at a maximum rate of 20%.

Each Fund will decide whether to distribute or retain all or part of any net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) in any year for reinvestment. If any such gains are retained, the Fund will pay federal income tax thereon, and, if the Fund makes an election, the shareholders will include such undistributed gains in their income and shareholders subject to tax will be able to claim their share of the tax paid by the Fund as a credit against their federal income tax liability.

Only the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund expects to receive a material amount of income in the form of dividends. A portion of the dividends paid by the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund may be treated as qualified dividend income eligible for the reduced maximum rate to individuals of 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets) to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income and certain holding period requirements are satisfied. Qualified dividend income is, in general, subject to certain holding period requirements, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations (e.g., foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the United States or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the United States, or the stock of which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States). A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that (i) the shareholder has not held the shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period that begins on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the shares become “ex-dividend” (which is the day on which declared distributions (dividends or capital gains) are deducted from the Fund’s assets before it calculates the net asset value) with respect to such dividend (and the Fund also satisfies those holding-period requirements with respect to the securities it holds that paid the dividends distributed to the shareholder), (ii) the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property, or (iii) the shareholder elects to treat such dividend as investment income under section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code. Therefore, if you lend your shares in the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, such as pursuant to securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat dividends (paid while the shares are held by the borrower) as qualified dividend income.

In the case of corporate shareholders in the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, Fund distributions (other than capital gain distributions) generally qualify for the dividends received deduction to the extent such distributions are so reported and do not exceed the gross amount of qualifying dividends received by such Fund for the year. Generally, and subject to certain limitations (including certain holding period limitations), a dividend will be treated as a qualifying dividend if it has been received from a domestic corporation.

Each Fund other than the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund anticipates receiving only interest income and accordingly no dividends of any such Fund are expected to qualify for the dividends received deduction or as qualified dividend income.

If, at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of a Fund's assets consist of obligations the interest on which is exempt from federal income tax, the Fund may pay exempt-interest dividends to its shareholders. Each Fund other than the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund intends, under normal circumstances, to invest at least 80% of its net assets in municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from federal income tax in order to meet the requirements necessary for the Funds to pay out exempt-interest dividends to their shareholders. The Tax-Advantaged Income Fund intends, under normal circumstances, to invest at least 50% of its net assets in municipal securities that pay interest that is exempt from federal income tax in order to meet the requirements necessary for the Fund to pay out exempt-interest dividends to its shareholders. If the Fund, however, fails to meet this requirement, the income from all of its investments, including its municipal securities, may be subject to federal income tax.

Exempt-interest dividends are excludable from a shareholder's gross income for regular federal income tax purposes. Exempt-interest dividends may nevertheless be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax imposed by section 55 of the Code, which, is applicable only to non-corporate taxpayers. Exempt-interest dividends derived from certain "private activity bonds" will generally be an item of tax preference and therefore potentially subject to the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to non-corporate taxpayers. The Funds intend, when possible, to avoid investing in private activity bonds.

The percentage of income that constitutes "exempt-interest dividends" will be determined for each year for the Funds and will be applied uniformly to all dividends declared with respect to the Funds during that year. This percentage may differ from the actual percentage for any particular day. The Funds (or their administrative agent) will inform you of the amount of your distributions at the time they are paid, and will advise you of their tax status for federal income tax purposes shortly after the close of each calendar year.

Interest on indebtedness incurred by shareholders to purchase or carry shares of the Funds will not be deductible for federal income tax purposes to the extent that the Funds distribute exempt-interest dividends during the taxable year. The deduction otherwise allowable to property and casualty insurance companies for "losses incurred" will be reduced by an amount equal to a portion of exempt-interest dividends received or accrued during any taxable year. Certain foreign corporations engaged in a trade or business in the United States will be subject to a "branch profits tax" on their "dividend equivalent amount" for the taxable year, which will include exempt-interest dividends. Certain Subchapter S corporations may also be subject to taxes on their "passive investment income," which could include exempt-interest dividends. Up to 85% of the Social Security benefits or railroad retirement benefits received by an individual during any taxable year will be included in the gross income of such individual if the individual's "modified adjusted gross income" (which includes exempt-interest dividends) plus one-half of the Social Security benefits or railroad retirement benefits received by such individual during that taxable year exceeds the base amount described in section 86 of the Code.

Entities or persons who are "substantial users" (or persons related to "substantial users") of facilities financed by industrial development bonds or private activity bonds should consult their tax advisors before purchasing shares of the Funds. "Substantial user" is defined generally as including a "non-exempt person" who regularly uses in a trade or business a part of a facility financed from the proceeds of industrial development bonds or private activity bonds.

Issuers of bonds purchased by the Funds (or the beneficiary of such bonds) may have made certain representations or covenants in connection with the issuance of such bonds to satisfy certain requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of such bonds. Investors should be aware that exempt-interest dividends derived from such bonds may become subject to federal income taxation retroactively to the date of issuance of the bonds to which such dividends are attributable if such representations are determined to have been inaccurate or if the issuer of such bonds (or the beneficiary of such bonds) fails to comply with such covenants.

