

**Supplement dated December 10, 2018 to
PNC Funds Prospectus and
PNC Total Return Advantage Fund Summary Prospectus, each dated September 28, 2018, and
PNC Funds Statement of Additional Information dated November 21, 2018, each as supplemented**

PNC Total Return Advantage Fund (the "Fund")

This Supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the above-mentioned prospectus, statement of additional information and summary prospectus and should be read in conjunction with those documents.

Effective upon the close of business on December 7, 2018, the Fund's management fee has been lowered to 0.30% of the Fund's average daily net assets. In addition, the Fund's expense limitation agreement with respect to Class A and Class I shares of the Fund has been amended to lower the expense limitation with respect to each class of the Fund as shown in the table below. Accordingly, the Fund's Annual Fund Operating Expenses table in the Fund's Summary Prospectus and Prospectus is re-stated as follows:

	Class A	Class I
Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)		
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	4.50% ⁽¹⁾	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of net asset value)	0.50% ⁽²⁾	None
Redemption Fees	None	None
	Class A	Class I
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)		
Management Fees ⁽³⁾	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution (12b-1) Fees	0.01% ⁽⁴⁾	None
Other Expenses ⁽³⁾	0.43%	0.18%
Shareholder Servicing Fees	0.25%	None
Other	0.18%	0.18%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.74%	0.48%
Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement ⁽⁵⁾	0.13% ⁽³⁾	0.13% ⁽³⁾
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement⁽⁵⁾	0.61%	0.35%

(1) A sales charge is not charged on purchases of Class A Shares in the amount of \$1,000,000 or more.

(2) This contingent deferred sales charge applies only to purchases of \$1,000,000 or more of Class A Shares if the shares are redeemed within 12 months of the date of purchase.

(3) Expense information has been restated to reflect fees effective December 10, 2018.

(4) The Fund may reimburse expenses incurred by PNC Funds Distributor, LLC (the "Underwriter") up to a maximum of 0.10% under the Fund's distribution plan for Class A Shares. The Board of Trustees (the "Board") has approved a contractual

commitment whereby such reimbursements will be no more than the Distribution (12b-1) Fees stated in the table above for the Fund. This commitment continues through December 7, 2019, at which time the Board will determine whether to renew, revise or discontinue it, except that it may be terminated by the Board at any time.

- (5) The Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to waive Management Fees and reimburse or pay certain operating expenses for the Fund to the extent the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses exceed 0.61% and 0.35% for Class A and Class I Shares, respectively, excluding certain expenses such as extraordinary expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, dealer and underwriter spreads, commitment fees on leverage facilities, prime broker fees and expenses, interest expense and dividend expenses related to short sales. This contract continues through December 7, 2019, at which time the Adviser will determine whether to renew, revise or discontinue it, except that it may be terminated by the Board at any time. The Adviser can be reimbursed by the Fund for any contractual fee reductions or expense reimbursements if reimbursement to the Adviser (a) occurs within the three years following the year in which the Fund accrues a liability or recognizes a contingent liability with respect to such amounts paid, waived or reimbursed by the Adviser and (b) does not cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of a class to exceed the percentage limit that was in effect at the time the Adviser paid, waived or reimbursed the amount being repaid by the Fund.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in Class A or Class I Shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same, except that the Fee Waiver and Expense Reimbursement and the contractual limitation on Distribution (12b-1) Fees for Class A Shares are reflected only in the one-year period below. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A Shares	\$ 510	\$ 682	\$ 869	\$ 1,410
Class I Shares	\$ 36	\$ 141	\$ 256	\$ 591

All other references to the Fund's previously effective management fee rate and expense limitation agreement are hereby revised.

Please contact PNC Funds at 1-800-622-FUND (3863) for more information.

INVESTORS SHOULD RETAIN THIS SUPPLEMENT FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

SUP-PRO-121018

PNC FUNDS
Statement of Additional Information
November 21, 2018

PNC EQUITY FUNDS

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund — CLASS A (PBAAX)
PNC Balanced Allocation Fund — CLASS C (PBCCX)
PNC Balanced Allocation Fund — CLASS I (PBLIX)
PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund — CLASS A (PAEFX)
PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund — CLASS I (PIEFX)
PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund — CLASS R (PERMX)
PNC International Equity Fund — CLASS A (PMIEX)
PNC International Equity Fund — CLASS C (PIUCX)
PNC International Equity Fund — CLASS I (PIUIX)
PNC International Equity Fund — CLASS R6 (PEIRX)
PNC International Growth Fund — CLASS A (PIGAX)
PNC International Growth Fund — CLASS I (PIGDX)
PNC International Growth Fund — CLASS R (PIRGX)
PNC Multi-Factor All Cap Fund— CLASS A (PLEAX)
PNC Multi-Factor All Cap Fund— CLASS C (PLECX)
PNC Multi-Factor All Cap Fund — CLASS I (PLEIX)
PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund — CLASS A (PEWAX)
PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund — CLASS C (PEWCX)
PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund — CLASS I (PEWIX)
PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund — CLASS A (PLVAX)
PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund — CLASS C (PALVX)
PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund — CLASS I (PLIVX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund — CLASS A (PLOAX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund — CLASS C (PLOCX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund — CLASS I (PLOIX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund — CLASS R6 (PSORX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund — CLASS A (PLWAX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund — CLASS C (PLWCX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund — CLASS I (PLTIX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund — CLASS R6 (PSWRX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund — CLASS A (PMRRX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund — CLASS C (PSVCX)
PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund — CLASS I (PMUIX)
PNC Small Cap Fund — CLASS A (PPCAX)
PNC Small Cap Fund — CLASS C (PPCCX)
PNC Small Cap Fund — CLASS I (PPCIX)

PNC FIXED INCOME FUNDS

PNC Intermediate Bond Fund — CLASS A (PBFAQ)
PNC Intermediate Bond Fund — CLASS C (PIBCX)
PNC Intermediate Bond Fund — CLASS I (PIKIX)
PNC Total Return Advantage Fund — CLASS A (PTVAX)
PNC Total Return Advantage Fund — CLASS C (PTVCX)
PNC Total Return Advantage Fund — CLASS I (PTVIX)
PNC Ultra Short Bond Fund — CLASS A (PSBAX)
PNC Ultra Short Bond Fund — CLASS I (PNCIX)

PNC TAX EXEMPT BOND FUNDS

PNC Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund — CLASS A (PTBIX)
PNC Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund — CLASS C (PITCX)
PNC Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund — CLASS I (PTIIX)
PNC Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund — CLASS A (PDLAX)
PNC Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund — CLASS I (PDLIX)

PNC MONEY MARKET FUNDS

PNC Government Money Market Fund — CLASS A (PGAXX)
PNC Government Money Market Fund — ADVISOR CLASS (PAGXX)
PNC Government Money Market Fund — CLASS I (PKIIX)
PNC Treasury Money Market Fund — CLASS A (PRAXX)
PNC Treasury Money Market Fund — CLASS I (PDIXX)
PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund — INSTITUTIONAL CLASS (PAIIX)
PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund — ADVISOR CLASS (PAYXX)
PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund — SERVICE CLASS (PAEXX)

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) is not a prospectus but should be read in conjunction with the prospectuses for the above investment portfolios (each, a “Fund,” collectively, the “Funds” or “PNC Funds”), as may be amended or supplemented from time to time (each, a “Prospectus”), which are dated November 21, 2018 for PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund and September 28, 2018 for the Funds other than PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund. This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. The Prospectus and PNC Funds’ annual reports to shareholders dated May 31, 2018 (the “2018 Annual Reports”) may be obtained without charge, upon request, by calling or writing PNC Funds at 1-800-622-FUND (3863), 760 Moore Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406.

