

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BISHOP STREET FUNDS®

May 1, 2020

**Investment Adviser:
Bishop Street Capital Management
(the “Adviser”)**

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus. It is intended to provide additional information regarding the activities and operations of Bishop Street Funds (the “Trust”) and should be read in conjunction with the Trust’s prospectuses, each dated May 1, 2020, as each may be amended from time to time (the “Prospectuses”). This SAI relates to the following series of the Trust (each a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”):

**High Grade Income Fund
(Class I Shares Ticker Symbol: BSHGX)**

**Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund
(Class A Shares Ticker Symbol: BHIAX)
(Class I Shares Ticker Symbol: BSHIX)**

This SAI is incorporated by reference into the Prospectuses. Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Prospectuses. A Prospectus may be obtained without charge by calling 1-800-262-9565 or by writing to the Funds at Bishop Street Funds, c/o DST Systems, Inc., PO Box 219009, Kansas City, MO 64121-9009.

[The most recent Annual Report for the Funds, which includes the Funds' audited financial statements dated December 31, 2019, is incorporated by reference into this SAI.](#) A copy of the most recent Annual Report is available without charge at www.bishopstreetfunds.com.

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THE TRUST

General. Each Fund is a separate series of the Trust, an open-end management investment company. The Trust is organized under Massachusetts law as a voluntary association (commonly known as a business trust) under an Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated September 1, 1994, as amended May 15, 2012 (the “Declaration of Trust”). The Declaration of Trust permits the Trust to offer separate series of units of beneficial interest (known as shares) and separate classes of shares.

Shareholders may purchase shares in certain Funds through two separate classes, Class A and Class I, which provide for variations in sales charges, distribution and shareholder servicing costs, transfer agent fees, voting rights and dividends. Except for differences between the Class A Shares and the Class I Shares pertaining to sales charges, distribution and shareholder servicing, voting rights, dividends and transfer agent expenses, each share of each series represents an equal proportionate interest in that series. Please see “Description of Shares” for more information.

Fund	Class I Shares	Class A Shares
High Grade Income Fund	X	
Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund	X	X

Voting Rights. Each share held entitles the shareholder of record to one vote and each fractional share is entitled to a proportionate fractional vote. Each Fund will vote separately on matters relating solely to it. As a Massachusetts business trust, the Trust is not required, and does not intend, to hold annual meetings of shareholders. Shareholder approval may be sought, however, for certain changes in the operation of the Trust and for the election of Trustees under certain circumstances. Under the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees have the power to liquidate one or more Funds without shareholder approval, which they may exercise if a Fund fails to reach or maintain a viable size or for some other extraordinary reason as may be determined by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (each, a “Trustee” and collectively, the “Board”).

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 percent 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.

Non-Diversification. The Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund is non-diversified, as that term is defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), which means that it may invest a greater percentage of its total assets in the securities of fewer issuers than a “diversified” fund, which increases the risk that a change in the value of any one investment held by the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund could affect the overall value of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund more than it would affect that of a “diversified” fund holding a greater number of investments. Accordingly, the value of the shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund may be more susceptible to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than the shares of a “diversified” fund would be. The Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a RIC under the Code (the “Code”). For more information, see “Taxes” below. The High Grade Income Fund is classified as a “diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act.

DESCRIPTION OF PERMITTED INVESTMENTS

The following are descriptions of the permitted investments and investment practices of the Funds and the associated risk factors. Each Fund’s principal investment strategies and the risks associated with the same are described in the “Summary Section,” “More Information about Risk,” and “More Information about Fund Investments” sections of the Prospectuses. The following discussion provides additional information about those principal investment strategies and related risks, as well as information about investment strategies (and related risks) that a Fund may utilize, even though they are not considered to be “principal” investment strategies. Accordingly, an investment strategy (and related risk) that is described below, but which is not

described in a Fund's Prospectus, should not be considered to be a principal strategy (or related risk) applicable to that Fund. The table below identifies which investments, investment practices and risk factors, including those that may not be principal strategies or risks, apply to a Fund.

Legend

- % - Maximum percentage permissible. All percentages shown are of total assets unless otherwise noted.
- √ - No policy limitation; Fund may be currently using.
- * - Permitted, but not typically used.
- - Not permitted.

	Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund	High Grade Income Fund
American Depository Receipts	-	-
Asset-Backed Securities	-	35% ¹
Bank Obligations	-	35% ¹
Commercial Paper	-	35% ¹
Convertible Securities	-	-
Corporate Debt Obligations	20% ²	√ ^{1,3}
Equity Securities	-	-
Futures	-	-
Investment Company Shares	10%	10%
Mortgage-Backed Securities	-	35% ⁴
Municipal Securities	√ ⁵	20%
Options	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	20% ²	20%
Restricted Securities	15%	15%
Securities of Foreign Issuers	-	√ ¹
Supranational Agency Obligations	-	35% ⁶
U.S. Government Agency and Treasury Obligations	20% ²	√ ⁷
Variable & Floating Rate Instruments	√	√
Zero Coupon Obligations	√	√
Securities Lending	33 1/3%	33 1/3%
Standby Commitments	33%	33%
When-Issued Securities	33%	33%

1. Rated in the three highest ratings categories by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") or Moody's Investors Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), or unrated equivalents.
2. Percentage is based on net assets, not total assets.
3. May invest up to 20 percent of the Fund's net assets in securities rated BBB by S&P or BAA by Moody's, or unrated equivalent.

4. Rated in the three highest ratings categories by S&P or Moody's, including privately issued mortgage-backed securities rated A or higher by S&P or Moody's, or unrated equivalents.
5. Shall invest at least 80 percent of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes), under normal circumstances, in investment grade municipal bonds the interest from which is exempt from regular federal and Hawaii state income taxes.
6. May not invest more than 20 percent in obligations not rated in the three highest ratings categories by S&P or Moody's, or unrated equivalent.
7. May invest in U.S. Treasury Receipts.

AMERICAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS (“ADRs”) are securities typically issued by U.S. financial institutions (depositories). ADRs represent ownership interests in a security, or a pool of securities, issued by a foreign issuer and deposited with the depository. ADRs may be available through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the security underlying the receipt and a depository. An unsponsored facility may be established by a depository without the participation of the issuer of the underlying security.

ADJUSTABLE RATE MORTGAGE SECURITIES (“ARMs”) are pass-through certificates representing ownership in a pool of adjustable rate mortgages. ARMs make monthly payments based on a pro rata share of interest and principal payments, and prepayments of principal on the pool of underlying mortgages. The adjustable rate feature reduces, but does not eliminate, price fluctuations in this type of mortgage-backed security.

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES are securities backed by non-mortgage assets such as company receivables, truck and auto loans, leases and credit card receivables. These securities are generally issued as pass-through certificates, which represent undivided fractional ownership interests in the underlying pools of assets. Asset-backed securities may also be obligations, which are also known as collateralized obligations and are generally issued as the debt of a special purpose entity, such as a trust, organized solely for the purpose of owning these assets and issuing debt obligations.

BANK OBLIGATIONS are **SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS** issued by U.S. and foreign banks, including bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, custodial receipts, and time deposits.

COMMERCIAL PAPER is a term used to describe unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by municipalities, corporations, and other entities that have maturities generally from a few days to nine months.

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 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.

CORPORATE DEBT OBLIGATIONS are debt securities issued by public or private companies to finance their operations. The issuer of the security has a contractual obligation to pay interest on specific dates at a stated rate and to repay principal on a specified maturity date. Corporate debt obligations may expose a Fund to the following types of risk: (1) interest rate risk (the potential for fluctuations in bond prices due to changing interest rates); (2) income risk (the potential for a decline in the Fund's income due to falling market interest rates); (3) credit risk (the possibility that a bond issuer will fail to make timely payments of either interest or principal to the Fund); (4) prepayment risk or call risk (the likelihood that, during periods of falling interest rates, securities with high stated interest rates will be prepaid, or "called" prior to maturity, requiring the Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates); and (5) extension risk (the likelihood that as interest rates increase, slower than expected principal payments may extend the average life of fixed income securities, which will have the effect of locking in a below-market interest rate, increasing the security's duration and reducing the value of the security).

EQUITY SECURITIES represent ownership interests in a company and consist of common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants to acquire common stock and securities convertible into common stock. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a fund invests will cause the net asset value of the fund to fluctuate. The Funds purchase equity securities traded in the United States on registered exchanges or the over-the-counter 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.

FOREIGN SECURITIES are U.S. dollar denominated obligations of foreign issuers and may consist of obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and of foreign banks, including European Certificates of Deposit, European Time Deposits, Canadian Time Deposits, Yankee Certificates of Deposits, investments in Canadian Commercial Paper, foreign securities, ADRs and Europaper. Foreign securities have investment risks that differ in some respects from those related to investments in obligations of U.S. domestic issuers. Such risks include future adverse political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on interest or other income, possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls or taxation at the source, greater fluctuations in value due to changes in exchange rates, or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions that might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on such obligations. Such investments may also entail

higher custodial fees and sales commissions than domestic investments. Foreign issuers of securities or obligations are often subject to accounting treatment and engage in business practices different from those respecting domestic issuers of similar securities or obligations. Foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements than those applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks.

On June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom (the “UK”) voted in a referendum to leave the European Union (the “EU”) (commonly known as “Brexit”), which led to significant global market volatility, as well as political, economic, and legal uncertainty. On January 31, 2020, the UK left the EU and entered into a transition period scheduled to last until December 31, 2020. There is still considerable uncertainty regarding the potential consequences of Brexit, including with respect to the negotiations of new trade agreements during the transition period and whether Brexit will have a negative impact on the UK, the broader global economy or the value of the British pound sterling. UK businesses are increasingly preparing for a disorderly Brexit because of the risks that trade negotiations between the UK and the EU may not be completed by the end of the transition period or the outcomes of such negotiations may be undesirable. Brexit may cause both the British pound sterling and the Euro to depreciate in relation to the U.S. dollar, which could adversely affect a Fund’s investments denominated in British pound sterling or Euros that are not fully hedged, irrespective of the performance of the underlying issuer. As a result of Brexit, the UK may be less stable than it has been in recent years, and investments in the UK may be difficult to value or subject to greater or more frequent volatility. Brexit could adversely affect European or worldwide political, regulatory, economic or market conditions and could contribute to instability in global political institutions, regulatory agencies and financial markets. Brexit could also lead to legal uncertainty and politically divergent national laws and regulations while a new relationship between the UK and the EU is defined and the UK determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Further, Brexit may cause additional member states to contemplate departing from the EU, which would likely perpetuate political and economic instability in the region and cause additional market disruption in global financial markets. The UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be significantly impacted during this period of uncertainty, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth in markets in the UK, Europe and globally that could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of a Fund’s investments.

FUTURES AND OPTIONS ON FUTURES - Futures contracts 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. 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 a national futures exchange regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). A Fund may use futures contracts and related options for bona fide hedging; attempting to offset changes in the value of securities held or expected to be acquired or be disposed of; attempting to minimize fluctuations in foreign currencies; attempting to gain exposure to a particular market, index or instrument; or other risk management purposes.

Pursuant to rules adopted under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) by the CFTC, a Fund must either operate within certain guidelines and restrictions with respect to the Fund’s use of futures, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps, or the Adviser will be subject to registration with the CFTC as a “commodity pool operator” (“CPO”).

Consistent with the CFTC’s regulations, the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has filed a notice of exclusion from the definition of the term CPO under the CEA pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.5 and, therefore, the Funds are not

subject to registration or regulation as CPOs under the CEA. As a result, the Funds will be limited in their ability to use futures, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps. Complying with the limitations may restrict the Adviser's ability to implement a Fund's investment strategies and may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

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; generally contracts are closed out prior to the expiration date of the contract.

When a Fund purchases or sells a futures contract, or sells an option thereon, the Fund is required to "cover" its position in order to limit leveraging and related risks. With respect to futures contracts that are contractually required to "cash settle," a Fund may cover its position by maintaining with its custodian bank (and marking-to-market on a daily basis), a segregated account consisting of cash or liquid securities that, when added to any amounts deposited with a futures commission merchant as margin, are equal to the market value of the futures contract, rather than the notional value of the contract, or otherwise "cover" its position in a manner consistent with the 1940 Act or the rules and Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") interpretations thereunder. The segregated account functions as a practical limit on the amount of leverage that a Fund may undertake and on the potential increase in the speculative character of the Fund's outstanding portfolio securities. Additionally, such segregated accounts will generally assure the availability of adequate funds to meet the obligations of the Fund arising from such investment activities. However, by segregating assets in an amount equal to the net obligation rather than the notional amount of cash settled futures, a Fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if it set aside cash or other liquid securities equal to the notional amount of the contract, which may increase the risk associated with such transactions.

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 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 maintain 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 contracts, or by taking positions in instruments with prices that are expected to move relatively consistently with the futures contract.

A Fund may 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, a Fund will maintain 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 maintain 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 related options, including the following: (1) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on the Adviser's ability to predict movements in the prices of individual securities, fluctuations in markets and movements in interest rates, (2) there may be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of futures and options on futures, (3) there may not be a liquid secondary market for a futures contract or option, (4) trading restrictions or limitations may be imposed by an exchange, and (5) government regulations may restrict trading in futures contracts and options on futures. In addition, some strategies reduce a Fund's exposure to price fluctuations, while others tend to increase its market exposure.