The IRS has announced that holders of tax-exempt bonds have risks that their tax-exempt income may be reclassified as taxable if the bonds that they own were issued in an abusive transaction or become taxable by reason of refinancing irregularities or the misuse of proceeds from the bond offering. While the Funds endeavor to purchase only bona fide tax-exempt securities, there is a risk that a bond issued as tax-exempt may be reclassified by the IRS as taxable, creating taxable rather than tax-exempt income for a Fund. In this case, such Fund might be required to send to you and file with the IRS information returns for the current or prior calendar years classifying (or reclassifying) some of its exempt-interest dividends as taxable dividends. On prior year dividends, you might need to file amended income tax returns and pay additional tax and interest to avoid additional penalties and to limit interest charges on these taxable dividends.

Insurance proceeds received by the Funds under any insurance policies in respect of scheduled interest payments on defaulted municipal securities will generally be excludable from federal gross income. In the case of non-appropriation by a political subdivision, however, there can be no assurance that payments made by the insurer representing interest on non-appropriation lease obligations will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Distributions by the Funds of net interest received from certain taxable temporary investments (such as certificates of deposit, commercial paper and obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities) and net short-term capital gains realized by the Funds, if any, will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income whether received in cash or additional shares. If a Fund purchases a municipal security at a market discount, any gain realized by such Fund upon sale or redemption of the municipal security will be treated as taxable interest income to the extent such gain does not exceed the market discount, and any gain realized in excess of the market discount will be treated as capital gains.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) will be subject to a 3.8% tax on their "net investment income," including interest, dividends, and capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund). "Net investment income" does not include exempt-interest dividends.

Each Fund is required by federal law to withhold at the applicable rate a tax on reportable payments (which may include dividends, capital gains distributions and redemptions) paid to individual or non-corporate shareholders who have not certified on the Account Registration Form, or on a separate form supplied by the Fund, that: (i) the Social Security or Taxpayer Identification Number provided is correct; (ii) the shareholder is exempt from backup withholding or is not currently subject to backup withholding; and (iii) the shareholder is a U.S. citizen or resident alien.

Under legislation generally known as "FATCA" (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), a Fund is required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends it pays to shareholders that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements. In general, no such withholding will be required with respect to a U.S. person or non-U.S. person that timely provides the certifications required by a fund or its agent on a valid IRS Form W-9 or applicable IRS Form W-8, respectively. Shareholders potentially subject to withholding include foreign financial institutions ("FFIs"), such as non-U.S. investment funds, and non-financial foreign entities ("NFFEs"). To avoid withholding under FATCA, an FFI generally must enter into an information sharing agreement with the IRS in which it agrees to report certain identifying information (including name, address, and taxpayer identification number) with respect to its U.S. account holders (which, in the case of an entity shareholder, may include its direct and indirect U.S. owners), and an NFFE

generally must identify and provide other required information to a Fund or other withholding agent regarding its U.S. owners, if any. Such non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

A non-U.S. entity that invests in a Fund will need to provide the fund with documentation properly certifying the entity's status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. Non-U.S. investors in the Funds should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Sale or Exchange of Shares. A gain or loss realized by a shareholder on the sale or exchange of shares of a Fund held as a capital asset will be capital gain or loss, and such gain or loss will be long-term or short-term, depending upon how long you have held your shares. Any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced within the 61-day period beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of. Any loss realized by a shareholder on the disposition of shares held 6 months or less is treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any distributions of net long-term capital gains received by the shareholder with respect to such shares or any inclusion of undistributed capital gain with respect to such shares. Any loss realized by a shareholder on the disposition of shares held 6 months or less is disallowed to the extent of the amount of exempt-interest dividends received by the shareholder with respect to such shares. However, the loss disallowance rule for exempt-interest dividends will not apply to any loss incurred on a redemption or exchange of shares of a Fund that declares dividends daily in an amount equal to at least 90 percent of its net tax-exempt interest and distributes the dividends at least monthly.

Unless a shareholder falls within certain exceptions, the custodian, broker or other administrative agent holding shares in a Fund on a shareholder's behalf must report to the IRS and furnish to the shareholder the cost basis information for shares of a Fund purchased. In addition to reporting the gross proceeds from the sale of shares of a Fund, an affected shareholder will receive cost basis information for such shares which will indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of shares of a Fund, a shareholder is to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average cost basis method. In the absence of an election, the custodian, broker or other administrative agent holding shares in a Fund will use a default cost basis method they have chosen which should have been communicated to such shareholders. The cost basis method elected by a shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of shares of a Fund may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale. Shareholders should consult with your tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for your tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies. Shareholders should also carefully review the cost basis information provided to them by a Fund and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations. Under U.S. Treasury regulations, generally, if a shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a RIC such as the Funds are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

State Taxes

The following is a general abbreviated summary of certain state tax laws presently in effect as they might govern the state income taxation of shareholders. These laws are subject to change by legislative

or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive with respect to Fund transactions. Except where otherwise noted, the summary pertains to individual state income taxation only. Corporations, trusts, estates and other entities may be subject to other taxes and should consult with their own tax advisors. Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning state tax matters.

It is expected that the Funds will not be liable for any corporate excise, income or franchise tax in Massachusetts if they qualify as a RIC for federal income tax purposes.