On March 1, 2018, PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund acquired the assets of PNC Advantage Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund (the “Predecessor Fund”), a series of PNC Advantage Funds (the “Predecessor Trust”), a Delaware Statutory Trust (the “Reorganization”). Prior to the Reorganization, PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund carried on no business activity, did not prepare books of account and related records or financial statements or issue any shares except those issued in a private placement to the initial shareholder of PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund for certain organizational matters. PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund is the successor to the accounting and performance information of the Predecessor Fund.

On August 29, 2018, the Board of Trustees of PNC Funds approved the conversion of Class C shares of PNC Total Return Advantage Fund to Class A shares of PNC Total Return Advantage Fund. The conversion of Class C shares is expected to take place on or about December 10, 2018 (the “Conversion Date”). Effective November 15, 2018 through the Conversion Date, contingent deferred sales charges (“CDSCs”), if applicable, on PNC Total Return Advantage Fund’s Class C shares will be waived. No CDSCs, if applicable, will be payable in connection with this conversion. The conversion into Class A shares on the Conversion Date is not expected to be a taxable event for federal income tax purposes, and should not result in the recognition of gain or loss by converting shareholders, although each shareholder should consult with his or her own tax advisor. Effective on the Conversion Date, PNC Total Return Advantage Fund’s prospectus and SAI will be revised to delete all references to Class C shares of the Fund in their entirety.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PNC Funds’ audited financial statements, including the notes thereto and the reports thereon of Deloitte & Touche LLP, PNC Funds’ Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, included in the 2018 Annual Reports for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018 are incorporated by reference into this SAI. No other parts of the 2018 Annual Reports are incorporated by reference.

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for the Funds. The information contained in this SAI expands upon matters discussed in the Prospectus. No investment in shares of a Fund should be made without first reading the Prospectus for such Fund.

PNC Funds (the “Trust”), is a Delaware statutory trust. The Trust is a series of funds authorized to issue separate classes or series of shares of beneficial interest (each herein referred to as a “Fund,” and collectively as the “Funds”). The Funds are registered as open-end management investment companies. Each Fund is a diversified investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

Effective as of March 31, 2017, PNC Large Cap Core Fund, PNC Large Cap Growth Fund, and PNC Large Cap Value Fund changed their investment strategies, and their names were changed to PNC Multi-Factor All Cap Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund, and PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund, respectively.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE FUNDS

Additional Information on Fund Management

The advisory agreement between the Trust and PNC Capital Advisors, LLC (the “Adviser”), with respect to all Funds included herein, other than PNC International Growth Fund, PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund and PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund became effective as of January 4, 2010, and was amended with respect to PNC International Growth Fund on February 26, 2016, was further amended with respect to PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund on March 31, 2017, and was further amended with respect to PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund on March 1, 2018 (the advisory agreement and all amendments thereto, the “Advisory Agreement”). Prior to September 29, 2009, Allegiant Asset Management Company (“Allegiant”) served as investment adviser of the Funds. On September 29, 2009, Allegiant merged with PNC Capital Advisors, Inc., its affiliate, to form the Adviser. The Adviser is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. (“PNC”). PNC acquired Allegiant through the merger of National City Corporation and PNC on December 31, 2008 and subsequently consolidated the institutional and mutual fund and investment advisory operations of PNC Capital Advisors, Inc. and Allegiant to form the Adviser.

Additional Information About PNC Intermediate Bond Fund and PNC Total Return Advantage Fund

Up to 20% of the value of the Intermediate Bond Fund’s assets may be invested in preferred stocks and other investments. Although each of PNC Total Return Advantage Fund and PNC Intermediate Bond Fund normally invests substantially all of its assets in investment-grade debt securities, each Fund may invest up to 20% or 15% of its net assets, respectively, in preferred stock and other investments including, but not limited to, securities rated below investment grade or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”).

Additional Information About PNC Ultra Short Bond Fund

The Adviser attempts to increase income and preserve or enhance total return by managing average portfolio duration. By maintaining an average duration that will not exceed 18 months under normal circumstances, the Adviser attempts to reduce the higher level of volatility that is generally associated with bonds of longer duration. The Fund’s duration may vary outside this range from time to time, including due to market conditions or, if deemed appropriate, for temporary defensive purposes.

Duration is a calculation that seeks to measure the price sensitivity of a debt security, or of a mutual fund that invests in debt securities, to changes in interest rates. It measures sensitivity more accurately than maturity because it takes into account the time value of cash flows generated over the life of a debt security. Future interest payments and

principal payments are discounted to reflect their present value and then are multiplied by the number of years they will be received to produce a value expressed in years — the duration. Effective duration takes into account call features and sinking fund prepayments that may shorten the life of a debt security.

An effective duration of one year, for example, would suggest that for each 1% reduction in interest rates at all maturity levels, the price of a security is estimated to increase by 1%. An increase in rates by the same magnitude is estimated to reduce the price of the security by 1%. By knowing the yield and the effective duration of a debt security, one can estimate total return based on an expectation of how much interest rates, in general, will change. While serving as a good estimator of prospective returns, effective duration is an imperfect measure and does not reflect other factors that may affect the value of an investment, such as market risk and credit risk.

Special Considerations — Tax Exempt Bond Funds

Although each Tax Exempt Bond Fund's average weighted maturity will vary in light of current market and economic conditions or, if deemed appropriate, for temporary defensive purposes, the comparative yields on instruments with different maturities and other factors, the Funds anticipate that they will generally maintain a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of three to ten years, with the exception of PNC Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund, which normally maintains a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of one to five years.

For temporary defensive or liquidity purposes when, in the opinion of the Funds' Adviser, debt obligations issued by the government of Puerto Rico, the U.S. territories and possessions of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or such other governmental entities whose debt obligations, either by law or treaty, generate interest income which is exempt from federal personal income taxes, or Limited Maturity Municipal Securities (municipal bonds and other municipal obligations that pay interest that is exempt from both regular federal income tax and federal alternative minimum tax) of sufficient quality are not readily available, the Tax Exempt Bond Funds may invest up to 100% of their assets in other municipal securities and in taxable securities. During periods in which a Fund is so invested, the Fund may not achieve its investment objective and may generate income that is subject to federal, state, or local income taxes.