GNMA SECURITIES are securities issued by the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation, and guarantee the timely payment of principal and interest. The market value and interest yield of these instruments can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying mortgages. These securities represent ownership in a pool of federally insured mortgage loans. GNMA certificates consist of underlying mortgages with a maximum maturity of 30 years. However, due to scheduled and unscheduled principal payments, GNMA certificates have a shorter average maturity and, therefore, less principal volatility than a comparable 30-year bond. Since prepayment rates vary widely, it is not possible to accurately predict the average maturity of a particular GNMA pool. GNMA securities differ from conventional bonds in that principal is paid back to the certificate holders over the life of the loan rather than at maturity. The scheduled monthly interest and principal payments relating to mortgages in the pool are "passed through" to investors. In addition, there may be unscheduled principal payments representing prepayments on the underlying mortgages. Although GNMA certificates may offer yields higher than those available from other types of U.S. government securities, GNMA certificates may be less effective than other types of securities as a means of "locking in" attractive long-term rates because of the prepayment feature. For instance, when interest rates decline, the value of a GNMA certificate likely will not rise as much as comparable debt securities due to the prepayment feature. In addition, these prepayments can cause the price of a GNMA certificate originally purchased at a premium to decline in price to its par value, which may result in a loss.

GOVERNMENT PASS-THROUGH SECURITIES are securities issued or guaranteed by a U.S. government agency representing an interest in a pool of mortgage loans. Government and private guarantees do not extend to the securities' value, which is likely to vary inversely with fluctuations in interest rates.

HIGH YIELD SECURITIES are debt securities rated below investment-grade (junk bonds). Junk bonds are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. A corporation may issue a junk bond because of a corporate restructuring or other similar event. Compared with investment-grade bonds, junk bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business condition of the issuer of these securities influence their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause a Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

ILLIQUID INVESTMENTS are investments that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. A Fund may not acquire an illiquid investment if, immediately

after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15 percent of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets.

INVESTMENT COMPANY SHARES are shares of other mutual funds that may be purchased by the Funds to the extent consistent with applicable law. Under the rules and regulations of the 1940 Act, a Fund is prohibited from acquiring the securities of other investment companies if, as a result of such acquisition, (i) the Fund would own more than 3 percent of the total voting stock of the company, (ii) securities issued by any one investment company represented more than 5 percent of the Fund's assets, or (iii) securities (other than treasury stock) issued by all investment companies would represent more than 10 percent of the total assets of the Fund, unless it does so in reliance on a statutory exemption under the 1940 Act or rule or SEC staff interpretations thereunder. These investment companies typically incur fees that are separate from those fees incurred directly by a Fund. A Fund's purchase of such investment company securities results in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders of the Fund would indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of such investment companies, including advisory fees.

MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES - Two principal types of mortgage-backed securities are collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs") and real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs"). CMOs are securities collateralized by mortgages, mortgage pass-through certificates, mortgage pay-through bonds (bonds representing an interest in a pool of mortgages where the cash flow generated from the mortgage collateral pool is dedicated to bond repayment) and mortgage-backed bonds (general obligations of issuers payable out of the issuers' general funds and additionally secured by a first lien on a pool of single family properties).

Many CMOs are issued with a number of classes or series that have different maturities and are retired in sequence. Investors purchasing CMOs in the shortest maturities receive or are credited with their pro rata portion of the scheduled payments of interest and principal on the underlying mortgages plus all unscheduled prepayments of principal up to a predetermined portion of the total CMO obligation. Until that portion of such CMO obligation is repaid, investors in the longer maturities receive interest only. Accordingly, CMOs in longer maturity series are less likely than other mortgage pass-throughs to be prepaid prior to their stated maturity. Although some of the mortgages underlying CMOs may be supported by various types of insurance, and while some CMOs may be backed by GNMA certificates or other mortgage pass-throughs issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities, CMOs themselves are not generally guaranteed by the U.S. government or any other entity.

REMICs, which were authorized under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, are private entities formed for the purpose of holding a fixed pool of mortgages secured by an interest in real property. REMICs are similar to CMOs in that they issue multiple classes of securities.

MUNICIPAL SECURITIES include, but are not limited to, 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, certificates of indebtedness, demand notes and construction loan notes.

General obligation bonds and revenue bonds are debt instruments issued by states and local governments to raise funds for public works. General obligation bonds are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing municipality, which means that the municipality commits its full resources to paying bondholders, including general taxation and the ability to raise more funds through credit. The ability to back up bond payments with

tax funds is what distinguishes general obligation bonds from revenue bonds, which are repaid solely using the revenue generated by the specific project the bonds are issued to fund.

The principal of and interest on pre-refunded municipal securities are no longer paid from the original revenue source for the securities. Instead, the source of such payments is typically an escrow fund consisting of U.S. government securities. The assets in the escrow fund are derived from the proceeds of refunding bonds issued by the same issuer as the pre-refunded municipal securities. Issuers of municipal securities use this advance refunding technique to obtain more favorable terms with respect to securities that are not yet subject to call or redemption by the issuer. For example, advance refunding enables an issuer to refinance debt at lower market interest rates, restructure debt to improve cash flow or eliminate restrictive covenants in the indenture or other governing instrument for the pre-refunded municipal securities. However, except for a change in the revenue source from which principal and interest payments are made, the pre-refunded municipal securities remain outstanding on their original terms until they mature or are redeemed by the issuer. Pre-refunded municipal securities are often purchased at a price which represents a premium over their face value.

Private activity bonds are issued by or on behalf of states or political subdivisions thereof to finance privately owned or operated facilities for business and manufacturing, housing, sports and pollution control and to finance activities of and facilities for charitable institutions. Private activity bonds are also used to finance public facilities such as airports, mass transit systems, ports, parking and low income housing. The payment of the principal and interest on private activity bonds is dependent solely on the ability of the facility's user to meet its financial obligations and may be secured by a pledge of real and personal property so financed.

Investments in floating rate instruments will normally involve industrial development or revenue bonds, which provide that the rate of interest is set as a specific percentage of a designated base rate (such as the prime rate) at a major commercial bank, and that a Fund can demand payment of the obligation at all times or at stipulated dates on short notice (not to exceed 30 days) at par plus accrued interest. Such obligations are frequently secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. The quality of the underlying credit or of the bank, as the case may be, must, in the Adviser's opinion, be equivalent to the three highest ratings categories by S&P or Moody's. The Adviser will monitor the earning power, cash flow and liquidity ratios of the issuers of such instruments and the ability of an issuer of a demand instrument to pay principal and interest on demand. A Fund may purchase other types of tax-exempt instruments as long as they are of a quality equivalent to the ratings stated above. As discussed in the Prospectuses and in the "Investment Limitations" section below, the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund will invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in investment grade municipal bonds the interest from which is exempt from regular federal and Hawaii state income taxes.

The Adviser has the authority to purchase securities at a price that would result in a yield to maturity lower than that generally offered by the seller at the time of purchase when they 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 in order to meet redemptions and remain as fully invested as possible in municipal securities. The right to put the securities depends on the writer's ability to pay for the securities at the time the put is exercised. The Funds will limit their put transactions to those with institutions that the Adviser believes present minimum credit risks, and the Adviser will use its best efforts to determine initially and thereafter monitor the financial strength of the put providers 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 where adequate current financial information is not available. In the event that any writer is unable to honor a

put for financial reasons, the affected 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 in certain circumstances (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 may provide that the put will not be exercised except in certain special cases, for example, to maintain portfolio liquidity. A Fund could, however, 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.

Municipal 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. 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 a Fund, such Fund could, of course, sell the portfolio security. The maturity of the underlying security will generally be different from that of the put. There will be no limit to the percentage of portfolio securities that the Funds may purchase subject to a 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 Fund will consider "maturity" to be the first date on which it has the right to demand payment from the writer of the put although the final maturity of the security is later than such date.

Special Considerations Relating to Hawaii Municipal Securities

The success of Hawaii's economy depends significantly on the U.S. economy and key international economies, especially Japan. As discussed in greater detail in "General Market Risk" below, an outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus designated as COVID-19 was detected in China in December 2019 and subsequently has spread internationally. The transmission of COVID-19 and efforts to contain its spread have caused significant volatility and declines in global financial markets. The impact of this COVID-19 pandemic on the U.S. economy and key international economies on which the success of Hawaii's economy depends is highly uncertain.

Looking back at calendar year 2019, Hawaii's major economic indicators were mostly positive in the fourth quarter of 2019. Hawaii's labor market conditions were mostly positive in the fourth quarter of 2019. Total nominal annualized personal income in the third quarter of 2019 increased 3.6 percent from the same quarter of 2018. Since the fourth quarter of 2010, Hawaii's jobs increased for the 37th consecutive quarter. However, in 2019, the unemployment rate increased 0.3 of a percentage point from the previous year. Additionally, Hawaii tax revenue grew, with general fund tax revenues in the fourth quarter of 2019 being 3.4 percent higher when compared to the same period in 2018. After seventeen positive quarters of growth from the third quarter of 2009 to the third quarter of 2013, Hawaii's tourism sector experienced one quarter of negative growth in the fourth quarter of 2013. Since the first quarter of 2014, however, Hawaii's tourism sector returned to positive growth. In the fourth quarter of 2019 the indicators of Hawaii's construction industry were mostly positive, with a decrease in government contracts awarded and State government capital improvement project (CIP) expenditures but an increase in private building authorizations and construction jobs.

According to the State of Hawaii there are lawsuits and claims, that, if ultimately resolved against the State, could have a material adverse effect on the State's financial condition or as to which the State is unable to predict the magnitude of its potential liability, if any. Such lawsuits and claims include those involving (i) the

Office of Hawaiian Affairs and certain lands (the “Ceded Lands”) transferred in 1898 by the Republic of Hawaii to the United States and in 1959, upon the State’s admission to the Union, by the United States to the State (as to, among other things, whether the State may alienate Ceded Lands and extinguish claims Hawaiians assert to the Ceded Lands); (ii) the Hawaiian Home Lands Trust and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (as to certain alleged breaches of trust and fiduciary duties and related individual claims by beneficiaries of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920); (iii) the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (as to the alleged rights of retirees and their dependents to health care benefits equivalent to those provided to active employees and their dependents); and (iv) the Tax Foundation of Hawaii (as to whether the ten percent withheld from the county surcharge on general excise tax is unconstitutional because it exceeds the actual cost for the State to assess, collect and distribute the county surcharge to the City and County of Honolulu). The ability of issuers to pay interest on, and repay principal of, Hawaii municipal securities may be affected by: (1) the general financial condition of the State of Hawaii; (2) amendments to the Hawaii Constitution and related statutes that limit the taxing and spending authority of Hawaii government entities; (3) voter initiatives; (4) civil actions; and (5) a wide variety of Hawaii laws and regulations.

Municipal securities, which are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility, may be adversely affected by Hawaii laws or regulations that make it more difficult for the particular facility to generate revenues sufficient to pay such interest and principal including, among others, laws and regulations that limit the amount of fees, rates or other charges that may be imposed for use of the facility or that increase competition among facilities of that type or that limit or otherwise have the effect of reducing the use of such facilities generally, thereby reducing the revenues generated by the particular facility. Municipal securities, the payment of interest and principal on which is insured, in whole or in part, by a Hawaii governmentally created fund, may be adversely affected by Hawaii laws or regulations that restrict the aggregate proceeds available for payment of principal and interest in the event of a default on such municipal securities. Similarly, municipal securities, the payment of interest and principal on which is secured, in whole or in part, by an interest in real property may be adversely affected by Hawaii laws that limit the availability of remedies or the scope of remedies available in the event of a default on such municipal securities. Because of the diverse nature of such laws and regulations and the impossibility of either predicting in which specific municipal securities the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund will invest from time to time or predicting the nature or extent of future changes in existing laws or regulations or the future enactment or adoption of additional laws or regulations, it is not presently possible to determine the impact of such laws and regulations on the securities in which the Fund may invest and, therefore, on the shares of the Fund.

The Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund will invest in municipal securities in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and the Adviser will not independently verify that opinion. Subsequent to the Fund’s acquisition of such a municipal security, however, the security may be determined to pay, or to have paid, taxable income. As a result, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by the Fund as “exempt-interest dividends” could be adversely affected, subjecting the Fund’s shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) also may determine that a municipal bond issued as tax-exempt should in fact be taxable. If the Fund held such a bond, it might have to distribute taxable ordinary income dividends or reclassify previously distributed exempt-interest dividends as taxable income. Distributions of ordinary taxable income (including any net short-term capital gain) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (and not eligible for favorable taxation as “qualified dividend income”), and capital gain dividends will be subject to capital gains taxes.

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 Adviser 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 the state's municipal securities for investment by a Fund and the value of a Fund's investments.

OPTIONS – Put and call options for the various securities and indices are traded on national securities exchanges. As consistent with a Fund's investment objective, options may be used from time to time as the Adviser deems to be appropriate. Options will generally be used for hedging purposes.

A put option gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell, and the writer the obligation to buy, the underlying security at any time during the option period. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy, and the writer of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying security at any time during the option period. The premium paid to the writer is the consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract. The initial purchase (sale) of an option contract is an "opening transaction." In order to close out an option position, a Fund may enter into a "closing transaction" – the sale (purchase) of an option contract on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option contract originally opened.

Although a Fund may engage in option transactions as hedging transactions, there are risks associated with such investments including the following: (i) the success of a hedging strategy may depend on the ability of the Adviser to predict movements in the prices of the 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 the Fund and the prices of options; (iii) there may not be a liquid secondary market for options; and (iv) while the Fund will receive a premium when it writes covered call options, it may not participate fully in a rise in the market value of the underlying security. A Fund is permitted to engage in option transactions with respect to securities that are permitted investments and related indices. If a Fund writes call options, it will write only covered call options.