Rules of state and local taxation of dividend and capital gains distributions from RICs often differ from the rules for federal income taxation described above. Depending upon applicable state and local law, shareholders of a Fund may be exempt from state and local taxes on distributions of tax-exempt interest income derived from obligations of the state and/or municipalities in which they reside, but shareholders may be subject to tax on income derived from obligations of other jurisdictions and/or capital gains distributions, if any. Each Fund will make periodic reports to shareholders of the source of distributions on a state-by-state basis.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. Government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by a Fund. Investment in GNMA or Fannie Mae securities, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government securities do not generally qualify for such tax-free treatment. The rules on exclusion of this income are generally different for corporate shareholders.

California Income Taxes. The following is a general, abbreviated summary of certain of the provisions of the California Revenue and Taxation Code presently in effect as they directly govern the taxation of Shareholders subject to California personal income tax. These provisions are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive with respect to Fund transactions.

Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning California tax matters. The California Municipal Bond Fund intends to qualify to pay dividends to shareholders that are exempt from California personal income tax ("California exempt-interest dividends"). The Fund will qualify to pay California exempt-interest dividends if: (1) at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets consists of obligations the interest on which would be exempt from California personal income tax if the obligations were held by an individual ("California Tax Exempt Obligations"); and (2) the Fund continues to qualify as a RIC under the Code.

If the Fund qualifies to pay California exempt-interest dividends, dividends distributed to shareholders will be considered California exempt-interest dividends if they meet certain requirements. The Fund will notify its shareholders of the amount of exempt-interest dividends each year.

Corporations subject to California franchise tax that invest in a Fund are not entitled to exclude California exempt-interest dividends from income.

Dividend distributions that do not qualify for treatment as California exempt-interest dividends (including those dividend distributions to shareholders taxable as long-term capital gains for federal income tax purposes) will be taxable to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates for California personal income tax purposes to the extent of the Fund's earnings and profits.

Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued by a shareholder in connection with the purchase of shares of a Fund will not be deductible for California personal income tax purposes if the Fund distributes California exempt-interest dividends.

If a Fund qualifies to pay California exempt-interest dividends, dividends distributed to shareholders will be considered California exempt-interest dividends: (1) if they are designated as exempt-interest dividends by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders mailed within 60 days of the close of the Fund's taxable year; and (2) to the extent the interest received by the Fund during the year on California Tax

Exempt Obligations exceeds expenses of the Fund that would be disallowed under California personal income tax law as allocable to tax exempt interest if the Fund were an individual. If the aggregate dividends so designated exceed the amount that may be treated as California exempt-interest dividends, only that percentage of each dividend distribution equal to the ratio of aggregate California exempt-interest dividends to aggregate dividends so designated will be treated as a California exempt-interest dividend. Because of these tax exemptions, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for retirement plans and other tax-exempt investors, or for residents of states other than California.

Massachusetts Income Taxes. The following is a general, abbreviated summary of certain of the provisions of the Massachusetts tax code presently in effect as they directly govern the taxation of shareholders subject to Massachusetts personal income tax. These provisions are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning Massachusetts tax matters.

Under current law, as long as the Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund qualifies as a RIC under the Code, distributions from the Fund that qualify as exempt-interest dividends for federal income tax purposes are exempt from Massachusetts personal income taxation, to the extent that the distributions are derived from interest on certain Massachusetts obligations and are properly designated as such in a written notice mailed to the Fund's shareholders not later than 60 days after the close of the Fund's tax year. In addition, as long as the Fund qualifies as a RIC under the Code, distributions which qualify as capital gain dividends for federal income tax purposes also are exempt from Massachusetts personal income taxation, to the extent that the distributions are attributable to gains from the sale or exchange of certain Massachusetts obligations, and are properly designated as such in a written notice mailed to the Fund's shareholders not later than 60 days after the close of the Fund's tax year. Because of these tax exemptions, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for retirement plans and other tax-exempt investors, or for residents of states other than Massachusetts.

New Jersey Income Taxes. The following is a general, abbreviated summary of certain of the provisions of the New Jersey tax code presently in effect as they directly govern the taxation of shareholders subject to New Jersey tax. These provisions are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning New Jersey tax matters.

For purposes of this discussion of New Jersey taxation, it is assumed that the New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund will continue to qualify as a RIC under the Code. Distributions paid by the Fund will not be subject to the New Jersey Gross Income Tax to the extent they are derived from interest income on, and net gain, if any, from the disposition of, obligations issued by New Jersey, its local governmental entities, instrumentalities, or agencies ("New Jersey securities") or direct obligations of the United States, its territories and certain of its agencies and instrumentalities ("Federal Securities") held by the Fund, either when received by the Fund or when credited or distributed to the investors, provided that the Fund meets the New Jersey requirements for a qualified investment fund, which requirements include but are not limited to the following: (1) maintaining its registration as a registered investment company; (2) investing at least 80% of the aggregate principal amount of the Fund's investments, excluding cash and certain specified items, in New Jersey securities or Federal Securities, and (3) investing 100% of its assets in interest bearing obligations, obligations issued at a discount and cash and cash items, including receivables.