Each Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in uninvested cash reserves, pending investment, during temporary defensive periods. Uninvested cash reserves will not earn income.

Each Fund may invest in other investments as described below under "Additional Information About Portfolio Investments" including stand-by commitments, variable and floating rate obligations, certificates of participation, other investment companies, illiquid securities, Taxable Money Market Instruments (as defined below), zero coupon obligations, and repurchase agreements and engage in when-issued transactions. The Funds may not lend their portfolio securities.

Although (i) each of the Tax Exempt Bond Funds may invest 25% or more of their respective net assets in municipal securities (obligations issued by or on behalf of states, territories, and possessions of the United States, the District of Columbia and each of their political subdivisions, agencies, instrumentalities and authorities, the interest on which is exempt from regular federal income tax), the interest on which is paid solely from revenues of similar projects, (ii) PNC Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund may invest up to 20% of their respective total assets in private activity bonds and taxable investments, and (iii) PNC Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund may invest 25% or more of its net assets in municipal securities whose issuers are in the same state, the Funds do not presently intend to do so unless the investment is determined by the Adviser in its discretion to be attractive relative to other available investment opportunities. To the extent that a Fund's assets are invested in such investments, the Fund will be subject to the peculiar risks presented by the laws and economic conditions relating to such projects and private activity bonds to a greater extent than it would be if its assets were not so invested.

See "Municipal Securities" and "Special Considerations Regarding Investment in Municipal Securities" below.

Additional Information About the Money Market Funds

The Money Market Funds are each currently rated by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”), a division of McGraw Hill Financial. Additionally, PNC Treasury Money Market Fund and PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund are approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC).

PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund may hold cash pending investment and may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash and/or short-term obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, including, but not limited to, Treasury bills, notes, bonds, and certificates of indebtedness.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

In accordance with the Trust’s policies and procedures, The Bank of New York Mellon (“BNY Mellon”) is responsible for dissemination of information about the Funds’ portfolio securities. The Trust, its co-administrators (the Adviser and BNY Mellon, together the “Co-Administrators”) and the Adviser (together with the Co-Administrators, the “Service Providers”) may only disclose information concerning securities held in the Trust’s portfolios under the following circumstances:

- (i) Within fifteen calendar days following the end of each calendar month, BNY Mellon shall post all securities held by each of the Trust’s Equity, Fixed Income, and Tax Exempt Bond Funds’ portfolios as of the most recent month-end, together with each security’s percentage of total net assets of the portfolio, on the Trust’s website (excluding PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund, and PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund (collectively, the “Multi-Factor Small Cap Funds”));
- (ii) Within fifteen calendar days following the end of each calendar month, BNY Mellon shall post the securities held by each of the Multi-Factor Small Cap Funds as of one month prior to the most recent month-end, together with each security’s percentage of total net assets of the portfolios on the Trust’s website;
- (iii) Within five business days following the end of each calendar month, BNY Mellon shall post the securities held by each of the Money Market Funds’ portfolios as of the most recent month-end, together with each security’s percentage of total net assets of the portfolios on the Trust’s website. In addition, as of April 2016 each Money Market Fund discloses information regarding the percentage of its total assets that are invested in daily and weekly liquid assets, net shareholders subscriptions or redemptions, and information regarding the value of its NAV calculated to four decimal points before use of penny rounding, if applicable, on the Trust’s website as of the end of each business day; and
- (iv) As required by the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act, the Trust shall disclose its portfolio holdings in its applicable regulatory filings, including shareholder reports, reports on Forms N-CSR, N-PORT, and N-MFP or such other filings, reports, or disclosure documents as the applicable regulatory authorities may require.

Other than as described above, each of the Trust’s Service Providers is generally required to keep the Funds’ non-public portfolio information confidential either pursuant to its agreement with the Trust or because of the nature of its relationship to the Trust. In the event that the Trust or a Service Provider discloses the Trust’s portfolio securities holdings to a selected third party for a legitimate business purpose, such third party shall be required to keep the information confidential in accordance with a confidentiality agreement and shall not trade on such information.

Neither the Trust, a Service Provider nor any of their affiliated persons (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) shall receive compensation in any form, whether in cash or otherwise, in connection with the disclosure of information about the Trust’s portfolio securities.

With respect to the monthly disclosure of portfolio holdings on the Trust’s website, as previously discussed, BNY Mellon is authorized to prepare and post to the Trust’s website its portfolio holdings and is also responsible for routine portfolio holdings disclosure to third-party service providers of auditing, custody, proxy voting and other

services to the Trust, or disclosure to a rating or ranking organization. There are no restrictions on the disclosure of portfolio securities holdings information after it is filed on a non-confidential basis with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or one day after the information is provided on the Trust’s website.

BNY Mellon may disclose the Trust’s non-public portfolio securities holdings (holdings not yet filed with the SEC or provided on the Trust’s website) as part of the normal investment activities of the Trust to the following third-party service providers that, by explicit agreement or by virtue of their respective duties to the Trust, are required to maintain the confidentiality of the information disclosed: the investment adviser; sub-advisers; underwriter; co-administrators; independent auditor; proxy voting agent; fund accountants; pricing agents; custodian; securities lending agent; counsel to the Trust or the non-interested trustees; regulatory authorities; stock exchanges and other listing organizations; and parties to litigation.

BNY Mellon, as authorized by a duly authorized officer of the Trust or the Adviser’s President, may also disclose the Trust’s non-public securities holdings to certain third parties for legitimate business purposes including, but not limited to, disclosure for due diligence purposes to an investment adviser that is in merger or acquisition talks with the Adviser; disclosure to a newly hired investment adviser or sub-adviser prior to its commencing its duties; disclosure to a rating or ranking organization; or disclosure of investment models that mirror a portfolio’s holdings to investment professionals in a one-on-one context if such model disclosure is subject to trade rotation with the applicable portfolio it mirrors. Such third parties must enter into a written agreement in a form acceptable to the Trust and its counsel in which the third party agrees to: (a) limit the use of the non-public portfolio securities holdings to the approved “legitimate business purpose;” (b) keep the non-public portfolio securities holdings confidential; and (c) provide that employees of the third party shall not trade based upon that information in accounts in which they have a beneficial interest.

In order to ensure that the disclosure of the Trust’s portfolio securities is in the best interests of the Trust’s shareholders and to address any potential or actual conflicts of interest with BNY Mellon, the Adviser, the Trust’s principal underwriter or any affiliated person (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) of such entities, the disclosure of any of the Trust’s portfolio securities for any non-routine but legitimate business purposes shall be approved by a duly authorized officer of the Trust or the Adviser’s President in advance of such disclosure. This requirement shall not apply to the disclosure of the Trust’s portfolio securities to the Trust’s existing service providers of auditing, custody, proxy voting, and other services to the Trust in connection with the provision of their services to the Trust, or as otherwise provided herein.

The Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board”) shall receive periodic reports regarding disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings other than pursuant to (i) through (iv) of these policies and procedures during the previous quarter, if any. Such report shall describe to whom and under what circumstances such disclosures were made.

In its capacity as investment adviser to the Funds, the Adviser and its personnel will have access to detailed, real-time information regarding the Funds’ portfolio holdings. The Adviser also acts as investment adviser to PNC-sponsored Funds that may invest in other funds as a matter of their principal investment strategies or otherwise. Although the Adviser and some or all of its investment personnel will have knowledge of each Fund’s portfolio holdings, including information that may not be available to the public, the Adviser generally makes investment decisions regarding PNC-sponsored Funds’ investments based on long-term considerations using principles of asset allocation. Additionally, the Adviser’s personnel are subject to policies and procedures that are designed to prevent the misuse of material non-public information.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

The following risk considerations relate to investment practices undertaken by the Trust. Generally, since shares of a Fund represent an investment in securities with fluctuating market prices, shareholders should understand that the value of their Fund shares will vary as the value of each Fund’s portfolio securities increases or decreases. Therefore, the value of an investment in a Fund could go down as well as up. You can lose money by investing in a Fund. There is no guarantee of successful performance, that a Fund’s objective can be achieved, or that an investment in a Fund will achieve a positive return. An investment in a Fund should be

considered as a means of diversifying an investment portfolio and may not by itself represent a balanced investment program.

Prospective investors should consider the following risks. Because the following is a combined description of the risks associated with investing in the Funds, your Fund may not be subject to certain of the risks described below. Please see your Fund's Prospectus and this SAI for more information on the principal risks and investment strategies associated with your Fund.

Active Trading Risk. If the Adviser frequently buys and sells securities, the result may be correspondingly higher expenses and other transaction costs, which are ultimately borne by a Fund's shareholders. To the extent that the Fund buys and sells securities actively, it could have higher expenses (which reduce return for shareholders) and higher taxable distributions. Investment models, such as quantitative and algorithmic models, may prove to be unsuccessful and may not perform as expected for a variety of reasons. For example, human judgment plays a role in building, utilizing, testing, and modifying the financial algorithms and formulas used in these models. In addition, the data, which is typically supplied by third parties, can be imprecise or become stale due to new events or changing circumstances. The success of models or factor-driven processes that are predictive in nature is dependent largely upon the accuracy, predictive value, and reliability of the supplied data, including historical data. Certain low probability events or factors that are assigned little weight may occur or prove to be more likely or more relevant than expected, for short or extended periods of time. Market performance can be affected by non-quantitative factors (for example, investor fear or over-reaction or other emotional considerations) that are not easily integrated into quantitative analysis. Investment models also involve the risk that construction and implementation (including, for example, data problems and/or software issues) may create errors or limitations that might go undetected or are discovered only after the errors or limitations have adversely impacted the Fund. Investment models may use simplifying assumptions that can limit their effectiveness.

Allocation Risk. The Funds are subject to the risk that the Adviser's asset allocation decisions will not anticipate market trends successfully or the Adviser allocate assets to an asset class that underperforms compared to other asset classes. For example, weighting common stocks too heavily during a stock market decline may result in a failure to preserve capital. Conversely, investing too heavily in fixed income securities during a period of stock market appreciation may result in lower total return. The Adviser's allocation decisions may be based, in part, on the historical performance of certain asset classes. The historical performance of an asset class may not indicate how it will perform in the future and may cause the Adviser to allocate a Fund's assets in a manner that is less than optimal and may cause a Fund to fail to meet its investment objective.

Capitalization Risk. Small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. In particular, these small companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources, and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Therefore, small-cap stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies and may have less liquidity. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange. It may be harder to sell the smallest-capitalization company stocks, which can reduce their selling prices. Mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. As a result, the values of mid-cap company stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies.

Commodity Risk. A Fund's investments in commodities or commodity-linked instruments may expose such Funds to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Certain Funds may invest directly in commodities, including, without limitation, energy (including gas, petroleum, petrochemicals, and other hydrocarbons), precious metals (including gold), base and industrial metals, timber and forest products, agriculture, and other commodities. Such Funds may also invest in commodities indirectly by investing in derivatives or other financial instruments where the reference asset is a commodity or commodity index, by investing in pooled investment vehicles that hold commodities, or by investing in companies that engage in, for example, the exploration for, processing of, or commercialization of commodities. The prices of commodities can swing sharply in response to cyclical economic conditions, political and regulatory events or the monetary policies of various countries or regions, potentially causing the value of a Fund's securities to be more volatile or to decline in value significantly. In addition, political, regulatory, economic, and other conditions in a limited number of commodity-producing countries, including emerging markets,

and factors affecting a particular region, industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, or other weather conditions, livestock disease, changes in storage costs, trade embargoes, competition from substitute products, transportation bottlenecks or shortages, fluctuations in supply and demand, and tariffs may have a direct effect on the market value of commodities and the companies that engage in related businesses. For example, the vast majority of gold producers are domiciled in just five countries: South Africa, the United States, Australia, Canada, and Russia. Commodity markets are subject to disruptions due to lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other factors.

Substantially all the natural resources or related companies in which a Fund may invest could be located in foreign countries, including emerging markets, and the related companies may be small-capitalization companies. The Funds could incur, directly or indirectly, storage costs for bullion and coins.

A Fund's ability to invest directly or indirectly in natural resources, precious metals and other commodities, in financial instruments related to such assets and in certain exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and other pooled investment vehicles investing in such assets or in instruments related to such assets, may be significantly limited by the Fund's intention to qualify for federal tax purposes as a "regulated investment company," and may bear on the Fund's ability to so qualify. See "Tax Risk" below.

To the extent a Fund invests in a subsidiary to gain exposure to commodity instruments, the Fund will bear additional risks. Such a vehicle will not be registered under the 1940 Act and will not be subject to all of the investor protections of the 1940 Act. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") rules, or other regulatory initiatives, could subject such a vehicle, the Funds and/or the Adviser to additional requirements and could affect a Fund's ability to use a subsidiary to pursue its investment strategies. Changes in applicable law could negatively affect the Funds and their shareholders.

Country Risk. From time to time, a Fund may invest a substantial amount of its assets in issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries. If a Fund concentrates its investments in this manner, it assumes the risk that economic, political, social and other conditions relevant to those countries will have a significant impact on its investment performance. A Fund's investment performance may also be more volatile if it concentrates its investments in certain countries, especially emerging-market countries.

Credit/Counterparty Risk. The values of debt securities and other investments involving an obligation, such as derivative investments or repurchase obligations, may be affected by the ability of the issuer or the respective counterparties to make principal and interest payments or otherwise meet payment obligations to a Fund. If an issuer or counterparty cannot or will not meet its payment obligations or if its credit rating is lowered or its financial situation deteriorates, the values of its debt securities or other instruments may fall.