OTHER INVESTMENTS - The Funds are not prohibited from investing in obligations of banks that are clients of SEI Investments Company. However, the purchase of shares of the Trust by such banks or by their customers will not be a consideration in determining which bank obligations the Funds will purchase. The Funds will not purchase obligations of the Adviser.

PRIVATE PASS-THROUGH SECURITIES are mortgage-backed securities issued by a non-governmental entity, such as a trust. While they are generally structured with one or more types of credit enhancement, private pass-through securities typically lack a guarantee by an entity having the credit status of a governmental agency or instrumentality.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS are agreements by which a person (*e.g.*, a Fund) obtains a security and simultaneously commits to return the security to the seller (a financial institution deemed to present minimal risk of bankruptcy during the term of the agreement based on guidelines established and periodically reviewed by the Trustees) at an agreed upon price (including principal and interest) on an agreed upon date within a number of days (usually not more than seven) from the date of purchase. The resale price reflects the purchase price plus an agreed upon market rate of interest, which is unrelated to the coupon rate or maturity date of the underlying security. A repurchase agreement involves the obligation of the seller to pay the agreed upon price, which obligation is in effect secured by the value of the underlying security. 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.

Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans by the participating Fund for purposes of its investment limitations. Repurchase agreements entered into by a Fund will provide that the underlying security at all times shall have a value at least equal to 102 percent of the resale price stated in the agreement. Under all repurchase agreements entered into by a Fund, the Fund takes actual or constructive possession of the underlying collateral. However, if the seller defaults, the Fund could realize a loss on the sale of the underlying security to the extent that the proceeds of sale including accrued interest are less than the resale price provided in the agreement including interest. In addition, even though the Bankruptcy Code provides protection for most repurchase agreements, if the seller should be involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, a Fund may incur delays and costs in selling the underlying security or may suffer a loss of principal and interest if the Fund is treated as an unsecured creditor and required to return the underlying security to the seller's estate.

RESTRICTED SECURITIES are securities that may not be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act") or an exemption from registration. Permitted investments for the Funds include restricted securities. Restricted securities, including securities eligible for re-sale pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act, that are determined to be liquid are not subject to the limitation on investments in illiquid investments described above under "Illiquid Investments." This determination is to be made by the Adviser pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board. In purchasing such restricted securities, the Adviser intends to purchase securities that are exempt from registration pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act.

SECURITIES LENDING may be undertaken by each of the Funds pursuant to agreements requiring that the loans be continuously secured by cash or liquid securities as collateral equal to 100 percent of the market value of the securities lent at all times. Such loans will not be made if, as a result, the aggregate amount of all outstanding securities loans for a Fund exceed one-third of the value of its total assets taken at fair market value. A Fund will continue to receive interest on the securities lent while simultaneously earning interest on the investment of the cash collateral in U.S. government securities. However, a Fund will normally pay lending fees to broker-dealers and related expenses from the interest earned on invested collateral. There may be risks of delay in receiving additional collateral or risks of delay in recovery of the securities or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially. However, loans are made only to borrowers deemed by the Adviser to be of good standing and when, in the judgment of the Adviser, the consideration that can be earned currently from such securities loans justifies the attendant risk. Any loan may be terminated by either party upon reasonable notice to the other party.

STANDBY COMMITMENTS AND PUTS permit the holder to sell securities subject to the standby commitment or put at a fixed price prior to maturity. Securities subject to a standby commitment or put may be sold at any time at the current market price. However, unless the standby commitment or put was an integral part of the security as originally issued, it may not be marketable or assignable.

STRIPPED MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES ("SMBS") are usually structured with two classes that receive specified proportions of monthly interest and principal payments from a pool of mortgage securities. One class may receive all of the interest payments, and the other class may receive all of the principal payments. SMBS are extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates because of the impact of prepayment of principal on the underlying mortgage securities.

SUPRANATIONAL AGENCY OBLIGATIONS are debt obligations established through the joint participation of several governments, and include the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (“World Bank”), African Development Bank, European Economic Community, European Investment Bank and the Nordic Investment Bank.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY OBLIGATIONS are obligations issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government. Agencies of the U.S. government which issue obligations consist of, among others, the Export Import Bank of the United States, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Housing Administration, GNMA, Maritime Administration, Small Business Administration and The Tennessee Valley Authority. Obligations of instrumentalities of the U.S. government include securities issued by, among others, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and the United States Postal Service as well as government trust certificates. Some of these securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury and others are supported only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality. 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 the value of the obligation prior to maturity.

On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced a federal takeover of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, placing the two federal instrumentalities in conservatorship. Under the takeover, the U.S. Treasury agreed to acquire \$1 billion of senior preferred stock of each instrumentality and obtained warrants for the purchase of common stock of each instrumentality (the “Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement” or “Agreement”). Under the Agreement, the U.S. Treasury pledged to provide up to \$200 billion per instrumentality as needed, including the contribution of cash capital to the instrumentalities in the event their liabilities exceed their assets. This was intended to ensure that the instrumentalities maintain a positive net worth and meet their financial obligations, preventing mandatory triggering of receivership. On December 24, 2009, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was amending the Agreement to allow the \$200 billion cap on the U.S. Treasury’s funding commitment to increase as necessary to accommodate any cumulative reduction in net worth through the end of 2012. The unlimited support the U.S. Treasury extended to the two companies expired at the beginning of 2013 – Fannie Mae’s support is now capped at \$125 billion and Freddie Mac has a limit of \$149 billion.

On August 17, 2012, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was again amending the Agreement to terminate the requirement that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac each pay a 10 percent annual dividend. Instead, the companies will transfer to the U.S. Treasury on a quarterly basis all profits earned during a quarter that exceed a capital reserve amount. The capital reserve amount was \$3 billion in 2013, and decreased by \$600 million in each subsequent year through 2017. It is believed that the new amendment puts Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in a better position to service their debt because the companies no longer have to borrow from the U.S. Treasury to make fixed dividend payments. As part of the new terms, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also will be required to reduce their investment portfolios over time. On December 21, 2017, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was again amending the Agreement to reinstate the \$3 billion capital reserve amount.

Since March 13, 2020, there have been a number of government initiatives applicable to federally backed mortgage loans in response to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak. For instance, on March 18, 2020, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) directed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to suspend foreclosures and evictions for at least 60 days due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This foreclosure and eviction suspension applies to homeowners with a Fannie Mae– or Freddie Mac–backed single family mortgage. In

addition, the FHFA instructed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to provide payment forbearance to single family borrowers, which will allow mortgage payments to be suspended for up to 12 months (without incurring late fees) due to hardship caused by COVID-19 .

Following the FHFA directives, on March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) was enacted into law. The CARES Act provides, among other things, that a borrower with a federally backed one- to four-family residential mortgage loan (e.g., a loan purchased or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac) experiencing financial hardship due to the COVID-19 pandemic may request forbearance regardless of delinquency status. Upon receipt of a borrower’s request for forbearance, the forbearance must be granted for up to 180 days, and must be extended for a further 180 days at the request of the borrower. Multifamily loan borrowers are also entitled to forbearance provided they were current on their payments as of February 1, 2020. Upon receipt of a request for forbearance, the servicer must provide forbearance for up to 30 days and upon request of the borrower, extend the forbearance period for up to two additional 30-day periods. Further, under the CARES Act, servicers of covered one- to four-family residential loans are also prohibited from initiating foreclosure for the 60-day period beginning March 18, 2020, and no owner of a covered property may initiate eviction proceedings against a residential tenant for nonpayment of rent during the 120-day period after enactment of the statute.

It is difficult to predict how the CARES Act or other government initiatives relating to COVID-19 may affect the federally backed mortgage market, the U.S. mortgage market as a whole and the price of securities relating to the mortgage markets. However, high forbearance rates create a real possibility of billions of dollars of loan servicers’ obligations to advance payment to investors in securities backed by mortgages in the absence of borrower payments on the underlying loans. In response to this possibility, the FHFA announced on April 21, 2020 that loan servicers’ obligation to advance scheduled monthly payments for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac backed single-family mortgage loans in forbearance will be limited to four months. After the four-month period, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will stand ready to take over advancing payments to investors in mortgage-backed securities (MBS) pool. This FHFA action clarifies that mortgage loans with COVID-19 payment forbearances shall be treated similar to a natural disaster event and will remain in the MBS pool. This change is intended to reduce the potential liquidity demands on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac resulting from loans in COVID-19 forbearance and delinquent loans, but there is no assurance that such change will reduce the liquidity demands on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac or prevent financial hardship on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac generally as a result of the mandated COVID-19 payment forbearances and resulting obligation to advance payments to investors. Accordingly, the Fund cannot predict with certainty the extent to which these or similar initiatives in the future may adversely impact the value of the Fund’s investments in securities issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac and in investments in securities in the U.S. mortgage industry as a whole.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are also the subject of several continuing class action lawsuits and investigations by federal regulators over certain accounting, disclosure or corporate governance matters, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may adversely affect the guaranteeing entities. Importantly, the future of the entities is in serious question as the U.S. government reportedly is considering multiple options, ranging from nationalization, privatization, consolidation, or abolishment of the entities.

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS consist of direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, including Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and separately traded interest and principal component parts of these obligations, including those transferable through the federal book-entry system known as Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (“STRIPS”). The STRIPS program lets investors hold and trade the individual interest and principal components of eligible Treasury notes and bonds as separate securities. Under the STRIPS program, the principal and interest components are separately issued by the U.S. Treasury at the request of depository financial institutions, which then trade the component parts separately. Receipts are similar to STRIPS, but are issued by banks or broker-dealers and created by depositing U.S. Treasury

obligations into a special account at a custodian bank. The Funds' custodian holds the income from the receipts for the benefit of the receipt owners.

VARIABLE AMOUNT MASTER DEMAND NOTES are debt obligations that may or may not be backed by bank letters of credit. These notes permit the investment of fluctuating amounts at varying market rates of interest pursuant to direct arrangements between a Fund, as lender, and the borrower. Such notes provide that the interest rate on the amount outstanding varies on a daily, weekly or monthly basis depending upon a stated short-term interest rate index. Both the lender and the borrower have the right to reduce the amount of outstanding indebtedness at any time. There is no secondary market for the notes. It is not generally contemplated that such instruments will be traded.

VARIABLE AND FLOATING RATE INSTRUMENTS involve certain debt obligations that 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 which vary with changes in specified market rates or indices. 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 SECURITIES involve the purchase of debt obligations on a when-issued basis, in which case delivery and payment normally take place within 45 days after the date of commitment to purchase. The Funds will only make commitments to purchase obligations on a when-issued basis with the intention of actually acquiring the securities, but may sell them before the settlement date. The when-issued securities are subject to market fluctuation, and no interest accrues on the security to the purchaser during this period. The payment obligation and the interest rate that will be received on the securities are each fixed at the time the purchaser enters into the commitment. Purchasing obligations on a when-issued basis is a form of leveraging and can involve a risk that the yields available in the market when the delivery takes place may actually be higher than those obtained in the transaction itself. In that case there could be an unrealized loss at the time of delivery.

Segregated accounts will be established with a Fund's custodian and the Fund will maintain liquid assets in an amount at least equal in value to the Fund's commitments to purchase when-issued securities. If the value of these assets declines, the Fund will place additional liquid assets in the account on a daily basis so that the value of the assets in the account is equal to the amount of such commitments.

YANKEE BONDS are U.S. dollar denominated debt obligations issued in the U.S. by foreign banks and corporations.

ZERO COUPON OBLIGATIONS are debt obligations that do not bear any interest, but instead are issued at a deep discount from face value or par. The value of a zero coupon obligation increases over time to reflect the interest accrued. Such obligations will not result in the payment of interest until maturity and will have greater price volatility than similar securities that are issued at face value or par and pay interest periodically.

GENERAL MARKET RISK - An outbreak of respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus designated as COVID-19 was first detected in China in December 2019 and subsequently 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, supply chains and customer activity, event cancellations and restrictions, service cancellations, reductions and other changes, significant challenges in healthcare service preparation and delivery, and

quarantines, 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. Health crises caused by viral or bacterial outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 outbreak, may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, economic, market and financial risks. The impact of this outbreak, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could negatively affect the global economy, as well as the economies of individual countries, the financial performance of individual companies and sectors, and the markets in general in significant and unforeseen ways. Any such impact could adversely affect the prices and liquidity of the securities and other instruments in which a Fund invests, which in turn could negatively impact a Fund's performance and cause losses on your investment in the Fund.

LIBOR REPLACEMENT RISK - The London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), which is used extensively in the U.S. and globally as a benchmark or reference rate for various commercial and financial contracts, is expected to be discontinued. The elimination of LIBOR may adversely affect the interest rates on, and value of, certain Fund investments for which the value is tied to LIBOR. Such investments may include bank loans, derivatives, floating rate securities, and other assets or liabilities tied to LIBOR. On July 27, 2017, the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority announced that it intends to stop compelling or inducing banks to submit LIBOR rates after 2021. However, it remains unclear if LIBOR will continue to exist in its current, or a modified, form. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. 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. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates. 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.

SPECIAL 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 the Funds, the Adviser, the Funds' distributor, custodian, or any other of the Funds' intermediaries or service providers may adversely impact the Funds and their 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 a Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Funds 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 the Funds may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Funds' investments 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.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Fundamental Policies

The investment objective of each Fund, and the following investment limitations are fundamental policies of the Fund and cannot be changed with respect to the Fund without the consent of the holders of a majority of that Fund's outstanding shares. The term "majority of the 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 outstanding shares of a Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of a Fund's outstanding shares, whichever is less.