For New Jersey Gross Income Tax purposes, net income or gains and distributions derived from investments in securities other than New Jersey securities and Federal Securities, and distributions from net realized capital gains in respect of such investments, would be taxable. Thus, while the Fund intends to invest primarily in obligations that produce interest exempt from federal and New Jersey taxes, if the Fund invests in obligations that pay interest that is not exempt for New Jersey or federal purposes, a portion of the Fund's distributions would be subject to New Jersey tax. Because of these tax exemptions, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for retirement plans and other tax-exempt investors, or for residents of states other than New Jersey.

New York State and Local Taxes. The following is a general, abbreviated summary of certain of the provisions of the New York tax code presently in effect as they directly govern the taxation of shareholders subject to New York personal income tax. These provisions are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive. Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning New York tax matters.

For purposes of this discussion of New York taxation, it is assumed that the New York Municipal Bond Fund will continue to qualify as a RIC under the Code. Dividends paid by the New York Municipal Bond Fund that are derived from interest on municipal securities issued by New York State and political subdivisions or any agency or instrumentality thereof which interest would be exempt from New York State tax if held by an individual, will be exempt from New York State and New York City personal income taxes, but not corporate franchise taxes. In addition, dividends that are derived from interest on securities issued by the United States and its possessions are exempt from New York State and New York City personal income taxes, but not corporate franchise tax, to the extent that the Fund meets certain requirements, which requirements include but are not limited to the following: (1) at least 50% of the Fund's assets at the end of each quarter of its fiscal year are obligations of the United States and its possessions; and (2) a written notice of the amount of the exempt-interest dividends must be mailed to shareholders within 60 days after the close of the Fund's taxable year. Other dividends and distributions from other Municipal Securities, taxable income and capital gains will not be exempt from New York State and New York City taxes. In addition, interest or indebtedness incurred by a shareholder to purchase or carry shares of a Fund is not deductible for New York personal income tax purposes to the extent that it relates to New York exempt-interest dividends distributed to a shareholder during the taxable year. Because of these tax exemptions, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for retirement plans and other tax-exempt investors, or for residents of states other than New York.

Pennsylvania Taxes. The following is a general, abbreviated summary of certain of the provisions of the Pennsylvania tax code presently in effect as they directly govern the taxation of shareholders subject to Pennsylvania personal income tax. These provisions are subject to change by legislative or administration action, and any such change may be retroactive. Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning Pennsylvania tax matters.

Distributions paid by the Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund to shareholders will not be subject to the Pennsylvania personal income tax or the Philadelphia School District investment net income tax to the extent that the distributions are attributable to interest received by each Fund from its investments in: (i) obligations issued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, any public authority, commission, board of agency created by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any public authority created by such political subdivision; and (ii) obligations of the United States, the interest and gains from which are statutorily free from state taxation in the Commonwealth. Distributions by the Fund to a Pennsylvania resident that are attributable to most other sources will not be exempt from the Pennsylvania personal income tax or (for residents of Philadelphia) the Philadelphia School District investment net income tax. Distributions paid by the Fund which are excludable as exempt income for federal tax purposes are not subject to the Pennsylvania corporate net income tax.

The Fund intends to invest primarily in obligations that produce interest exempt from federal and Pennsylvania taxes. If the Fund invests in obligations that pay interest that is not exempt for Pennsylvania purposes but is exempt for federal purposes, a portion of the Fund's distributions will be subject to Pennsylvania personal income tax. Because of these tax exemptions, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for retirement plans and other tax-exempt investors, or for residents of states other than Pennsylvania.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific tax consequences of an investment in the Funds.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Brokerage Transactions. Generally, equity securities are bought and sold through brokerage transactions for which commissions are payable. Purchases from underwriters will include the underwriting commission or concession, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers will include a dealer's mark-up or reflect a dealer's mark-down. Money market securities and other debt securities are usually bought and sold directly from the issuer or an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Generally, the Funds will not pay brokerage commissions for such purchases. When a debt security is bought from an underwriter, the purchase price will usually include an underwriting commission or concession. The purchase price for securities bought from dealers serving as market makers will similarly include the dealer's mark-up or reflect a dealer's mark-down. When a Fund executes transactions in the over-the-counter market, it will generally deal with primary market makers unless prices that are more favorable are otherwise obtainable.

Brokerage Selection. The Trust has no obligation to deal with any dealer or group of brokers or dealers in the execution of transactions in portfolio securities. Subject to policies established by the Trustees, SIMC and the Funds' Sub-Advisers are responsible for placing orders to execute Fund transactions. In placing brokerage orders, it is the Trust's policy to seek to obtain the best net results taking into account such factors as price (including the applicable dealer spread), size, type and difficulty of the transaction involved, the firm's general execution and operational facilities and the firm's risk in positioning the securities involved. While SIMC and the Funds' Sub-Advisers generally seek reasonably competitive spreads or commissions, the Trust will not necessarily be paying the lowest spread or commission available. The Trust will not purchase portfolio securities from any affiliated person acting as principal except in conformity with the regulations of the SEC. The Trust does not expect to use one particular broker or dealer, and when one or more brokers is believed capable of providing the best combination of price and execution, SIMC or the Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, may cause the Trust to select a broker based upon brokerage or research services provided to SIMC or the Fund's Sub-Adviser. SIMC and the Funds' Sub-Advisers may pay a higher commission than otherwise obtainable from other brokers in return for such services only if a good faith determination is made that the commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

SIMC also from time to time executes trades with the Distributor, acting as introducing broker, in connection with the transition of the securities and other assets included in a Fund's portfolio when there is a change in Sub-Advisers in the Fund or a reallocation of assets among the Funds' Sub-Advisers. An unaffiliated third-party broker selected by SIMC or the relevant Sub-Adviser provides execution and clearing services with respect to such trades and is compensated for such services out of the commission paid to the Distributor on the trades. All such transactions effected using the Distributor as introducing broker must be accomplished in a manner that is consistent with the Trust's policy to achieve best net results and must comply with the Trust's procedures regarding the execution of Fund transactions through affiliated brokers.

Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act ("Section 28(e)") permits SIMC and the Funds' Sub-Advisers, under certain circumstances, to cause a Fund to pay a broker or dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction in recognition of the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. Brokerage and research services include: (i) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (ii) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, and the performance of accounts; and (iii) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement and custody). In the case of research services, SIMC and the Funds' Sub-Advisers believe that access to independent investment research is beneficial to their investment decision-making processes and, therefore, to the Funds. In addition to agency transactions, SIMC and the Funds' Sub-Advisers may receive

brokerage and research services in connection with certain riskless principal transactions, in accordance with applicable SEC guidance.

To the extent research services may be a factor in selecting brokers, such services may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and may include information as to particular companies and securities as well as market, economic or institutional areas and information that assist in the valuation and pricing of investments. Examples of research-oriented services for which SIMC or the Funds' Sub-Advisers might utilize Fund commissions include research reports and other information on the economy, industries, sectors, groups of securities, individual companies, statistical information, political developments, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance and other analysis. SIMC or the Funds' Sub-Advisers may use research services furnished by brokers in servicing all client accounts and not all services may necessarily be used in connection with the account that paid commissions to the broker providing such services. Information so received by SIMC or the Funds' Sub-Advisers will be in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by SIMC or the Funds' Sub-Advisers under their Investment Advisory Agreements. Any advisory or other fees paid to SIMC or the Funds' Sub-Advisers are not reduced as a result of the receipt of research services.

In some cases SIMC or the Funds' Sub-Advisers may receive a service from a broker that has both a "research" and a "non-research" use. When this occurs, SIMC or the Fund's Sub-Adviser, as applicable, makes 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, while SIMC or the Funds' Sub-Advisers will use their own funds to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes. In making this good faith allocation, SIMC and the Funds' Sub-Advisers face a potential conflict of interest, but SIMC and the Funds' Sub-Advisers believe that their respective allocation procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that they appropriately allocate the anticipated use of such services to their research and non-research uses.

From time to time, the Funds may purchase new issues of securities for clients 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 SIMC or the Funds' Sub-Advisers with research services. The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority has adopted rules expressly permitting these types of arrangements under certain circumstances. 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).

The Funds do not direct brokerage to brokers in recognition of, or as compensation for, the promotion or sale of Fund shares.

For the fiscal years ended August 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Funds, with the exception of the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund, paid no brokerage commissions. For the fiscal years ended August 31, 2018, 2019 and 2020, the Tax-Advantaged Income Fund paid the following brokerage fees:

Fund	Total \$ Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid (000)			Total \$ Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid to Affiliated Brokers (000)			% of Total Brokerage Commissions Paid to the Affiliated Brokers	% of Total Brokerage Transactions Effected Through Affiliated Brokers
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2020	2020
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund	\$9	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%

The money market securities in which certain of the Funds invest are traded primarily in the over-the-counter market. Bonds and debentures are usually traded over-the-counter, but may be traded on an exchange. Where possible, SIMC or the Funds' Sub-Advisers will deal directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved, except in those circumstances where they reasonably believe that better prices and execution may be available elsewhere. Such dealers usually are acting as principal for

their own account. On occasion, securities may be purchased directly from the issuer. Money market securities are generally traded on a net basis and do not normally involve either brokerage commissions or transfer taxes. The cost of executing portfolio securities transactions of the Funds will primarily consist of dealer spreads and underwriting commissions.

Brokerage with Fund Affiliates. It is expected that certain of the Funds may execute brokerage or other agency transactions through the Distributor, a registered broker-dealer, for a commission, in conformity with the 1940 Act, the 1934 Act and rules, or any orders of the SEC. These provisions require that commissions paid to the Distributor by the Trust for exchange transactions not exceed “usual and customary” brokerage commissions. The rules define “usual and customary” commissions to include amounts that are “reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities being purchased or sold on a securities exchange during a comparable period of time.” In addition, the Funds may direct commission business to one or more designated broker-dealers, including the Distributor, in connection with payment of certain of the Funds’ expenses by such broker-dealers. The Trustees, including those who are not “interested persons” of the Trust, have adopted procedures for evaluating the reasonableness of commissions paid to the Distributor and will review these procedures periodically. The Trust will not purchase portfolio securities from any affiliated person acting as principal except in conformity with the regulations or any orders of the SEC.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

It is expected that the portfolio turnover rate will normally not exceed 100% for any Fund. A portfolio turnover rate would exceed 100% if all of its securities, exclusive of U.S. Government securities and other securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition are one year or less, are replaced in the period of one year. Turnover rates may vary from year to year and may be affected by cash requirements for redemptions and by requirements that enable a Fund to receive favorable tax treatment.