Certain obligations issued by U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities, or sponsored enterprises, such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"), are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, while obligations issued by others, such as Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac"), and Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLBs"), are backed solely by the ability of the entity to borrow from the U.S. Treasury or by the entity's own resources. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, authorities, instrumentalities, or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. Counterparty risk may be a greater risk for swaps and other over-the-counter derivatives than it is for exchange-traded derivatives.

To the extent that a Fund invests in securities of distressed companies, it may be exposed to greater credit, issuer and liquidity risk than a portfolio that does not invest in such securities. Securities of distressed issuers include both debt and equity securities. Debt securities of distressed companies are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuers' continuing ability to make principal and interest payments. Issuers of distressed-company securities may also be involved in restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings that may not be successful. An economic downturn or period of rising interest rates could negatively affect the market for these securities and reduce a Fund's ability to sell these securities.

Currency Risk. To the extent that a Fund invests directly in foreign currencies or in securities that are denominated in, trade in, and pay revenues in, foreign currencies, or derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the hedged currency.

Currency exchange rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short or long periods of time due to changes in interest rates, intervention (or lack thereof) by governments, central banks, or supranational entities, such as the International Monetary Fund, or the imposition of currency controls or other political or economic developments. As a result, a Fund's investments in foreign currency-denominated securities may reduce the returns of the Fund. Currency risk may be especially high if a Fund invests in foreign currencies or engages in foreign currency transactions that are economically tied to emerging or frontier market countries, which may give rise to market, credit, currency, liquidity, legal, political, and other risks different from, or greater than, the risks of investing in developed foreign currencies or engaging in foreign currency transactions that are economically tied to developed foreign countries.

Derivatives Risk. Derivative instruments include, but are not limited to, options, swaps, forward currency contracts, futures, and options on futures. Derivatives are financial instruments whose values depend upon, or are derived from, the value of a reference asset, such as one or more underlying assets, indexes, or currencies. A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on a Fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from those associated with investing directly in the reference asset. Derivatives can be volatile, illiquid, and difficult to value and an imperfect correlation may exist between changes in the value of a derivative held by a Fund and the value of the reference asset. In addition, there is also the risk that a Fund may be unable to terminate or sell a derivatives position. Certain Funds may engage in a variety of transactions using "derivatives," such as futures, options, forward currency contracts, warrants, and swaps. The successful use of derivatives requires sophisticated management and to the extent that derivatives are used, a Fund will depend on the Adviser's ability to analyze and manage derivatives transactions. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in abnormal market conditions. Generally speaking, some derivatives are "leveraged" and, therefore, may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to a Fund. A small investment in derivatives can have a significant impact on a Fund's exposure to, among other things, securities' market values, interest rates, or currency exchange rates. A Fund's use of derivatives may also affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions payable to, and thus taxes payable by, shareholders. If a Fund enters into a derivatives transaction as a substitute for taking a position in an underlying asset, the Fund is subject to the risk that the derivatives transaction may not provide a return that corresponds with the reference asset. Derivatives are also subject to operations risk, the risk that loss will occur as a result of inadequate systems and controls, human error, or otherwise.

Other risks arise from the potential inability to terminate or sell derivatives positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for a Fund's derivatives positions at any time. In fact, many over-the-counter derivative instruments will not have liquidity beyond the counterparty to the instrument. Over-the-counter derivative instruments also involve the risk that derivative counterparties may suffer financial difficulties and may not fulfill their contractual obligations to a Fund.

Some types of cleared derivatives are required to be executed on an exchange or on a swap execution facility. A swap execution facility is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute derivatives by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. While this execution requirement is designed to increase transparency and liquidity in the cleared derivatives market, trading on a swap execution facility can create additional costs and risks for the Funds. For example, swap execution facilities typically charge fees and if a Fund executes derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. Also, a Fund may be required to indemnify a swap execution facility, or a broker intermediary who executes cleared derivatives on a swap execution facility on the Fund's behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Fund's transactions on the swap execution facility.

If a Fund sells protection on credit default swaps relating to debt securities, the Fund would be required to pay the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt security to the counterparty in the event of a default by a third party, the debt security issuer, or the debt security. In return, the Fund would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided that no event of default had occurred. If no default occurred, the

Fund would keep the stream of payments. Writing credit default swaps effectively adds leverage to a Fund's portfolio because, in addition to its net assets, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

The regulation of the derivatives markets has increased over the past several years, and additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or liquidity of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse developments could impair the effectiveness of a Fund's derivatives transactions and cause a Fund to lose value. Proposed regulatory changes by the SEC relating to a registered investment company's use of derivatives could potentially limit or impact the Funds' ability to invest in derivatives and adversely affect the value or performance of a Fund or its derivative instruments.

Emerging Markets Risk. Investing in issuers located in or tied economically to emerging markets is subject to the same risks as foreign market investments, generally to a greater extent. Emerging markets may have additional risks including greater fluctuations in market values and currency exchange rates; increased risk of default (by both government and private issuers); greater social, economic, and political uncertainty and instability (including the risk of war or natural disaster); increased risk of nationalization, expropriation, or other confiscation of assets of issuers to which a Fund may be exposed; increased risk of embargoes or economic sanctions on a country, sector or issuer; greater governmental involvement in the economy; less governmental supervision and regulation of the securities markets and participants in those markets; controls on non-U.S. investment, capital controls and limitations on repatriation of invested capital, dividends, interest and other income and on a Fund's ability to exchange local currencies for U.S. dollars; lower levels of liquidity; inability to purchase and sell investments or otherwise settle security or derivative transactions (i.e., a market freeze); greater risk of issues with share registration and safe custody; unavailability of currency hedging techniques; differences in, or lack of, auditing and financial reporting standards and resulting unavailability of material information about issuers; slower clearance and longer settlement; and difficulties in obtaining and/or enforcing legal judgments.

European Economic Risk. The Economic and Monetary Union ("EMU") of the European Union (the "EU") requires member countries to comply with restrictions on inflation rates, deficits, interest rates, debt levels, and fiscal and monetary controls. The June 2016 vote in the United Kingdom ("UK") calling for the exit of the UK from EU membership (referred to as "Brexit"), may cause uncertainty and thus adversely impact the financial results and operations of various European companies and economies. On March 29, 2017, the United Kingdom formally notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the EU and begin the two-year period set out for withdrawal discussions in the Treaty on European Union. The effects of Brexit will depend on agreements the UK makes negotiates to retain access to EU markets either during a transitional period or more permanently. Brexit could lead to legal and tax uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations as the UK determines which EU laws to replace or replicate. Additionally, Brexit could lead to global economic uncertainty and result in volatility in global stock markets and currency exchange rate fluctuations. An economic recession in the UK, or in an EU member country, may have a significant adverse economic effect on the economies of the affected country and its trading partners, which may include some or all of the European countries in which the Fund invests.