Each Fund may not:

1. Invest more than 25% of its assets in any one industry. This limitation does not apply to the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund, but the Fund will not invest more than 25% of its assets in securities of non-governmental entities that are in the same industry.
2. Invest more than 5% of its assets in the securities of any one issuer (except for the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund).
3. Acquire more than 10% of the voting securities of any one issuer, provided that this limitation shall apply only to 75% of the Fund's net assets (except that this restriction does not apply to the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund).
4. Invest in companies for the purpose of exercising control.
5. Borrow money except for temporary or emergency purposes and then only in an amount not exceeding one-third of the value of its total assets. To the extent that such borrowing exceeds 5% of the value of the borrowing Fund's assets, asset coverage of at least 300% is required. No Fund will purchase securities while its borrowings exceed 5% of its total assets.
6. Make loans, except that (a) each Fund may purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objective and policies; (b) each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements; and (c) each Fund may engage in securities lending.

7. Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate assets except to secure borrowings permitted by (5) above in aggregate amounts not to exceed 33% of total assets taken at current value at the time of the incurrence of such loan.
8. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate limited partnership interests, commodities or commodities contracts. However, each of the Funds may invest in companies which invest in real estate, and in commodities contracts.
9. Make short sales of securities or purchase securities on margin, except that each Fund may obtain short-term credits as necessary for the clearance of security transactions.
10. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers except as it may be deemed an underwriter in selling a portfolio security.
11. Purchase securities of other investment companies, except as permitted by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.
12. Issue senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) except in connection with permitted borrowings as described above or 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.

In addition,

14. The Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund shall invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes), under normal circumstances, in investment grade municipal bonds the interest from which is exempt from regular federal and Hawaii state income taxes.

Non-Fundamental Policies

The following investment limitation is non-fundamental and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval.

1. The High Grade Income Fund shall invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes), under normal circumstances, in high-grade U.S. dollar-denominated debt obligations. This non-fundamental policy may be changed by the Board upon at least 60 days' prior written notice to Fund shareholders.

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

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

Concentration. The 1940 Act requires that every investment company have a fundamental investment policy regarding concentration. The SEC has defined concentration as investing 25% or more of an investment company's total assets in any particular industry or group of industries, with certain exceptions. For purposes of a Fund's concentration policy, the Fund may classify and re-classify companies in a particular industry and define and re-define industries in any reasonable manner, consistent with SEC and SEC staff guidance.

Borrowing. The 1940 Act presently allows an investment company to borrow from any bank in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) and to borrow for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of its total assets.

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

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 derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

Real Estate and Commodities. The 1940 Act does not directly restrict an investment company's ability to invest in real estate or commodities, but does require that every investment company have a fundamental investment policy governing such investments.

Underwriting. Under the 1940 Act, underwriting securities involves an investment company purchasing securities directly from an issuer for the purpose of selling (distributing) them or participating in any such activity either directly or indirectly. Under the 1940 Act, a diversified 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.

Except with respect to Fund policies concerning borrowing, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from changes in values or assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction. With respect to the limitation on borrowing, in the event that a subsequent change in net assets or other circumstances cause a Fund to exceed its limitation, the Fund will take steps to bring the aggregate amount of borrowing back within the limitations within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays).

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

During unusual economic or market conditions, or for temporary defensive purposes, each Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in money market instruments and other cash equivalents that would not ordinarily be consistent with its investment objective. If a Fund invests in this manner, it may not achieve its investment objective. The Funds will only make temporary defensive investments if the portfolio managers believe that the risk of loss outweighs the opportunity for capital appreciation or current income.

THE ADVISER

General. The Adviser, Bishop Street Capital Management, is a Hawaii corporation established in 1999. The Adviser is a direct subsidiary of First Hawaiian Bank and an indirect subsidiary of First Hawaiian, Inc., First Hawaiian Bank's parent company. The Adviser makes the investment decisions for the assets of each Fund and continuously reviews, supervises and administers each Fund's investment program, subject to the supervision of, and policies established by the Board. The principal business address of the Adviser is 999 Bishop Street, 28th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813. As of March 31, 2020, the Adviser had approximately \$163.1 million in assets under management.

Advisory Agreement with the Trust. The Trust and First Hawaiian Bank entered into an advisory agreement dated March 31, 1999 (the "Advisory Agreement"). First Hawaiian, Inc., then known as BancWest Corporation, created an investment advisory subsidiary entitled Bishop Street Capital Management. On

November 9, 1999, the Board approved Bishop Street Capital Management as the new adviser to the Trust. This change became effective on February 22, 2000. The Advisory Agreement between First Hawaiian Bank and the Trust, and the obligations contained in that Agreement were assumed by Bishop Street Capital Management. At the time of this change, Bishop Street Capital Management employed the same investment personnel that managed the Trust under First Hawaiian Bank, and the management and control of the Adviser, as well as the services provided, remained the same.

The Advisory Agreement provides that if, for any fiscal year, the ratio of expenses of any Fund (including amounts payable to the Adviser but excluding interest, taxes, brokerage, litigation, and other extraordinary expenses) exceeds limitations established by any state, the Adviser will bear the amount of such excess. The Adviser will not be required to bear expenses of the Trust to an extent that would result in a Fund’s inability to qualify as a regulated investment company under provisions of the Code.

After the initial two-year term, the continuance of the Advisory Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or “interested persons” of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment, and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Board or, with respect to a Fund, by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund, on not less than 30 days’ nor more than 60 days’ written notice to the Adviser, or by the Adviser on 90 days’ written notice to the Trust.

Advisory Fees Paid to the Adviser. For its services under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of 0.55% of the daily average net assets of the High Grade Income Fund and 0.35% of the daily average net assets of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund. Advisory fees are charged separately for each Fund, and are calculated and charged to each class of shares (if more than one class is offered) based on net assets.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to reduce fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep total annual Fund operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)) from exceeding the average daily net assets of each Fund through April 30, 2021 as follows:

<i>High Grade Income Fund (Class I Shares)</i>	0.76%
<i>Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund (Class I Shares)</i>	0.55%
<i>Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund (Class A Shares)</i>	0.80%

In addition, the Board may permit the Adviser to receive from a Fund the difference between the Fund’s total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the Fund’s contractual expense limitation to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee reductions or expense reimbursements made during the three-year period preceding the recoupment if at any point total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the expense cap (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement and (ii) at the time of recoupment.

The Adviser intends to continue these fee reductions and expense reimbursements until further notice, but may discontinue them at any time.

For Fiscal Years Ended December 31:

Fund	Contractual Advisory Fees			Advisory Fees Waived by Adviser			Total Advisory Fees Paid		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
High Grade Income Fund	\$314,275	\$235,701	\$202,690	\$186,336	\$156,865	\$115,886	\$127,939	\$78,836	\$86,804
Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund	\$489,915	\$468,236	\$444,003	\$338,069	\$340,192	\$286,768	\$151,846	\$128,044	\$157,235

The Funds' Administrator and Distributor also may, from time to time, waive a portion of their fees. These fee waivers are voluntary and may be discontinued at any time. With these fee waivers/reimbursements, the Funds' actual total annual operating expenses (excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals and extraordinary expenses) were as follows:

<i>High Grade Income Fund (Class I Shares)</i>	0.76%
<i>Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund (Class I Shares)</i>	0.55%
<i>Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund (Class A Shares)</i>	0.80%

THE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

This section includes information about each Fund's portfolio managers including information about other accounts they manage, the dollar range of Fund shares they own and how they are compensated.

Compensation. The Adviser compensates each portfolio manager based on his or her performance with respect to management of the Funds. Each portfolio manager's compensation package consists of a combination of an annual base salary, a discretionary bonus, deferred compensation through First Hawaiian Bank's 401(k) and Profit Sharing Plan, and in the case of selected employees, an additional discretionary bonus award under the company's Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"). The LTIP bonus award is based upon First Hawaiian Bank's financial performance in accordance with pre-determined criteria. The discretionary bonus award is directly related to First Hawaiian Bank's profitability; however, bonus amounts paid are purely discretionary.

Fund Shares Owned by Portfolio Managers

The following table shows the dollar amount range of each portfolio manager's "beneficial ownership" of shares of the Fund(s) he or she manages as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. "Beneficial ownership" is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("1934 Act").

Portfolio Manager	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned
Bishop Street Capital Management	
Jennifer Carias	None
Joshua Lam	None
Eric Lo	None

Management of Other Accounts

In addition to the Funds, the portfolio managers may also be responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts as indicated by the following table. None of these accounts are subject to a performance-based advisory fee. All information is as of the most recently completed fiscal year end.

Bishop Street Capital Management:

Name	Registered Investment Companies		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (Millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (Millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (Millions)
Jennifer Carias	0	\$0	0	\$0	79	\$583
Joshua Lam	0	\$0	0	\$0	113	\$1,355
Eric Lo	0	\$0	0	\$0	117	\$310

Conflicts of Interest. The portfolio managers' management of other accounts included in the preceding table may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of a Fund's investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as a Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby the portfolio managers could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby a portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of a Fund. However, the Adviser has established policies and procedures to ensure that the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts it manages are fairly and equitably allocated. Pursuant to such policies and procedures, in the event transactions are not able to be filled completely or in the event of a limited quantity of a security, the Adviser will allocate the available securities among clients on a pro-rata basis among those clients participating in the order or transaction.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

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. SEI Investments Management Corporation ("SIMC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI Investments Company ("SEI Investments"), is the owner of all beneficial interest in the Administrator. SEI Investments and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including the Administrator and the Trust's principal underwriter, SEI Investments Distribution Co., 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 amended and restated administration agreement dated November 13, 2018 (the "Administration Agreement"). Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator provides the Trust with administrative services, including fund accounting, regulatory reporting, necessary office space, equipment, personnel and facilities.

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 negligence on the part of the Administrator in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard by it of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Administration Fees Paid to the Administrator. For its services under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator is paid a fee, which varies based on the average daily net assets of the Funds, subject to certain minimums. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Funds paid the following amounts for these services:

For Fiscal Years Ended December 31:

Fund	Contractual Administrative Fees			Administrative Fees Voluntarily Waived by Administrator			Total Administrative Fees Paid		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
High Grade Income Fund	\$114,282	\$85,709	\$73,705	\$28,253	\$28,072	\$22,692	\$86,029	\$57,637	\$51,013
Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund	\$279,951	\$267,564	\$253,716	\$139,420	\$153,980	\$141,696	\$140,531	\$113,584	\$112,020

THE DISTRIBUTOR

The Trust and SEI Investments Distribution Co. (the “Distributor”), One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456, are parties to an amended and restated distribution agreement dated February 21, 2007, as amended August 30, 2010 and November 13, 2018 (the “Distribution Agreement”) whereby the Distributor acts as a principal underwriter for the continuous offering of the Funds’ shares on a “best efforts” basis. The Distributor and the Administrator are both wholly-owned subsidiaries of SEI Investments.

The continuance of the Distribution Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or “interested persons” of the Trust and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Agreement or any related agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act), and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Board or by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust, or by the Distributor, upon not less than 60 days’ written notice to the other party.

Dealer Reallowances. Class A Shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund are offered to the public at the net asset value per share plus any applicable front-end sales charges (the “offering price”). The Distributor collects the sales charges and pays a portion of the sales charges to dealers in accordance with the reallowance schedule below. The difference between the offering price and the applicable sales charges is the amount of the purchaser’s investment in the Fund. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Distributor retained sales charges of \$0, \$0 and \$2,931.29, respectively, for Class A shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund.

With respect to the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund, depending upon the amount of an investment in Class A Shares, the front-end sales charge reallowed to dealers will vary as follows:

<i>Investment Amount:</i>	Dealer Reallowance as a Percentage of Offering Price
<i>Less than \$50,000</i>	3.00%
<i>\$50,000 but less than \$100,000</i>	2.75%
<i>\$100,000 but less than \$250,000</i>	2.25%
<i>\$250,000 but less than \$500,000</i>	1.25%
<i>\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000</i>	1.00%
<i>\$1,000,000 and over</i>	0.00%

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Shareholder Servicing Plan. The High Grade Income Fund and Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund have adopted a shareholder servicing plan under which a shareholder servicing fee of up to 0.25% of average daily net assets of Class I Shares of the Funds, and Class A Shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund, will be paid to financial intermediaries. Under the plan, financial intermediaries may perform, or may compensate other financial intermediaries for performing, certain shareholder and/or administrative services or similar non-distribution services, including: (i) maintaining shareholder accounts; (ii) arranging for bank wires; (iii) responding to shareholder inquiries relating to the services performed by the financial intermediaries; (iv) responding to inquiries from shareholders concerning their investment in the Funds; (v) assisting shareholders in changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; (vi) providing information periodically to shareholders showing their position in the Funds; (vii) forwarding shareholder communications from the Funds such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual reports, and dividend and capital gain distribution and tax notices to shareholders; (viii) processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from shareholders and placing orders with the Funds or their service providers; (ix) providing sub-accounting services; (x) processing dividend and capital gain payments from the Funds on behalf of shareholders; (xi) preparing tax reports; and (xii) providing such other similar non-distribution services as the Funds may reasonably request to the extent that the financial intermediary is permitted to do so under applicable laws or regulations.

First Hawaiian Bank, an affiliate of the Adviser, may receive payments for shareholder services performed for the Funds' shareholders.