For each of the fiscal years ending August 31, 2019 and 2020, the portfolio turnover rates for the Funds were as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Turnover Rate</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund	17%	20%
Short Duration Municipal Fund	53%	46%
California Municipal Bond Fund	16%	12%
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund	15%	16%
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund	16%	9%
New York Municipal Bond Fund	11%	8%
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund	14%	9%
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund	40%	43%

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

The Funds’ portfolio holdings can be obtained on the Internet at the following address: <http://www.seic.com/holdings> (the “Portfolio Holdings Website”). The Board has approved a policy that provides that portfolio holdings may not be made available to any third-party until after such information has been posted on the Portfolio Holdings Website, with limited exceptions noted below. This policy seeks to ensure that the disclosure of information regarding the Funds’ portfolio securities is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, and includes procedures to address conflicts of interest.

Five calendar days after each month end, a list of all portfolio holdings in each Fund as of the end of such month shall be made available on the Portfolio Holdings Website. Beginning on the day after any portfolio holdings information is posted on the Portfolio Holdings Website, such information may be delivered directly to any person that requests it, through electronic or any other means. The portfolio

holdings information placed on the Portfolio Holdings Website shall remain there until the fifth calendar day of the thirteenth month after the date to which the data relates, at which time it will be permanently removed from the site.

Portfolio holdings information may be provided to independent third-party fund reporting services (e.g., Broadridge, Lipper or Morningstar) for a legitimate business purpose, but will be delivered no earlier than the date such information is posted on the Portfolio Holdings Website, unless the reporting service executes a confidentiality agreement with the Trust that is satisfactory to the Trust's officers and that provides that the reporting service will keep the information confidential and will not trade on the information.

Portfolio holdings information may also be provided at any time and as frequently as daily to the Funds' Trustees, service providers, as well as additional contractors and vendors for a legitimate business purpose. Such service providers, contractors and vendors may include, but are not limited to: SIMC, the Sub-Advisers, the Distributor, the Administrator, the custodian and sub-custodian, the transfer agent, attorneys, independent auditors, securities lending agents, tax filing and reclamation vendors, class-action monitoring and filing vendors, and printing and filing vendors, proxy vendors and providers of portfolio monitoring and analytical tools. Service providers will be subject to a duty of confidentiality with respect to any portfolio holdings information, whether imposed by a confidentiality agreement, the provisions of the service provider's contract with the Trust, or by the nature of its relationship with the Trust, and such service providers will be prohibited from trading on the information.

Portfolio holdings of a Fund may also be provided to a prospective service provider for that Fund, so long as the prospective service provider executes a confidentiality agreement with the Fund in such form as deemed acceptable by an officer of the Fund. Additionally, a Sub-Adviser may provide portfolio holdings information to third-party service providers in connection with its duties as a Sub-Adviser, provided that the Sub-Adviser is responsible for such third-party's confidential treatment of such data. The Sub-Adviser is also obligated, pursuant to its fiduciary duty to the relevant Fund, to ensure that any third-party service provider will keep the information confidential and has a duty not to trade on any portfolio holdings information it receives other than subject to the Sub-Adviser's instruction.

The Board exercises on-going oversight of the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings by overseeing the implementation of the Funds' policies and procedures by the CCO.

Neither the Funds, SIMC, nor any other service provider to the Funds may receive compensation or other consideration for providing portfolio holdings information.

The Funds file a complete schedule of their monthly portfolio holdings with the SEC 60 days after the end of the Fund's first and third fiscal quarter as exhibits to Form N-PORT and after the end of the Funds' second and fourth fiscal quarters as exhibits to Form N-CSR and N-CSRS.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares of each Fund, each of which represents an equal proportionate interest in that Fund. Each share upon liquidation entitles a shareholder to a pro rata share in the net assets of that Fund. Shareholders have no preemptive rights. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees of the Trust may create additional portfolios of shares or classes of portfolios. Share certificates representing the shares will not be issued.

LIMITATION OF TRUSTEES' LIABILITY

The Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee shall be liable only for his own willful defaults and, if reasonable care has been exercised in the selection of officers, agents, employees or administrators, shall not be liable for any neglect or wrongdoing of any such person. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Trust will indemnify its Trustees and officers against liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with actual or threatened litigation in which they may be involved because of their offices with the Trust

unless it is determined in the manner provided in the Declaration of Trust that they have not acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that their actions were in the best interests of the Trust. However, nothing in the Declaration of Trust shall protect or indemnify a Trustee against any liability for his willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his duties.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Board has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. In addition, SIMC, the Funds' Sub-Advisers and the Distributor have adopted Codes of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1. These Codes of Ethics apply to the personal investing activities of trustees, officers and certain employees ("access persons"). Rule 17j-1 and the Codes of Ethics are reasonably designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by access persons. Under each Code of Ethics, access persons are permitted to engage in personal securities transactions, but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. In addition, certain access persons are required to obtain approval before investing in initial public offerings or private placements or are prohibited from making such investments. Copies of these Codes of Ethics are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

VOTING

Each share held entitles the shareholder of record to one vote. Shareholders of each Fund or class will vote separately on matters pertaining solely to that Fund or class, such as any distribution plan. As a Massachusetts business trust, the Trust is not required to hold annual meetings of shareholders, but approval will be sought for certain changes in the operation of the Trust and for the election of Trustees under certain circumstances. In addition, a Trustee may be removed by the remaining Trustees or by shareholders at a special meeting called upon written request of shareholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust. In the event that such a meeting is requested, the Trust will provide appropriate assistance and information to the shareholders requesting the meeting.