Financial Services Risk. Investing in issuers in the financial services sector involves, among others, the following risks: (i) changes in the regulatory framework or economic conditions that may negatively affect financial service businesses; (ii) exposure of a financial institution to non-diversified or concentrated loan portfolios; (iii) exposure to financial leverage and/or investments or agreements which, under certain circumstances, may lead to losses, for example sub-prime loans; (iv) the risk that a market shock or other unexpected market, economic, political, regulatory, or other event might lead to a sudden decline in the values of most or all companies in the financial services sector; and (v) the interconnectedness or interdependence among financial services companies, including the risk that the financial distress or failure of one financial services company may materially and adversely affect a number of other financial services companies.

Focused Investment Risk. To the extent that a Fund focuses its investments in the securities of a particular issuer or companies in a particular country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector, or asset class, the Fund's exposure to various risks may be heightened, including price volatility and adverse economic,

market, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting that issuer, country, group of countries, region, market, industry, group of industries, sector, or asset class.

Foreign (Non-U.S.) Investment Risk. Investments in securities of foreign companies, including foreign banks or foreign branches of U.S. banks, or governments can be more volatile than investments in U.S. companies or governments. Diplomatic, political, or economic developments, including nationalization or expropriation, could affect investments in foreign countries, or may at times subject such foreign countries to sanctions from the U.S. government, other foreign governments and/or international institutions that could negatively affect a Fund's investments in issuers located in, doing business in or with assets in such foreign countries. Foreign securities markets generally have less trading volume and less liquidity than U.S. markets. In addition, the values of securities denominated in foreign currencies, and of dividends from such securities, can change significantly when foreign currencies strengthen or weaken relative to the U.S. dollar. Foreign companies or governments generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to domestic U.S. companies or governments. Transaction costs are generally higher than those in the U.S. and expenses for custodial arrangements of foreign securities may be somewhat greater than typical expenses for custodial arrangements of similar U.S. securities. In some foreign markets, custody arrangements for securities provide significantly less protection than custody arrangements in U.S. markets, and prevailing custody and trade settlement practices (e.g., the requirement to pay for securities prior to receipt) expose a Fund to credit and other risks it may not have in the United States with respect to brokers, custodians, clearing banks or other clearing agents, escrow agents, and issuers. In addition, financial institutions serving as custodians in foreign jurisdictions may be less financially stable and/or have less effective controls than financial institutions operating as custodians in the United States. Investment in sovereign debt obligations by a Fund involves risks not present in debt obligations of corporate issuers. The issuer of debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, and a Fund may have limited recourse to compel payment in the event of a default. Periods of economic uncertainty may result in volatility of market prices of sovereign debt and, in turn, a Fund's NAV, to a greater extent than the volatility inherent in debt obligations of U.S. issuers. Some foreign governments levy withholding or other taxes in respect of foreign securities. Although in some countries a portion of these taxes is recoverable, the unrecovered portion will reduce a Fund's yield on such securities.

Investments in foreign securities denominated in foreign currencies involve additional risks, including:

- The value of a Fund's assets measured in U.S. dollars may be affected by changes in currency rates and in exchange control regulations;
- A Fund may incur substantial costs in connection with conversions between various currencies;
- A Fund may be unable to hedge against possible variations in foreign exchange rates or to hedge a specific security transaction or portfolio position; and
- Only a limited market currently exists for hedging transactions relating to currencies in certain emerging markets.

Investments in foreign securities may take the form of sponsored or unsponsored depository receipts. Depository receipts may represent the right to receive securities of foreign issuers deposited in a bank or other depository. Some depository receipts are traded in the United States with prices quoted in U.S. dollars.

Some countries in which certain of the Equity Funds and the Fixed Income Funds may invest require government approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital, or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. In addition, if there is deterioration in a country's balance of payments, or for other reasons, a country may impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances abroad.

Frontier Market Risk. Because frontier markets are among the smallest, least mature, and least liquid of the emerging markets, investments in frontier markets generally are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets or traditional emerging markets. Frontier market countries have smaller economies, less developed capital markets, more political and economic instability, weaker legal, financial accounting, and regulatory infrastructure, and

more governmental limitations on foreign investments than typically found in more developed countries, and frontier markets typically have greater market volatility, lower trading volume, lower capital flow, less investor participation, fewer large global companies, and greater risk of a market shutdown than more developed markets. Frontier markets are more prone to economic shocks associated with political and economic risks than are emerging markets generally. Many frontier market countries may be dependent on commodities, foreign trade, or foreign aid.

Government Securities Risk. Investments in certain U.S. government securities may not be supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities, or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. government securities held by the Fund may greatly exceed their current resources, and it is possible that these issuers will not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. In such a case, the Fund would have to look principally to the agency, instrumentality, or sponsored enterprise issuing or guaranteeing the security for ultimate repayment, and the Fund may not be able to assert a claim against the U.S. government itself in the event the agency, instrumentality, or sponsored enterprise does not meet its commitment. Concerns about the capacity of the U.S. government to meet its obligations may negatively impact the price of such securities held by the Fund.

Growth Investing Risk. Growth stocks are generally more sensitive to market movements and investor perceptions than other types of stocks primarily because their stock prices are based heavily on future expectations. If the Adviser's assessment of the prospects for a company's growth is wrong, or if the Adviser's judgment of how other investors will value the company's growth is wrong, then the price of the company's stock may fall or not approach the value that the Adviser has placed on it. There is a risk that funds that invest in growth-oriented stocks may underperform other funds that invest more broadly or the market may not favor growth-oriented stocks.

High-Yield Bond Risk. Investments in high-yield, lower-rated securities ("junk bonds") involve greater risk than investments in investment-grade securities. Such risks include:

- A greater risk of price declines than investments in investment-grade securities (e.g., securities rated BBB, Baa, or higher, or an equivalent rating to investment grade by an NRSRO) due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness or economic conditions.
- The market for junk bonds may be thinner and less active, causing market price volatility and limited liquidity in the secondary market. This may limit the ability of a Fund to sell these securities at their fair market values either to meet redemption requests, or in response to changes in the economy or the financial markets.
- A greater risk of default than investments in investment-grade securities due to the predominantly speculative nature of the issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments.
- Market prices for junk bonds may be affected by investors' perception of the issuer's credit quality and the outlook for economic growth. Thus, prices for junk bonds may move more independently of interest rates than the overall bond market.
- The market for junk bonds may be adversely affected by legislative and regulatory developments.
- Investment in securities already in default poses an additional risk of loss should non-payment of principal and interest continue. Even if such securities are held to maturity, recovery of the initial investment and any anticipated income or appreciation is uncertain. In addition, expenses may be incurred in seeking recovery of default payments or otherwise protecting a Fund's interests.

Inflation-Indexed Security Risk. Unlike a conventional bond, whose issuer makes regular fixed interest payments and repays the face value of the bond at maturity, an inflation-indexed security typically provides principal and interest payments that are adjusted over time to reflect a rise (inflation) or a drop (deflation) in the general price level for goods and services. The values of inflation-indexed securities generally fluctuate in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest

rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed securities. Conversely, if inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed securities. A Fund's income from its investments in inflation-indexed securities is likely to fluctuate considerably more than the income distributions from its investments in more traditional fixed income securities.