Distribution Plan. The Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan with respect to the Class A Shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund (the "Plan") in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which regulates circumstances under which an investment company may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution of its shares. Continuance of the Plan must be approved annually by a majority of the Trustees and by a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or in any agreements related to the Plan ("Qualified Trustees"). The Plan requires that quarterly written reports of amounts spent under the Plan and the purposes of such expenditures be furnished to and reviewed by the Trustees. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount that may be spent thereunder without approval by a majority of the outstanding shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund. All material amendments of the Plan will require approval by a majority of the Trustees and of the Qualified Trustees.

The Plan provides a method of paying for distribution and shareholder services, which may help the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund grow or maintain asset levels to provide operational efficiencies and economies of scale, provided by the Distributor or other financial intermediaries that enter into agreements with the Distributor. The Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund may make payments to financial intermediaries, such as banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, investment counselors, broker-dealers, mutual fund "supermarkets" and the Distributor's affiliates and subsidiaries, as compensation for services, reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance or provision of shareholder services. The Distributor may, at its discretion, retain a portion of such payments to compensate itself for distribution services and distribution related expenses such as the costs of preparation, printing, mailing or otherwise disseminating sales literature, advertising, and prospectuses (other than those furnished to current shareholders

of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund), promotional and incentive programs, and such other marketing expenses that the Distributor may incur.

Under the Plan, the Distributor or financial intermediaries may receive up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Class A Shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund as compensation for distribution and shareholder services. The Plan is characterized as a compensation plan since the distribution fee will be paid to the Distributor without regard to the distribution or shareholder service expenses incurred by the Distributor or the amount of payments made to financial intermediaries. First Hawaiian Bank, an affiliate of the Adviser, may receive such payments for distribution and shareholder services. The Trust intends to operate the Plan in accordance with its terms and with Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) rules concerning sales charges.

Payments Under the Distribution Plan. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund’s Class A Shares incurred the following expenses under the Plan:

Year	Total (As a % of Net Assets)	Total (\$ Amount)	Amount Paid To 3rd Parties by the Distributor for Distribution Related Services (\$ Amount)
2017	0.25%	\$52,950	\$52,950
2018	0.25%	\$46,180	\$46,180
2019	0.25%	\$43,179	\$43,179

Although banking laws and regulations prohibit banks from distributing shares of open end investment companies such as the Trust, according to an opinion issued to the staff of the SEC by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, financial institutions are not prohibited from acting in other capacities for investment companies, such as providing shareholder services. Should future legislative, judicial or administrative action prohibit or restrict the activities of financial institutions in connection with providing shareholder services, the Trust may be required to alter materially or discontinue its arrangements with such financial institutions.

Payments by the Adviser. The Adviser, and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments from their own resources and not from Fund assets to affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Funds, their service providers or their respective affiliates, as incentives to help market and promote the Funds and/or in recognition of their distribution, marketing, administrative services, and/or processing support.

These additional payments may be made to financial intermediaries that sell Fund shares or provide services to the Funds, the Distributor or shareholders of the Funds through the financial intermediary’s retail distribution channel and/or fund supermarkets. Payments may also be made through the financial intermediary’s retirement, qualified tuition, fee-based advisory, wrap fee bank trust, or insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. These payments may include, but are not limited to, placing the Funds in a financial intermediary’s retail distribution channel or on a preferred or recommended fund list; providing business or shareholder financial planning assistance; educating financial intermediary personnel about the Funds; providing access to sales and management representatives of the financial intermediary; promoting sales of Fund shares; providing marketing and educational support; maintaining share balances and/or for sub-accounting, administrative or shareholder transaction processing services. A financial intermediary may perform the services itself or may arrange with a third party to perform the services.

The Adviser, and/or its affiliates may also make payments from their own resources to financial intermediaries for costs associated with the purchase of products or services used in connection with sales and marketing, participation in and/or presentation at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs, client and investor

entertainment and other sponsored events. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law.

Revenue sharing payments may be negotiated based on a variety of factors, including the level of sales, the amount of Fund assets attributable to investments in the Funds by financial intermediaries' customers, a flat fee or other measures as determined from time to time by the Adviser, and/or its affiliates. A significant purpose of these payments is to increase the sales of Fund shares, which in turn may benefit the Adviser through increased fees as Fund assets grow.

Investors should understand that some financial intermediaries may also charge their clients fees in connection with purchases of shares or the provision of shareholder services.

THE TRANSFER AGENT

DST Systems, Inc. (the "Transfer Agent"), 333 W. 11th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64105, serves as the Funds' transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent under a transfer agency agreement with the Trust.

THE CUSTODIAN

MUFG Union Bank, N.A. (the "Custodian"), 350 California Street, San Francisco, California 94104, serves as the Funds' custodian, and is responsible for maintaining the custody of each Fund's assets.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Two Commerce Square, 2001 Market Street, Suite 1800, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, and is responsible for auditing each Fund's financial statements.

LEGAL COUNSEL

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

SECURITIES LENDING

The Funds did not engage in securities lending activities during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Board, on behalf of the Trust, has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. In addition, the Adviser, the Administrator, and the Distributor each has adopted a Code 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 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 invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, 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. Copies of these Codes of Ethics are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST

Board Responsibilities. The management and affairs of the Trust and 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 the Adviser, Distributor and 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 various possible events or circumstances, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (e.g., the Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's 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 certain of the fund's service providers present the Board with information concerning the investment objectives, strategies and risks of the fund as well as proposed investment limitations for the fund. Additionally, the Adviser 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 the Adviser, and other service providers, such as the fund's 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 receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on an annual basis, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew the advisory agreement with the Adviser, the Board meets with the Adviser to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the Adviser's adherence to the Funds' investment restrictions and compliance with various Fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also reviews information about the Funds' investments, including, for example, reports on the Adviser's use of derivatives in managing the Funds, if any, as well as reports on the Funds' investments in other investment companies, if any.

The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer reports regularly to the Board to review and discuss compliance issues and Fund and 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. 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 makes regular reports to the Board concerning investments for which market quotations are not readily available. Annually, the independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the Funds' financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by the Funds and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses 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 the Adviser, Chief Compliance Officer, independent registered public accounting firm and other service providers, the Board and the Audit Committee learn in detail 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. Moreover, 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 the Adviser and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the Funds' and each other's 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 eight members of the Board, six of whom are not "interested persons" of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act ("Independent Trustees"). Robert Nesher, an interested person of the Trust, serves as Chairman of the Board. Joseph T. Grause, Jr., 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 Independent Trustees constitute more a super majority (75%) of the Board, 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 two standing committees: the Audit Committee and the Governance Committee. The Audit Committee and Governance Committee are chaired by an Independent Trustee and composed of all of the Independent Trustees.

In his role as Lead Independent Trustee, Mr. Grause, 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 communication between the Independent Trustees and management, and among the Independent Trustees; (v) serves as a key point person for dealings between the Independent Trustees and management; and (vi) has such other responsibilities as the Board or Independent Trustees determine from time to time.

Set forth below are the names, years of birth, position with the Trust and length of time served, 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. There is no stated term of office for the Trustees. Nevertheless, an independent Trustee must retire from the Board as of the end of the calendar year in which such independent Trustee first attains the age of seventy-five years; provided, however, that, an independent Trustee may continue to serve for one or more additional one calendar year terms after attaining the age of seventy-five years (each calendar year a "Waiver Term") if, and only if, prior to the beginning of such Waiver Term: (1) the Governance Committee (a) meets to review the performance of the independent Trustee; (b) finds that the continued service of such independent Trustee is in the best interests of the Trust; and (c) unanimously approves excepting the independent Trustee from the general retirement policy set out above; and (2) a majority of the Trustees approves excepting the independent Trustee from the general retirement policy set out above. Unless

otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee is SEI Investments Company, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
Interested Trustees*				
Robert Nesher (Born: 1946)	Chairman of the Board of Trustees (since 1998)	SEI employee 1974 to present; currently performs various services on behalf of SEI Investments for which Mr. Nesher is compensated. President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust. President and Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP. Vice Chairman of O'Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) to 2016. President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016. Vice Chairman of Winton Series	2	Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, The KP Funds, Frost Family of Funds, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust. Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, 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. Former Directorships: Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
N. Jeffrey Klauder (Born: 1952)	Trustee (since 2018)	Senior Advisor of SEI Investments since 2018. Executive Vice President and General Counsel of SEI Investments, 2004 to 2018.	2	<p>Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, Bishop Street Funds and The KP Funds. Director of SEI Private Trust Company, SEI Global Fund Services Ltd., SEI Investments Global Limited, SEI Global Master Fund, SEI Global Investments Fund and SEI Global Assets Fund.</p> <p>Former Directorships: Trustee of SEI Investments Management Corporation, SEI Trust Company, SEI Investments (South Africa), Limited and SEI Investments (Canada) Company to 2018.</p>
Independent Trustees				
Joseph T. Grause, Jr. (Born: 1952)	Trustee (since 2011) Lead Independent Trustee (since 2018)	Self-Employed Consultant since 2012. Director of Endowments and Foundations, Morningstar Investment Management, Morningstar, Inc., 2010 to 2011. Director of International Consulting and Chief Executive Officer of Morningstar Associates Europe Limited,	2	<p>Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, The KP Funds and Frost Family of Funds.</p> <p>Former Directorships: Director of The Korea Fund, Inc. to 2019.</p>

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
Mitchell A. Johnson (Born: 1942)	Trustee (since 2006)	Retired. Private Investor since 1994.	2	<p>Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, The KP Funds, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust. Director of Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) since 1997.</p> <p>Former Directorships: Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016.</p>
Betty L. Krikorian (Born: 1943)	Trustee (since 2006)	Vice President, Compliance, AARP Financial Inc., from 2008 to 2010. Self-Employed Legal and Financial Services Consultant since 2003. Counsel (in-house) for State Street Bank.	2	Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, and The KP Funds.
Robert Mulhall (Born: 1958)	Trustee (since 2019)	Partner, Ernst & Young LLP, from 1998 to 2018.	2	<p>Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, The KP Funds and Frost Family of Funds.</p> <p>Former Directorships: Trustee of Villanova University Alumni Board of Directors to 2018.</p>

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
Bruce Speca (Born: 1956)	Trustee (since 2011)	Global Head of Asset Allocation, Manulife Asset Management (subsidiary of Manulife Financial), 2010 to 2011. Executive Vice President - Investment Management Services, John Hancock Financial Services (subsidiary of Manulife Financial), 2003 to 2010.	2	Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, The KP Funds and Frost Family of Funds. Director of Stone Harbor Investments Funds (8 Portfolios), Stone Harbor Emerging Markets Income Fund (closed-end fund) and Stone Harbor Emerging Markets Total Income Fund (closed-end fund).
George J. Sullivan, Jr. (Born: 1942)	Trustee (since 2006)	Retired since 2012. Self-Employed Consultant, Newfound Consultants Inc., 1997 to 2011.	2	<p>Current Directorships: Trustee/Director of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, The KP Funds, SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust.</p> <p>Former Directorships: Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016. Trustee/ Director of State Street Navigator Securities Lending Trust to 2017. Member of the independent review committee for SEI's Canadian-registered mutual funds to 2017.</p>

- * Trustees who are deemed to be “interested persons” (as the term is defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust are referred to as “Interested Trustees.” Messrs. Neshor and Klauer are deemed Interested Trustees by virtue of their affiliation with the Distributor and/or its affiliates.

Individual Trustee Qualifications. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of his or her 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 his or her 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 Investments, which he joined in 1974, his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry, and the experience he has gained serving as a trustee of the Trust since 1998.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Klauer should serve as Trustee because of the experience he has gained in his various roles with SEI Investments, which he joined in 2004, his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry, and the experience he gained serving as a partner of a large law firm.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Grause should serve as Trustee because of the knowledge and experience he gained in a variety of leadership roles with different financial institutions, his knowledge of the mutual fund and investment management industries, and his past experience as an interested trustee and chair of the investment committee for a multi-managed investment company, and the experience he has gained serving as a trustee of the Trust since 2011.

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 a trustee of the Trust since 2006.

The Trust has concluded that Ms. Krikorian should serve as Trustee because of the experience she gained serving as a legal and financial services consultant, in-house counsel to a large custodian bank and Vice President of Compliance of an investment adviser, her background in fiduciary and banking law, her experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry, and the experience she has gained serving as a trustee of the Trust since 2006.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Mulhall should serve as Trustee because of the knowledge and experience he gained in a variety of leadership roles with an audit firm and various financial services firms, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry, and his experience serving in a variety of leadership capacities for non-profit organizations.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Specia should serve as Trustee because of the knowledge and experience he gained serving as president of a mutual fund company and portfolio manager for a \$95 billion complex of asset allocation funds, and his over 25 years of experience working in a management capacity with mutual fund boards, and the experience he has gained serving as a trustee of the Trust since 2011.

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 a trustee of the Trust since 2006.

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.