Where the Prospectuses for the Funds or SAI state that an investment limitation or a fundamental policy may not be changed without shareholder approval, such approval means the vote of: (i) 67% or more of a Fund's shares present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of a Fund's outstanding shares, whichever is less.

SHAREHOLDER LIABILITY

The Trust is an entity of the type commonly known as a "Massachusetts business trust." Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a Trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for the obligations of the Trust. Even if, however, the Trust were held to be a partnership, the possibility of the shareholders incurring financial loss for that reason appears remote because the Trust's Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for obligations of the Trust and requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by or on behalf of the Trust or the Trustees and because the Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of the Trust property for any shareholders held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of December 11, 2020, the following persons were the only persons who were record owners (or to the knowledge of the Trust, beneficial owners) of 5% and 25% or more of the shares of the Funds. Persons who owned of record or beneficially more than 25% of a Fund's outstanding 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 the approval of

shareholders of the Fund. The Trust believes that most of the shares referred to below were held by the persons indicated in accounts for their fiduciary, agency or custodial customers.

<u>Name and Address of Shareholder</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund—Class F		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	127,756,219.110	82.65%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	17,070,357.355	11.04%
Intermediate-Term Municipal Fund—Class Y		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	7,993,926.818	61.59%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Private Wealth Management One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,333,177.568	10.27%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	735,959.863	5.67%
Short Duration Municipal Fund—Class F		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	96,631,042.679	81.37%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	17,808,381.432	15.00%
Short Duration Municipal Fund—Class Y		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,955,927.224	47.63%

<u>Name and Address of Shareholder</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	629,578.801	10.14%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Private Wealth Management One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	406,592.712	6.55%
California Municipal Bond Fund—Class F		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	22,660,872.362	84.09%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	3,120,980.102	11.58%
California Municipal Bond Fund—Class Y		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	121,580.534	94.46%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	125,874.538	5.21%
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund—Class F		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	5,538,327.305	80.74%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	732,029.421	10.67%

<u>Name and Address of Shareholder</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Massachusetts Municipal Bond Fund—Class Y		
SEI Private Trust Company	45,312.601	49.70%
c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
SEI Private Trust Company	44,011.311	48.27%
c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund—Class F		
SEI Private Trust Company	9,029,653.638	86.38%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
SEI Private Trust Company	1,109,401.403	10.61%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
New Jersey Municipal Bond Fund—Class Y		
Raymond James & Assoc Inc	41,095.408	40.13%
Omnibus for Mutual Funds		
ATTN: Courtney Waller		
880 Carillon Pkwy		
St Petersburg, FL 33716-1102		
SEI Private Trust Company	26,550.203	25.92%
c/o GWP US Advisors Y Shares		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		
UBS WM USA	25,674.982	25.07%
Omnibus Account M/F		
ATTN: Department Manager		
1000 Harbor Boulevard		
Weehauken, NJ 07086-6761		
New York Municipal Bond Fund—Class F		
SEI Private Trust Company	10,157,639.581	69.44%
c/o GWP US Advisors		
One Freedom Valley Drive		
Oaks, PA 19456-9989		

<u>Name and Address of Shareholder</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,953,851.649	13.36%
SEI Private Trust Company One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,942,014.075	13.28%
New York Municipal Bond Fund—Class Y		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,026,467.591	60.20%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	671,867.946	39.41%
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund—Class F		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	12,774,372.388	85.36%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	1,214,126.069	8.11%
Pennsylvania Municipal Bond Fund—Class Y		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	38,991.550	47.61%
UBS WM USA Omnibus Account M/F ATTN: Department Manager 1000 Harbor Boulevard Weehauken, NJ 07086-6761	38,201.682	46.65%

<u>Name and Address of Shareholder</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Percent of Fund/Class</u>
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund—Class F		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	87,071,798.205	82.00%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWP US Advisors One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	13,263,388.638	12.49%
Tax-Advantaged Income Fund—Class Y		
SEI Private Trust Company c/o Private Wealth Management One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	9,848,354.655	63.98%
SEI Private Trust Company c/o GWS US Advisors Y Shares One Freedom Valley Drive Oaks, PA 19456-9989	2,880,053.978	18.71%

CUSTODIAN

U.S. Bank National Association, (“U.S. Bank”), 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (the “Custodian”), serves as custodian of the Trust’s assets and acts as wire agent of the Trust. The Custodian holds cash, securities and other assets of the Trust as required by the 1940 Act.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

KPMG LLP, located at 1601 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the Trust’s independent registered public accounting firm.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, located at 1701 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as counsel to the Trust.

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APPENDIX A DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

Description of Ratings

The following descriptions of securities ratings have been published by Moody's Investors Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's ("S&P"), and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), respectively.

Description of Moody's Global Ratings

Ratings assigned on Moody's global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default or impairment on contractual financial obligations and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default or impairment.