If a Fund purchases inflation-indexed securities in the secondary market whose principal values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, the Fund may experience a loss if there is a subsequent period of deflation.

Additionally, if a Fund purchases inflation-indexed securities in the secondary market whose price has been adjusted upward due to real interest rates decreasing, the Fund may experience a loss if real interest rates subsequently increase. Other than certain inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. government, the principal value and interest payments of inflation-indexed securities are not guaranteed.

Any increase in principal value of inflation-indexed securities caused by an increase in the index to which they are tied is taxable in the year the increase occurs, even though the Fund will not receive cash representing the increase at that time. As a result, a Fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements for treatment as a regulated investment company and to eliminate any Fund-level tax liability under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

Inflation-indexed securities are tied to indices that are calculated based on the rates of inflation for prior periods and there is typically a lag between the time that inflation occurs in the economy and when it is factored into valuations of inflation-indexed securities. There can be no assurance that such indices will accurately measure the real rate of inflation or that the values of inflation-indexed securities will accurately reflect the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. In periods of deflation, a Fund may not earn any income from its investments in inflation-indexed securities, and the principal value of such inflation-indexed securities may decline.

Interest Rate Risk. The value of a debt security typically changes in the opposite direction from a change in interest rates. When interest rates go up, the value of a debt security typically goes down. When interest rates go down, the value of a debt security typically goes up. Generally, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security (or a portfolio of such securities), the more the value of that security (or portfolio of securities) will change as a result of changes in interest rates. Duration is a common metric used to measure the sensitivity of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. Duration is a weighted average of the times that interest payments and the final return of principal are received. Duration is expressed as a number of years and a larger duration signifies the greater interest-rate risk or reward for the investment. For example, the price of a bond with an average duration of five years would be expected to fall approximately 5% if interest rates rose by 1%. Conversely, the price of a bond with an average duration of five years would be expected to rise approximately 5% if interest rates drop by 1%. The dividend yield paid by the Money Market Funds will vary with, among other things, changes in short-term interest rates. The Money Market Funds' yields could decline due to falling interest rates.

Interest rate risk may be heightened when interest rates are below or significantly below historical averages. As of the date of this SAI, interest rates in the United States are near historically low levels, increasing the exposure of debt securities to the risks associated with rising interest rates. Rising market interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed income and related markets to heightened volatility. Recent and potential future changes in government policy may affect interest rates.

The U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support financial markets. For example, in recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates, such as by purchasing bonds. Steps by those regulators, including, for example, steps to reverse, withdraw, curtail or taper such activities, could have a material adverse effect on prices for a Fund's portfolio of investments and on the management of the Funds. The withdrawal of support, failure of efforts in response to a financial crisis, or investor perception that those efforts are not succeeding could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the values and liquidity of certain securities.

Investment Company Risk. Certain of the Funds may invest in shares of other investment companies, including ETFs. To the extent that a Fund invests in shares of another investment company or ETF, investors bear their proportionate share of the expenses of the underlying investment company or ETF. ETFs and closed-end investment companies may trade at a price below their NAV. The Adviser has a conflict of interest with respect to the decision to invest a Fund's assets in another fund that it or its related persons sponsors or advises (as compared to investing directly in other securities or funds sponsored or advised by others), and the Adviser and its related persons may benefit from any such investments. Notwithstanding this conflict of interest, the Adviser seeks to select investments in the Fund's best interest irrespective of whether a fund's sponsor or adviser is the Adviser or a related person of the Adviser.

Issuer Risk. The value of a Fund's investments may decline for a number of reasons directly related to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services, in addition to the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.

Large Shareholder Risk. A Fund may experience large redemptions or investments due to transactions in Fund shares by funds of funds, other large shareholders, or similarly managed accounts, including funds or accounts advised or sponsored by the Adviser. While it is impossible to predict the overall effect of these transactions over time, there could be an adverse impact on a Fund's performance. In the event of such redemptions or investments, a Fund could be required to sell securities or to invest cash at a time when it may not otherwise desire to do so. Such transactions may increase a Fund's brokerage and/or other transaction costs. In addition, when funds of funds or other investors own a substantial portion of a Fund's shares, a large redemption by a fund of funds could cause actual expenses to increase, or could result in the Fund's current expenses being allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund's expense ratio. Redemptions of a Fund's shares could also accelerate the realization of taxable capital gains in the Fund if sales of securities result in capital gains. The impact of these transactions is likely to be greater when a fund of funds or other significant investor purchases, redeems, or owns a substantial portion of the Fund's shares. In addition, a conflict of interest may exist for the Adviser when determining whether certain funds the Adviser advises will invest (or remain invested) in certain other funds, including the Funds, for example, because the Adviser may receive a higher asset-based fee for managing a fund than it does for managing other funds. The Adviser may try to minimize these potential adverse effects, although there can be no assurance that such actions will be taken or successful. The Adviser generally seeks to act in each Fund's best interests, but, in doing so, its investment decisions or other decisions may adversely affect other Funds. The Money Market Funds are currently utilized by certain large financial intermediaries as sweep vehicles for accounts that they manage or offer and may be particularly susceptible to this risk.

Leverage Risk. Certain transactions may give rise to a form of leverage, including, but not limited to, derivative instruments, certain ETFs, reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities, and the use of when-issued, delayed-delivery, or forward-commitment transactions. Leveraging may cause a Fund to liquidate portfolio positions to satisfy its obligations at disadvantageous times or prices. Leveraging, including borrowing, may cause a Fund's performance to be more volatile than if the Fund had not been leveraged. This is because leveraging tends to exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of a Fund's portfolio securities (or the value of the underlying funds). Certain types of leveraging transactions, such as short sales that are not "against the box," could theoretically be subject to unlimited losses in cases where a Fund, for any reason, is unable to close out the transaction.

Limited Operating History Risk. A newly formed Fund has no or a limited operating history for investors to evaluate. A newly formed Fund may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies and remain viable. If a newly formed Fund fails to achieve sufficient scale, it may be liquidated.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk exists when particular investments are difficult to purchase or sell. Investments in illiquid securities involve the risk that they cannot be disposed of at approximately the value at which the Fund has valued the securities or at all. A Fund's investments in securities that are or become illiquid may reduce the returns of the Fund because it may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price or at all. Additionally, the market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. In such cases, a Fund, due to limitations on investments in illiquid securities and the difficulty in purchasing and selling such securities or instruments, may be

unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain sector. Bond markets have consistently grown over the past three decades while the growth of capacity for traditional dealer counterparties to engage in fixed income trading has not kept pace and in some cases has decreased. As a result, dealer inventories of certain types of bonds and similar instruments, which provide a core indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to “make markets,” are at or near historic lows in relation to market size. Because market makers provide stability to a market through their intermediary services, the significant reduction in dealer inventories could potentially lead to decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets. Such issues may be exacerbated during periods of economic uncertainty.