Board 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. 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 Funds' independent registered public accounting firm and whether to terminate this relationship; (ii) reviewing the independent registered public accounting firm'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 Funds' independent registered public accounting firm to the Trust and certain other affiliated entities; (iv) serving as a channel of communication between the independent registered public accounting firm and the Trustees; (v) reviewing the results of each external audit, including any qualifications in the independent registered public accounting firm's opinion, any related management letter, management's responses to recommendations made by the independent registered public accounting firm in connection with the audit, reports submitted to the Committee by the internal auditing department of the Administrator that are material to the Trust as a whole, if any, and management's responses to any such reports; (vi) reviewing the Funds' audited financial statements and considering any significant disputes between the Trust's management and the independent registered public accounting firm that arose in connection with the preparation of those financial statements; (vii) considering, in consultation with the independent registered public accounting firm and the Trust's senior internal accounting executive, if any, the independent registered public accounting firms' report on the adequacy of the Trust's internal financial controls; (viii) reviewing, in consultation with the Funds' independent registered public accounting firm, major changes regarding auditing and accounting principles and practices to be followed when preparing each Fund's financial statements; and (ix) other audit related matters. Ms. Krikorian and Messrs. Grause, Johnson, Mulhall, Specca and Sullivan currently serve as members of the Audit Committee. Mr. Mulhall serves as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee meets periodically, as necessary, and met four (4) times during the most recently completed fiscal year.
- **Governance Committee.** The Board has a standing Governance Committee (formerly the Nominating Committee) that is composed of each of the Independent Trustees. 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 (iv) reviewing shareholder recommendations for nominations to fill vacancies on the Board if such recommendations are submitted in writing and addressed to the Committee at the Trust's office. Ms. Krikorian and Messrs. Grause, Johnson, Mulhall, Specca and Sullivan currently serve as members of the Governance Committee. Mr. Specca serves as the Chairman of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee meets periodically, as necessary, and met four (4) times during the most recently completed fiscal year.

Fair Value Pricing Committee. The Board has also established a standing Fair Value Pricing Committee that is composed of 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. The Fair Value Pricing Committee's determinations are reviewed by the Board.

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) under the 1934 Act. The Trustees and officers of the Trust own less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Fund Shares (Fund) ¹	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares (All Funds in the Family of Investment Companies) ^{1,2}
Interested Trustees		
Robert A. Neshner	None	None
N. Jeffrey Klauder	None	None
Independent Trustees		
Joseph T. Grause, Jr.	None	None
Mitchell A. Johnson	None	None
Betty L. Krikorian	None	None
Robert Mulhall	None	None
Bruce Speca	None	None
George J. Sullivan	None	None

1 Valuation date is December 31, 2019.

2 The Funds are the only funds in the family of investment companies.

Board Compensation. The Trust paid the following fees to the Trustees during the most recently completed fiscal year:

Name	Aggregate Compensation from the Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Trust and Fund Complex ¹
Interested Trustees				
Robert A. Neshner	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$0 for service on one (1) board
N. Jeffrey Klauder	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$0 for service on one (1) board
Independent Trustees				
Joseph T. Grause, Jr.	\$7,253	N/A	N/A	\$7,253 for service on one (1) board
Mitchell A. Johnson	\$6,609	N/A	N/A	\$6,609 for service on one (1) board
Betty L. Krikorian	\$6,609	N/A	N/A	\$6,609 for service on one (1) board
Robert Mulhall ²	\$1,418	N/A	N/A	\$1,418 for service on one (1) board
Bruce Speca	\$7,253	N/A	N/A	\$7,253 for service on one (1) board
George J. Sullivan	\$7,015	N/A	N/A	\$7,015 for service on one (1) board

1 All funds in the Fund Complex are series of the Trust.

2 Joined the Board on August 20, 2019.

Trust Officers. Set forth below are the names, years of birth, position with the Trust and length of time served, and the principal occupations for the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as

executive officers of the Trust. There is no stated term of office for the officers of the Trust. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each officer is SEI Investments Company, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. The Chief Compliance Officer is the only officer who receives compensation from the Trust for his services.

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

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in Past 5 Years
Michael Beattie (Born: 1965)	President (since 2011)	Director of Client Service, SEI Investments, since 2004.
James Bernstein (Born: 1962)	Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2017)	Attorney, SEI Investments, since 2017. Prior Positions: Self-employed consultant, 2017. Associate General Counsel & Vice President, Nationwide Funds Group and Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, from 2002 to 2016. Assistant General Counsel & Vice President, Market Street Funds and Provident Mutual Insurance Company, from 1999 to 2002.
John Bourgeois (Born: 1973)	Assistant Treasurer (since 2017)	Fund Accounting Manager, SEI Investments, since 2000.
Stephen Connors (Born: 1984)	Treasurer, Controller and Chief Financial Officer (since 2015)	Director, SEI Investments, Fund Accounting, since 2014. Audit Manager, Deloitte & Touche LLP, from 2011 to 2014.
Russell Emery (Born: 1962)	Chief Compliance Officer (since 2006)	Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP since 2007. Chief Compliance Officer of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, Bishop Street Funds, The KP Funds, Frost Family of Funds, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Schroder Series Trust, Schroder Global Series Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust. Chief Compliance Officer of O'Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) to 2016. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016. Chief Compliance Officer of Winton Series Trust to 2017. Chief Compliance Officer of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company) to 2018.
Eric C. Griffith (Born: 1969)	Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2019)	Counsel at SEI Investments since 2019. Vice President and Assistant General Counsel, JPMorgan Chase & Co., from 2012 to 2018.
Matthew M. Maher (Born: 1975)	Vice President (since 2018) Secretary (since 2020)	Counsel at SEI Investments since 2018. Attorney, Blank Rome LLP, from 2015 to 2018. Assistant Counsel & Vice President, Bank of New York Mellon, from 2013 to 2014. Attorney, Dilworth Paxson LLP, from 2006 to 2013.
Robert Morrow (Born: 1968)	Vice President (since 2017)	Account Manager, SEI Investments, since 2007.

REPORTING

The Trust issues unaudited financial information semi-annually and audited financial statements annually. The Trust furnishes proxy statements and other shareholder reports to shareholders of record.

PURCHASING AND REDEEMING SHARES

Purchases and redemptions may be made through the Transfer Agent on any day the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business. Shares of each Fund are offered and redeemed on a continuous basis. Currently, the Funds are closed for business when the following holidays are observed: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr.’s Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans’ Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Purchases and redemptions will be made in full and fractional shares, calculated to three decimal places.

It is currently the Trust’s policy to pay for redemptions in cash. The Trust retains the right, however, to alter this policy so as to provide for redemptions in whole or in part by a distribution in kind of securities held by the Funds in lieu of cash. Shareholders may incur brokerage charges on the sale of any such securities so received in payment of redemptions. A shareholder will at all times be entitled to aggregate cash redemptions from all Funds of the Trust of up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Trust’s net assets during any 90-day period.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend the right of redemption and/or to postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven days during times when the NYSE is closed, other than during customary weekends or holidays, for any period on which trading on the NYSE is restricted (as determined by the SEC by rule or regulation), or during the existence of an emergency (as determined by the SEC by rule or regulation) as a result of which disposal or valuation of a Fund’s securities is not reasonably practicable, or for such other periods as the SEC has by order permitted. The Trust also reserves the right to suspend sales of shares of the Funds for any period during which the NYSE, the Adviser, the Administrator, the Transfer Agent and/or the Custodian are not open for business.

PRICING/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 in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. In complying with the 1940 Act, the Trust relies on guidance provided by the SEC and by the SEC staff in various interpretive letters and other guidance.

Equity Securities. Securities listed on a securities exchange, market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (except for securities traded on NASDAQ), including securities traded over the counter, are valued at the last quoted sale price on an exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which they are traded on the valuation date (or at approximately 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time if such exchange is normally open at that time), or, if there is no such reported sale on the valuation date, at the most recent quoted bid price. For securities traded on NASDAQ, the NASDAQ Official Closing Price will be used. If such prices are not available or determined to not represent the fair value of the security as of the Funds’ pricing time, the security will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board.

Money Market Securities and Other Debt Securities. If available, money market securities and other 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. Money market securities and other debt securities with remaining maturities of sixty days or less may be valued at their amortized cost, which approximates market value. If such prices are not available or determined to not represent the fair value of the security as of each Fund's pricing time, the security will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board.

Foreign Securities. The prices for foreign securities are reported in local currency and converted to U.S. dollars using currency exchange rates. Exchange rates are provided daily by recognized independent pricing agents.

Derivatives and Other Complex Securities. Exchange traded options on securities and indices purchased by the Funds generally are valued at their last trade price or, if there is no last trade price, the last bid price. Exchange traded options on securities and indices written by the Funds generally are valued at their last trade price or, if there is no last trade price, the last asked price. In the case of options traded in the over-the-counter market, if the over-the-counter option is also an exchange traded option, the Funds will follow the rules regarding the valuation of exchange traded options. If the over-the-counter option is not also an exchange traded option, the Funds will value the option at fair value in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board.

Futures and swaps cleared through a central clearing house ("centrally cleared swaps") are valued at the settlement price established each day by the board of the exchange on which they are traded. The daily settlement prices for financial futures are provided by an independent source. On days when there is excessive volume or market volatility, or the future or centrally cleared swap does not end trading by the time the Funds calculate net asset value, the settlement price may not be available at the time at which each Fund calculates its net asset value. On such days, the best available price (which is typically the last sales price) may be used to value a Fund's futures or centrally cleared swaps position.

Foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the current day's interpolated foreign exchange rate, as calculated using the current day's spot rate, and the thirty, sixty, ninety and one-hundred eighty day forward rates provided by an independent source.

If available, non-centrally cleared swaps, collateralized debt obligations, collateralized loan obligations and bank loans are priced based on valuations provided by an independent third party pricing agent. If a price is not available from an independent third party pricing agent, the security will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board.

Use of Third-Party Independent Pricing Agents and Independent Brokers. Pursuant to contracts with the Administrator, prices for most securities held by the Funds are provided daily by third-party independent pricing agents that are approved by the Board. The valuations provided by third-party independent pricing agents are reviewed daily by the Administrator.

If a security price cannot be obtained from an independent, third-party pricing agent, the Administrator shall seek to obtain a bid price from at least one independent broker.

Fair Value Procedures. Securities for which market prices are not "readily available" or which cannot be valued using the methodologies described above are valued in accordance with Fair Value Procedures established by the Board and implemented through the Fair Value Pricing Committee. The members of the Fair Value Pricing Committee report, as necessary, to the Board regarding portfolio valuation determinations. The Board, from time to time, will review these methods of valuation and will recommend changes which may be necessary to assure that the investments of the Funds are valued at fair value.

Some of the more common reasons that may necessitate a security being valued using Fair Value Procedures include: the security's trading has been halted or suspended; the security has been de-listed from a national exchange; the security's primary trading market is temporarily closed at a time when under normal conditions it would be open; the security has not been traded for an extended period of time; the security's primary pricing source is not able or willing to provide a price; trading of the security is subject to local government-imposed restrictions; or a significant event with respect to a security has occurred after the close of the market or exchange on which the security principally trades and before the time the Funds calculate net asset value. When a security is valued in accordance with the Fair Value Procedures, the Fair Value Pricing Committee will determine the value after taking into consideration relevant information reasonably available to the Fair Value Pricing Committee.

TAXES

The following is only a summary of certain additional U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Funds and their shareholders that is intended to supplement the discussion contained in the Prospectuses. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectuses is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. The summary is very general, and does not address investors subject to special rules, such as investors who hold shares through an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged account. 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 general discussion of certain 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.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") made significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes with respect to the specific rules applicable to RICs, such as the Funds. The Tax Act, however, made numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Funds. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding how the Tax Act affects your investment in the Funds.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company. Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code. By following such a policy, each Fund expects to eliminate or reduce to a nominal amount the federal taxes to which it may be subject. A Fund that qualifies as a RIC will generally not be subject to federal income taxes on the net investment income and net realized capital gains that the Fund timely distributes to its shareholders. 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.

In order to qualify as a RIC under the Code, each Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders at least 90% of its net investment income (which includes dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, less operating expenses) and at least 90% of its net tax exempt interest income, for each tax year, if any (the "Distribution Requirement") and also must meet certain additional requirements. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of each 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, securities, or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to 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 (the "Qualifying Income Test"); and (ii) at the close of each quarter of each Fund's taxable year: (A) at least 50% of the value of each Fund's total assets must be represented by cash

and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of each Fund's total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, including the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership, and (B) not more than 25% of the value of each Fund's total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the 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 another RIC) of two or more issuers that a Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the "Asset Test").

Although each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and may distribute its capital gains for any taxable year, the Funds will be subject to federal income taxation to the extent any such income or gains are not distributed. Each Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. A Fund therefore is considered to be a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described herein. Losses in one Fund do not offset gains in another and the requirements (other than certain organizational requirements) for qualifying RIC status are determined at the Fund level rather than at the Trust level.

If a Fund fails to satisfy the Qualifying Income or Asset Tests in any taxable year, such 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 maintain qualification as a RIC for a tax year, and the relief provisions are not available, such Fund will be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (which the Tax Act reduced to 21%) without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. 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 (subject to certain limitations) and individuals may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified dividend income. In addition, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC.

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 the Funds is similar to the rules that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals, which provide that such losses are carried over indefinitely. 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.

Federal 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 the calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income and 98.2% of its capital gain net income (the excess of short- and

long-term capital gains over short- and long-term capital losses) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year (including any retained amount from the prior calendar year on which a Fund paid no federal income tax). The Funds intend to make sufficient distributions to avoid liability for federal excise tax, 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 an adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so, and liquidation of investments in such circumstances may affect the ability of the Fund to satisfy the requirement for qualification as a RIC.

Federal Income Tax Treatment of Dividends and Distributions. The Funds receive income generally in the form of dividends and interest on investments. This income, plus net short-term capital gains, if any, less expenses incurred in the operation of a Fund, constitutes the Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. Any distributions by a Fund from such income will be taxable to you as ordinary income or at the lower capital gains rates that apply to individuals receiving qualified dividend income, whether you take them in cash or in additional shares.