Description of Moody's Global Long-Term Ratings

- 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.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Hybrid Indicator (hyb)

The hybrid indicator (hyb) is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms. By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

Description of Moody's Global Short-Term Ratings

- P-1** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- P-2** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
- P-3** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.
- NP** Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Description of Moody's U.S. Municipal Short-Term Debt and Demand Obligation Ratings

The Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") scale is used to rate U.S. municipal cash flow notes, bond anticipation notes, and certain other short-term obligations, which typically mature in three years or less. Under certain circumstances, the MIG scale will be used for bond anticipation notes with maturities of up to 5 years.

Moody's U.S. municipal short-term obligation ratings are as follows:

- MIG 1** This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.
- MIG 2** This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.
- MIG 3** This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.
- SG** This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Description of Moody's Demand Obligation Ratings

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), a two-component rating is assigned. The components are a long-term rating and a short-term demand obligation rating. The long-term rating addresses the issuer's ability to meet scheduled principal and interest payments. The short-term demand obligation rating addresses the ability of the issuer or the liquidity provider to make payments associated with the purchase-price-upon-demand feature ("demand feature") of the VRDO. The short-term demand obligation rating uses the VMIG scale.

The VMIG short-term demand obligation rating is generally assigned if the frequency of the demand feature is less than every three years. If the frequency of the demand feature is less than three years but the purchase price is payable only with remarketing proceeds, the short-term demand obligation rating is "NR."

Moody's demand obligation ratings are as follows:

- VMIG 1** This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.
- VMIG 2** This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3 This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

Description of S&P's Issue Credit Ratings

An S&P issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P's view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings can be either long-term or short-term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P's analysis of the following considerations:

The likelihood of payment—the capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitments on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;

The nature of and provisions of the financial obligation; and the promise S&P imputes; and

The protection afforded by, and relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

An issue rating is an assessment of default risk but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

NR indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Description of S&P's Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings*

AAA An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments 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 commitments 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 commitments 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 weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- BB; B; CCC; CC; and C** Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.
- BB** An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments 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 commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments 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 commitments 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 commitments 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 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 with 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 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.

*Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

Description of S&P's Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

- A-1** A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments 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 commitments 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 commitments 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 weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- B** A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.
- C** A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.
- D** A short-term 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 believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a 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.

Description of S&P's Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

An S&P U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P's analysis will review the following considerations:

Amortization schedule-the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and

Source of payment-the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

S&P's municipal short-term note ratings are as follows:

- SP-1** Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.
- SP-2** Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.
- SP-3** Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

- D** 'D' is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed exchange offer, or 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.

Description of Fitch's Credit Ratings

Fitch's credit ratings relating to issuers are an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Credit ratings relating to securities and obligations of an issuer can include a recovery expectation. Credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested.

The terms "investment grade" and "speculative grade" have established themselves over time as shorthand to describe the categories 'AAA' to 'BBB' (investment grade) and 'BB' to 'D' (speculative grade). The terms investment grade and speculative grade are market conventions, and do not imply any recommendation or endorsement of a specific security for investment purposes. Investment grade categories indicate relatively low to moderate credit risk, while ratings in the speculative categories either signal a higher level of credit risk or that a default has already occurred.

For the convenience of investors, Fitch may also include issues relating to a rated issuer that are not and have not been rated on its webpage. Such issues are denoted 'NR.'

Fitch's credit ratings do not directly address any risk other than credit risk. In particular, ratings do not deal with the risk of a market value loss on a rated security due to changes in interest rates, liquidity and other market considerations. However, in terms of payment obligation on the rated liability, market risk may be considered to the extent that it influences the ability of an issuer to pay upon a commitment. Ratings nonetheless do not reflect market risk to the extent that they influence the size or other conditionality of the obligation to pay upon a commitment (for example, in the case of index-linked bonds).

In the default components of ratings assigned to individual obligations or instruments, the agency typically rates to the likelihood of non-payment or default in accordance with the terms of that instrument's documentation. In limited cases, Fitch may include additional considerations (*i.e.* rate to a higher or lower standard than that implied in the obligation's documentation).

Note: The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' ratings and ratings below the 'CCC' category. For the short-term rating category of 'F1', a '+' may be appended.

Description of Fitch's Long-Term Corporate Finance Obligations Ratings

- AAA** Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
- AA** Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
- A** High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.
- BBB** Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

- BB** Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.
- B** Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.
- CCC** Substantial credit risk. 'CCC' ratings indicate that substantial credit risk is present.
- CC** Very high levels of credit risk. 'CC' ratings indicate very high levels of credit risk.
- C** Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. 'C' ratings indicate exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Ratings in the categories of 'CCC', 'CC' and 'C' can also relate to obligations or issuers that are in default. In this case, the rating does not opine on default risk but reflects the recovery expectation only.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned 'RD' or 'D' ratings, but are instead rated in the 'CCC' to 'C' rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. This approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Description of Fitch's Short-Term Ratings

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short term" based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

Fitch's short-term ratings are as follows:

- F1** Highest short-term credit quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added "+" to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.
- F2** Good short-term credit quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.
- F3** Fair short-term credit quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.
- B** Speculative short-term credit quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
- C** High short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.
- RD** Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.
- D** Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.