Distributions by the Funds are currently eligible for the reduced maximum tax rate to individuals of 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets) to the extent that the Funds receive qualified dividend income on the securities they hold and the Funds report the distributions as qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income is, in general, 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 each Fund's assets before it calculates the net asset value) with respect to such dividend, (ii) each Fund has not satisfied similar holding period requirements with respect to the securities it holds that paid the dividends distributed to the shareholder), (iii) 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 (iv) 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 a Fund, such as pursuant to a securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat dividends (paid while the shares are held by the borrower) as qualified dividend income. It is currently not anticipated that a Fund will make distributions eligible for the reduced tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income.

Distributions by the Funds of their net short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income. Capital gain distributions consisting of a Fund's net capital gains will be taxable as long-term capital gains for individual shareholders at a maximum rate of 20% regardless of how long you have held your shares in such Fund. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryforwards.

In the case of corporate shareholders, 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. It is currently not anticipated that a Fund will make distributions eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

To the extent that a Fund makes a distribution of income received by such Fund in lieu of dividends (a "substitute payment") with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction, such income will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

If a Fund's distributions exceed its taxable income and capital gains realized during a taxable year, all or a portion of the distributions made in the same taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder's

cost basis in the Fund and result in a higher reported capital gain or lower reported capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold.

A dividend or distribution received shortly after the purchase of shares reduces the net asset value of the shares by the amount of the dividend or distribution and, although in effect a return of capital, will be taxable to the shareholder. If the net asset value of shares were reduced below the shareholder's cost by dividends or distributions representing gains realized on sales of securities, such dividends or distributions would be a return of investment though taxable to the shareholder in the same manner as other dividends or distributions.

The Funds (or their administrative agent) will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income and capital gain distributions, if any, and will advise you of their tax status for federal income tax purposes shortly after the close of each calendar year. If you have not held Fund shares for a full year, a Fund may report and distribute to you, as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gain, a percentage of income that is not equal to the actual amount of such income earned during the period of your investment in the Fund.

Dividends declared to shareholders of record in October, November or December and actually paid in January of the following year will be treated as having been received by shareholders on December 31 of the calendar year in which declared. Under this rule, therefore, a shareholder may be taxed in one year on dividends or distributions actually received in January of the following year.

Sales, Redemptions and Exchanges. Sales, redemptions and exchanges of Fund shares may be taxable transactions for federal and state income tax purposes. Any gain or loss recognized on a sale, exchange, or redemption of shares of a Fund by a shareholder who is not a dealer in securities will generally, for individual shareholders, be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months and otherwise will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, if shares on which a shareholder has received a net capital gain distribution are subsequently sold, exchanged, or redeemed and such shares have been held for six months or less, any loss recognized will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the net capital gain distribution. In addition, any loss recognized by a shareholder upon the sale or redemption of shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent of any exempt-interest dividends received by the shareholder with respect to such shares. The loss realized on a sale or other disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed to the extent a shareholder repurchases (or enters into a contract to or option to repurchase) shares within a period of 61 days (beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of the shares). This loss disallowance rule will apply to shares received through the reinvestment of dividends during the 61-day period. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are 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). Exempt-interest dividends do not constitute "net investment income" for this purpose.

The Funds (or their administrative agents) must report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders the cost basis information for Fund shares. In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, each Fund (or its administrative agent) is also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares have a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of Fund shares, each Fund will permit its shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average cost basis method. In the absence of an election, each Fund will use the average cost basis method as its default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by shareholders (or the basis method applied by default) for each sale of a Fund's shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of a Fund's shares. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them. Shareholders also should carefully review the cost basis information provided to

them by the Funds and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

Tax Treatment of Complex Securities. Each Fund may invest in complex securities. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect a Fund's ability to qualify as a RIC, affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to a Fund and/or defer a Fund's ability to recognize losses, and, in limited cases, subject the Funds to U.S. federal income tax on income from certain of their foreign securities. In turn, these rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by a Fund.

Each Fund is required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures and options contracts subject to section 1256 of the Code ("Section 1256 Contracts") as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Gain or loss from Section 1256 Contracts on broad-based indexes required to be marked to market will be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders. A Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on Section 1256 Contracts to the extent of any unrecognized gains on offsetting positions held by the Fund. These provisions may also require the Funds to mark-to-market certain types of positions in their portfolios (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out), which may cause a Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and for avoiding the excise tax discussed above. Accordingly, in order to avoid certain income and excise taxes, a Fund may be required to liquidate its investments at a time when the Adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

With respect to investments in STRIPS, treasury receipts, and other zero coupon securities which are sold at original issue discount and thus do not make periodic cash interest payments, a Fund will be required to include as part of its current income the imputed interest on such obligations even though the Fund has not received any interest payments on such obligations during that period. Because each Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income to its shareholders, a Fund may have to sell Fund securities to distribute such imputed income which may occur at a time when the Adviser would not have chosen to sell such securities and which may result in taxable gain or loss.

Any market discount recognized on a bond is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below redemption value or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. Absent an election by a Fund to include the market discount in income as it accrues, gain on the Fund's disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain to the extent of the accrued market discount.

If a Fund owns shares in certain foreign investment entities, referred to as "passive foreign investment companies" or "PFICs", the Fund will generally be subject to one of the following special tax regimes: (i) the Fund may be liable for U.S. federal income tax, and an additional interest charge, on a portion of any "excess distribution" from such foreign entity or any gain from the disposition of such shares, even if the entire distribution or gain is paid out by the Fund as a dividend to its shareholders; (ii) if the Fund were able and elected to treat a PFIC as a "qualified electing fund" or "QEF," the Fund would be required each year to include in income, and distribute to shareholders in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above, the Fund's pro rata share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the PFIC, whether or not such earnings or gains are distributed to the Fund; or (iii) the Fund may be entitled to mark-to-market annually shares of the PFIC, and in such event would be required to distribute to shareholders any such mark-to-market gains in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above. Such Fund intends to make the appropriate tax elections, if possible, and take any additional steps that are necessary to mitigate the effect of these rules. The IRS has issued final regulations pursuant to which a Fund's income attributable to its investment in a PFIC that the Fund has elected to treat as a QEF is "qualifying income" to the Fund to the extent such income is derived with respect to the Fund's business of investing in stock, securities or

currencies, regardless of whether the PFIC makes a distribution equal to the amount included in income by the Fund.

Certain Foreign Currency Tax Issues. A Fund's transactions in foreign currencies and forward foreign currency contracts will generally be subject to special provisions of the Code that, among other things, may affect the character of gains and losses realized by the Fund (i.e., may affect whether gains or losses are ordinary or capital), accelerate recognition of income to the Fund and defer losses. These rules could therefore affect the character, amount and timing of distributions to shareholders. These provisions also may require a Fund to mark-to-market certain types of positions in its portfolio (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out) which may cause the Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the Distribution Requirements and for avoiding the excise tax described above. The Funds intend to monitor their transactions, intend to make the appropriate tax elections, and intend to make the appropriate entries in their books and records when they acquire any foreign currency or forward foreign currency contract in order to mitigate the effect of these rules so as to prevent disqualification of a Fund as a RIC and minimize the imposition of income and excise taxes.

Foreign Taxes. Dividends and interest received by a Fund may be subject to income, withholding or other taxes imposed by foreign countries and U.S. possessions that would reduce the yield on the Fund's stock or securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate these taxes. Foreign countries generally do not impose taxes on capital gains with respect to investments by foreign investors.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, IRAs, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k)s, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Under the Tax Act, tax-exempt entities are not permitted to offset losses from one trade or business against the income or gain of another trade or business. Certain net losses incurred prior to January 1, 2018 are permitted to offset gain and income created by an unrelated trade or business, if otherwise available. Under current law, the Funds generally serve to block UBTI from being realized by their tax-exempt shareholders. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, the tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of an investment in a Fund where, for example: (i) the Fund invests in residual interests of REMICs; (ii) the Fund invests in a REIT that is a taxable mortgage pool ("TMP") or that has a subsidiary that is TMP or that invests in the residual interest of a REMIC; or (iii) shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of section 514(b) of the Code. Charitable remainder trusts are subject to special rules and should consult their tax advisor. The IRS has issued guidance with respect to these issues and prospective shareholders, especially charitable remainder trusts, are strongly encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding these issues.

The Funds' shares held in a tax-qualified retirement account will generally not be subject to federal taxation on income and capital gains distributions from a Fund until a shareholder begins receiving payments from their retirement account. Because each shareholder's tax situation is different, shareholders should consult their tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Funds.

Backup Withholding. A Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold at a 24% withholding rate and remit to the U.S. Treasury the amount withheld on amounts payable to any shareholder who: (i) has provided the Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all; (ii) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends; (iii) has failed to certify to the Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding; or (iv) has failed to certify to the Fund that the shareholder is a U.S. person (including a resident alien).

Non-U.S. Investors. Any non-U.S. investors in the Funds may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are encouraged to consult their tax advisors prior to investing in the Funds. Foreign shareholders (i.e., nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates) are generally subject to

U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or a lower tax treaty rate) on distributions derived from taxable ordinary income. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an “interest-related dividend” or a “short-term capital gain dividend,” which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Gains realized by foreign shareholders from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. Foreign shareholders who fail to provide an applicable IRS form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from a Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if the foreign shareholder is engaged in a trade or business within the United States. In addition, the tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty may be different than those described above.

Under legislation generally known as “FATCA” (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), the Funds are required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends they pay 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 their 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 the Funds 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 such 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.

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 a Fund 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. Depending upon state and local law, distributions by a Fund to its shareholders and the ownership of such shares may be subject to state and local taxes. 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. It is expected that each Fund will not be liable for any corporate excise, income or franchise tax in Massachusetts if it qualifies as a RIC for federal income tax purposes.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest the fund earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by a Fund. Investments in GNMA and Fannie Mae securities, banker's 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 different for corporate shareholders. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding state and local taxes applicable to an investment in a Fund.

Additional Considerations for the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund. The Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund intends to qualify to pay "exempt-interest dividends" to its shareholders by satisfying the requirement that at the close of each quarter of its taxable year at least 50% of the value of its total assets consist of obligations, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax. As long as this and certain other requirements are met, dividends derived from the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund's net tax-exempt interest income will be "exempt-interest dividends" that may be excluded from shareholders' gross income for federal income tax purposes. Exempt-interest dividends may, however, have collateral income tax consequences, including alternative minimum tax consequences, as discussed below.

Exempt-interest dividends may be subject to the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55 of the Code (the "Alternative Minimum Tax"). The Alternative Minimum Tax, applicable to non-corporate shareholders, is imposed at rates up to 28%. Exempt-interest dividends derived from certain "private activity bonds" issued after August 7, 1986 will generally be an item of tax preference and therefore potentially subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax. The Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund intends, 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 Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund, and will be applied uniformly to all dividends declared with respect to the Fund during that year. This percentage may differ from the actual percentage for any particular day.

The deduction for interest on indebtedness incurred or continued by shareholders to purchase or carry shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund will be limited for federal income tax purposes to the extent that any portion of such Fund's distributions consists of exempt-interest dividends. 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. 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.

Any loss on the sale or exchange of shares of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent of any exempt-interest dividends received by the selling shareholder with respect to such shares.

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 Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund. "Substantial user" is defined generally as including a "non-exempt person" who regularly uses, in trade or business, a part of such a facility.

Current federal law limits the types and volume of bonds qualifying for the federal income tax exemption of interest, which may have an effect on the ability of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund to purchase sufficient amounts of tax-exempt securities to satisfy the requirements for the payment of exempt-interest dividends.

Under the Tax Act, interest paid on a municipal bond issued after December 31, 2017 to advance refund another municipal bond is subject to federal income tax.

Issuers of bonds purchased by the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund (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 thereof 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 Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund may not be a suitable investment for IRAs, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are not sensitive to the federal income tax consequences of their investments because such shareholders and plans would not gain any additional tax benefit from the receipt of exempt-interest dividends.

The state and local tax consequences of an investment in the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund may differ from the federal consequences described above and shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers with respect to such consequence.

Hawaii Taxation. The State of Hawaii has specifically adopted Sections 852 and 855 of the Code for the purposes of calculating the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund's taxable income, which provisions provide for pass-through treatment of exempt-interest dividends and capital gains, *i.e.*, distributions by the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund of dividends representing exempt interest and capital gains retain their original character in the hands of shareholders. As the State of Hawaii's Department of Taxation has confirmed in response to a request by special counsel for the Trust, distributions from the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to interest on obligations exempt from income tax in the State of Hawaii will not be subject to Hawaii income tax in the hands of shareholders so long as at least 50% of the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund's assets are invested in securities the interest from which is exempt from Hawaii state taxation. In addition, the Hawaii Department of Taxation has confirmed that interest income on obligations issued by the U.S. government and its territories is exempt from State of Hawaii income taxation. While the Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund intends to invest primarily in obligations that produce interest exempt from regular federal and Hawaii state tax, if the Fund invests in obligations that are not exempt for Hawaii income tax purposes, a portion of the Fund's distribution will be subject to Hawaii income tax.

FUND TRANSACTIONS

Brokerage Transactions. Generally, equity securities, both listed and over-the-counter, 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, a Fund 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.

In addition, an adviser may place a combined order for two or more accounts it manages, including a Fund, engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security if, in its judgment, joint execution is in the best interest of each participant and will result in best price and execution. Transactions involving commingled orders are

allocated in a manner deemed equitable to each account or fund. Although it is recognized that, in some cases, the joint execution of orders could adversely affect the price or volume of the security that a particular account or a Fund may obtain, it is the opinion of the advisers that the advantages of combined orders outweigh the possible disadvantages of combined orders.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Funds did not pay any aggregate brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions.

Brokerage Selection. The Trust relies on the Adviser to select brokers for Fund portfolio transactions. The Adviser does not expect to use one particular broker or dealer for Fund portfolio transactions. The Adviser selects brokers based on the broker's ability to provide "best execution." The Adviser considers a number of factors when selecting brokers, such as the broker's reputation and level of experience, the broker's ability to handle block trades and difficult transactions, commission rate, timeliness and accuracy of execution and settlement, the broker's familiarity with the market, the broker's reliability and integrity, the broker's fairness in resolving any disputes with respect to a trade, the time and size of the order and execution, available liquidity and current market conditions. In addition, when one or more brokers are believed capable of providing the best combination of price and execution, the Adviser may select a broker based upon brokerage or research services provided to the Adviser. The Adviser 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 brokerage or research services provided.

Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act permits the Adviser, under certain circumstances, to cause each 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. In addition to agency transactions, the Adviser may receive brokerage and research services in connection with certain riskless principal transactions, in accordance with applicable SEC guidance. 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, the Adviser believes that access to independent investment research is beneficial to their investment decision-making processes and, therefore, to each Fund.

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 assists in the valuation and pricing of investments. Examples of research-oriented services for which the Adviser 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. The Adviser 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 the Adviser will be in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement. Any advisory or other fees paid to the Adviser are not reduced as a result of the receipt of research services.

In some cases the Adviser may receive a service from a broker that has both a "research" and a "non-research" use. When this occurs, the Adviser 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 the Adviser will use its own funds to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes. In making this good faith allocation, the Adviser faces a potential conflict of interest, but the adviser believes that its allocation procedures are reasonably designed to

ensure that it appropriately allocates the anticipated use of such services to their research and non-research uses.

From time to time, the Adviser may purchase new issues of securities for clients, including the Funds, 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 for clients, provide the adviser with research services. FINRA 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).

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the Funds did not pay any commissions on brokerage transactions directed to brokers pursuant to an agreement or understanding whereby the broker provides research services to the Adviser.

Brokerage with Fund Affiliates. The Funds may execute brokerage or other agency transactions through registered broker-dealer affiliates of either the Funds or the Adviser for a commission in conformity with the 1940 Act and rules promulgated by the SEC. The 1940 Act requires that commissions paid to the affiliate by the Funds for exchange transactions not exceed “usual and customary” brokerage commissions. The rules define “usual and customary” commissions to include amounts which 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.” The Trustees, including those who are not “interested persons” of the Funds, have adopted procedures for evaluating the reasonableness of commissions paid to affiliates and review these procedures periodically.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Funds did not pay any aggregate brokerage commissions on portfolio transactions effected through affiliated brokers.

Securities of “Regular Broker-Dealers.” The Funds are required to identify any securities of their “regular brokers and dealers” (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) that each Fund held during its most recent fiscal year. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the Funds did not hold any securities of their “regular brokers and dealers.”

Portfolio Turnover Rate. For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, the Funds experienced the following portfolio turnover rates:

Fund	Portfolio Turnover Rate	
	2018	2019
High Grade Income Fund	22%	16%
Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund	21%	36%

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of series and shares. Each share of each Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in that Fund with each other share of 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 Board may create additional series of shares or separate classes of series. All consideration received by the Trust for shares of any additional series or separate class and all assets in which such consideration is invested would belong to that series or separate class and would be subject to the liabilities related thereto. Share certificates will not be issued. The Funds’ shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board has approved a policy and procedures that govern the timing and circumstances regarding the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings information to shareholders and third parties. This policy and the accompanying procedures are designed to ensure that disclosure of information regarding a Fund's portfolio securities is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, and includes procedures to address conflicts between the interests of a Fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, principal underwriter or any affiliated person of a Fund, the Adviser, or its principal underwriter, on the other. Pursuant to such procedures, the Board has authorized the President, Chief Compliance Officer, and portfolio managers to authorize the release of a Fund's portfolio holdings, as necessary, in conformity with the foregoing principles. The Chief Compliance Officer reports quarterly to the Board regarding the implementation of such policies and procedures.

Pursuant to applicable law, the Funds are required to disclose their complete portfolio holdings quarterly, within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter (currently, each March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31). The Funds disclose a complete schedule of investments in each semi-annual and annual report to shareholders filed on Form N-CSR as exhibits to their regulatory filings on Form N-PORT. These reports and regulatory filings are available, free of charge, on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Each Semi-Annual and Annual Report is also distributed to Fund Shareholders.

The Trust's website also provides information about the Trust's complete portfolio holdings, including some or all of the following: security description, ticker, security identification number, price per share, par value, and interest rate updated as of the end of the most recent calendar/fiscal quarter (*i.e.*, each March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31) for each Fund. The information for the Funds is posted to the website 45 days after the end of each calendar/fiscal quarter. The information on the Trust's website is publicly available to all categories of persons.

In addition to information provided to shareholders and the general public, from time to time rating and ranking organizations, such as S&P's and Morningstar, Inc., may request complete portfolio holdings information in connection with rating a Fund. Similarly, institutional investors, financial planners, pension plan sponsors and/or their consultants may request a complete list of portfolio holdings in order to assess the risks of a Fund's portfolio along with related performance attribution statistics. The Funds believe that these third parties have legitimate objectives in requesting such portfolio holdings information. The Funds' policy and procedures provide that the Chief Compliance Officer may authorize disclosure of portfolio holdings information to such parties at differing times and/or with different lag times to such third parties provided that the recipient is, either by contractual agreement or otherwise by law, (i) required to maintain the confidentiality of the information and (ii) prohibited from using the information to facilitate or assist in any securities transactions or investment program.

No compensation or other consideration is paid to or received by any party in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information, including the Funds, the Adviser and their affiliates or recipients of the Funds' portfolio holdings information.

In addition, portfolio holdings information may be disclosed as frequently as daily to the Funds' Adviser, Administrator, Custodian, Transfer Agent, financial printer, pricing vendor, liquidity analytics vendors and other vendors that provide the Adviser with various middle office, back office, client reporting and portfolio analytics services in connection with their services to the Funds.

The Adviser may manage other accounts that are not subject to these policies and procedures with investment objectives and strategies that are substantially similar to those of a Fund. Because the portfolio holdings of such accounts may be substantially similar, and in some cases nearly identical, to those of a Fund, an investor in such an account may be able to infer the portfolio holdings of a Fund from the portfolio holdings of the account.

VOTING

Each share held entitles the shareholder of record to one vote. The 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 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 the affected 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 the affected 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 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 shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust.

LIMITATION OF TRUSTEES' LIABILITY

The Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee shall be liable only for his or her own willful defaults and, if reasonable care has been exercised in the selection of officers, agents, employees or investment advisers, 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 or her willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties. Nothing contained in this section attempts to disclaim a Trustee's individual liability in any manner inconsistent with the federal securities laws.

PROXY VOTING

The Board has delegated the responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Funds to the Adviser. The Adviser will vote such proxies in accordance with its proxy voting policies and procedures, which are included in Appendix B to this SAI.

The Trust is required to disclose annually the Funds' complete proxy voting record during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 on Form N-PX. This voting record is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 1-800-262-9565; and (ii) on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

As of April 3, 2020, the following persons were record owners (or to the knowledge of the Trust, beneficial owners) of 5% or more of any class of the shares of the Funds. The Trust believes that most of the shares referred to below were held by the below persons in accounts for their fiduciary, agency or custodial customers. Persons beneficially owning 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 a Fund may have a significant impact on any shareholder vote of the Fund.

High Grade Income Fund	
Name and Address	% of Fund
C/O FIRST HAWAIIAN BANK SEI PRIVATE TRUST COMPANY ONE FREEDOM VALLEY DRIVE OAKS, PA 19456-9989	56.39%
C/O FIRST HAWAIIAN BANK SEI PRIVATE TRUST COMPANY ONE FREEDOM VALLEY DRIVE OAKS, PA 19456-9989	32.57%
WELLS FARGO BANK NA FBO BANCWEST HOLDINGS INC ERC PO BOX 1533 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55480-1533	8.88%

Hawaii Municipal Bond Fund		
Name and Address	Class of Shares	% of Class
C/O FIRST HAWAIIAN BANK SEI PRIVATE TRUST COMPANY ONE FREEDOM VALLEY DRIVE OAKS, PA 19456-9989	CLASS I SHARES	82.60%
HARRY MARTENS VON HOLT TR HARRY MARTENS VON HOLT LIV PO BOX 1879 KAMUELA, HI 96743-1879	CLASS A SHARES	6.75%
PERSHING LLC PO BOX 2052 JERSEY CITY, NJ 07303-2052	CLASS A SHARES	6.19%

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The most recent Annual Report for the Funds, which includes the Funds' audited financial statements dated December 31, 2019, is incorporated by reference into this SAI. A copy of the Annual Report is available without charge at www.bishopstreetfunds.com or by calling 1-800-262-9565.

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 Obligation Ratings

The Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") scale is used to rate U.S. municipal bond anticipation notes of up to five years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer's long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels-MIG 1 through MIG 3-while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated SG.

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: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade ("VMIG") scale.

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 a financial 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.

APPENDIX B - PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

BISHOP STREET CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

Policy

Bishop Street Capital Management, as a matter of policy and as a fiduciary to our clients, has responsibility for voting proxies for portfolio securities consistent with the best economic interests of the clients. Our firm maintains written policies and procedures as to the handling, research, voting and reporting of proxy voting and makes appropriate disclosures about our firm's proxy policies and practices. Our policy and practice includes the responsibility to monitor corporate actions, receive and vote client proxies and disclose any potential conflicts of interest as well as making information available to clients about the voting of proxies for their portfolio securities and maintaining relevant and required records.

Bishop Street Capital Management has retained the services of Glass-Lewis, a nationally recognized and independent proxy service, to provide research and automated voting for proxy issues based on its research.

Background

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised.

Investment advisers registered with the SEC, and which exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, are required by Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act to (a) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that client securities are voted in the best interests of clients, which must include how an adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between an adviser's interests and those of its clients; (b) to disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser with respect to the voting of proxies for their securities; (c) to describe to clients a summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy to its clients; and (d) maintain certain records relating to the adviser's proxy voting activities when the adviser does have proxy voting authority.

Staff Legal Bulletin No. 20 was jointly published by the SEC's Division of Investment Management and Division of Corporation Finance on June 30, 2014. The Division of Investment Management provided guidance about investment advisers' responsibilities in voting client proxies and retaining proxy advisory firms, while the Division of Corporation Finance addressed the availability and requirements of two exemptions to the federal proxy rules that are often relied upon by proxy advisory firms.

Responsibility

The Chief Compliance Officer has the responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of our proxy voting policy, practices, disclosures and record keeping, including outlining our voting guidelines in our procedures.

Procedure

Bishop Street Capital Management has adopted various procedures and reviews to implement the firm's policy and to monitor and insure the firm's policy is observed, implemented properly and amended or updated as appropriate, which include the following:

PROXIES:

All proxies will be automatically forwarded to Glass-Lewis whose responsibilities will include:

- Review of proxies received against securities held and attempt to obtain any missing proxy materials/ ballots prior to the voting deadline.
- Voting the proxies according to the research service provider's recommendation.
- Transmitting the voted proxies to the issuer.
- Recording how each proxy was voted for each client.
- Maintaining appropriate proxy voting records by issuer and for clients
- Prepare and provide proxy voting reports to clients upon client request.

Glass-Lewis votes all proxies based on their recommendations and underlying voting guidelines and value system. The BSCM Proxy Committee performs an annual review of the Glass-Lewis voting guidelines and value system to confirm that they are consistent with the best economic interests of the firm's clients. The BSCM Proxy Committee also performs an annual review of the Glass-Lewis Policies, Procedures and Practices Regarding Potential Conflicts of Interest to confirm that Glass-Lewis remains independent and objective in the formulation of its recommendations according to its voting guidelines and value system. All reviews and conclusions will be documented in minutes of the BSCM Proxy Committee and kept in the BSCM Proxy Voting file.

Periodically, the Chief Compliance Officer or designate will review the Glass-Lewis voting record of proxies voted for all BSCM holdings under its direct management upon which the firm has authority to test proxy votes cast by Glass-Lewis for compliance with the Glass-Lewis voting guidelines and value system then in effect.

CORPORATE ACTIONS:

For CORPORATE ACTIONS involving SECURITIES CLASS ACTIONS only, Bishop Street Capital Management relies on its custodians to act on behalf of its clients. For example, BSCM will rely on Union Bank, the custodian of Bishop Street Funds, to handle and keep records of all CLASS ACTION notices, claims, and proceeds in accordance with that custodian's policies and procedures pertaining to SECURITIES CLASS ACTIONS.

PROXY COMMITTEE:

The Proxy Committee shall consist of the following members: the CEO and Chief Investment Officer of BSCM, Director of Fixed Income, and the Chief Compliance Officer.

DISCLOSURE: Bishop Street Capital Management discloses a summary of our proxy voting policy and practices in Form ADV Part 2, which is updated as appropriate, and the prospectus of Bishop Street Funds, which is updated annually.

RECORDKEEPING:

The Chief Compliance Officer has overall responsibility for maintaining files and records regarding BSCM's proxy policies and practices in an appropriate manner and for the required period, i.e., two years on-site in BSCM's offices and an additional five years off-site in secure and accessible facilities. The firm's recordkeeping procedures include the following:

- BSCM maintains relevant records, in paper or electronic format, internally and externally, including voting records of Glass-Lewis for all BSCM holdings.
- BSCM also works with the fund administrator, SEI Global Funds Services Inc., to maintain and file the Form N-PX of Bishop Street Funds for which BSCM acts as investment adviser.