To the extent that a Fund invests in foreign (non-U.S.) securities, derivatives, or securities with substantial market and/or credit risk, a Fund will tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk. The values of illiquid investments are often more volatile than the values of more liquid investments. It may be more difficult for a Fund to determine an accurate good faith fair value of an illiquid investment than that of a more liquid comparable investment. If a Fund sells investments with extended settlement times, the settlement proceeds from the sales may not be available to meet the Fund’s redemption obligations for a substantial period of time.

Management Risk. The Funds are subject to management risk because they are actively managed. The Adviser will apply investment techniques and risk analysis in making investment decisions for the Funds, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired outcome. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may affect the investment techniques available to the Adviser in managing the Funds and may also adversely affect the ability of the Funds to achieve their investment objectives. Moreover, the consequences of events with limited or no historical precedent may be especially difficult to predict or manage.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk that securities prices will fall over short or extended periods of time. Historically, the securities markets have moved in cycles and the value of a Fund’s securities may fluctuate from day to day. Individual companies may report poor results or be negatively affected by industry and/or economic trends and developments. The prices of securities issued by such companies may decline in response. The value of your investment in a Fund is based primarily on the market prices of the securities the Fund holds. These prices change daily due to economic and other events that affect particular companies and other issuers. These price movements, sometimes called volatility, may be greater or lesser depending on the types of securities the Fund owns and the markets in which they trade. The effect on a Fund of a change in the value of a single security will depend on how widely the Fund diversifies its holdings. The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the creditworthiness of individual issuers, including governments. Generally, fixed income securities will decrease in value if interest rates rise and vice versa and the volatility of lower-rated securities is greater than that of higher-rated securities. Also, longer-term securities are generally more volatile, so the average maturity or duration of these securities affects risk. A Fund’s investments in convertible securities have characteristics of both fixed income and equity securities. The value of a convertible security tends to move with the market value of the underlying stock, but may also be affected by interest rates, credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions. Each Fund is subject to the risk that the asset class(es) in which it invests primarily may underperform the asset class(es) in which it does not invest primarily, and the Fixed Income Funds are subject to the risk that their investments in a particular segment of the fixed income markets will underperform other segments of the fixed income markets or the fixed income markets as a whole.

Geopolitical and other events may disrupt markets and adversely affect global economies. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan have had a substantial effect on the economies and securities markets of the United States and other countries. Terrorism in the United States and around the world has had a similar global impact and has increased geopolitical risk. The terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 resulted in the closure of some U.S. securities markets for four days and similar attacks are possible in the future. Securities markets may be susceptible to market manipulation (e.g., the potential manipulation of the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”)) or other fraudulent trade practices, which could disrupt the orderly functioning of these markets or adversely affect the value of investments traded in these markets, including investments of the Funds. While the U.S. government has honored its credit obligations continuously for the last 200 years, it remains possible that the United States could default on its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the United States would be highly disruptive to the U.S. and global securities markets and could significantly impair the value of the Funds’ investments. Similarly, political events within the United States at times have resulted, and may

in the future result, in a shutdown of government services, which could negatively affect the U.S. economy, decrease the value of many Fund investments and increase uncertainty in or impair the operation of the U.S. or other securities markets. The uncertainty surrounding the sovereign debt of a significant number of EU countries, as well as the continued existence of the EU itself, has disrupted and may continue to disrupt markets in the U.S. and around the world. If one or more countries leave the EU or the EU dissolves, the world's securities markets likely will be significantly disrupted. Substantial government interventions (e.g., currency controls) also could negatively impact the Funds. War, terrorism, economic uncertainty, and related geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased short-term market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally. Likewise, natural and environmental disasters, such as the earthquake and tsunami in Japan in early 2011 and systemic market dislocations of the kind surrounding the insolvency of Lehman Brothers in 2008, if repeated, would be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely affecting individual companies and industries, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment and other factors affecting the value of the Funds' investments. During such market disruptions, the Funds' exposure to the risks described elsewhere in this "Risk Considerations" section will likely increase. Market disruptions, including sudden government interventions, can also prevent the Funds from implementing their investment programs for a period of time and achieving their investment objectives. For example, a market disruption may adversely affect the orderly functioning of the securities markets and may cause the Funds' derivatives counterparties to discontinue offering derivatives on some underlying commodities, securities, reference rates, or indices, or to offer them on a more limited basis. To the extent a Fund has focused its investments in the stock index of a particular region, adverse geopolitical and other events could have a disproportionate impact on the Fund.

In response to governmental actions or intervention, economic or market developments, or other external factors, markets may experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Funds may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices. Securities may be difficult to value during such periods. These risks may be heightened for fixed income securities due to the current historically low interest rate environment. Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the securities in which a Fund invests or the issuers of such securities in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation also may change the way in which the Funds or the Adviser are regulated. Such legislation, regulation, or other government action could limit or preclude a Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and affect the Fund's performance.

Political, social or financial instability, civil unrest, and acts of terrorism are other potential risks that could adversely affect an investment in a security or in markets or issuers generally. In addition, political developments in foreign countries or the United States may at times subject such countries to sanctions from the U.S. government, foreign governments and/or international institutions that could negatively affect a Fund's investments in issuers located in, doing business in, or with assets in such countries. A Fund may continue to accept new subscriptions and to make additional investments in instruments in accordance with the Fund's principal investment strategies to strive to meet the Fund's investment objectives under all types of market conditions, including unfavorable market conditions.

The U.S. and other governments and the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to support financial markets. For example, in recent periods, governmental financial regulators, including the Federal Reserve, have taken steps to maintain historically low interest rates, such as by purchasing bonds. Steps by those governmental bodies, including, for example, steps to reverse, withdraw, curtail, or taper such activities, could have a material adverse effect on prices for a Fund's portfolio of investments and on the management of the Funds. The withdrawal of support, failure of efforts in response to a financial crisis, or investor perception that those efforts are not succeeding could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the values and liquidity of certain securities. Securities markets may, in response to governmental intervention, economic or market developments, or other factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, a Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions and may have to sell securities at times when it would otherwise not do so and at unfavorable prices. Securities may be difficult to value during such periods.

Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of a Fund's portfolio investments. If one or more EMU countries were to stop using the euro

as its primary currency, a Fund's investments in such countries may be redenominated into a different or newly adopted currency. As a result, the value of those investments could decline significantly and unpredictably. In addition, securities or other investments that are redenominated may be subject to liquidity risk and the risk that the Funds may not be able to value investments accurately to a greater extent than similar investments currently denominated in euros. To the extent a currency used for redenomination purposes is not specified in respect of certain EMU-related investments, or should the euro cease to be used entirely, the currency in which such investments are denominated may be unclear, making such investments particularly difficult to value or dispose of. A Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek judicial or other clarification of the denomination or value of such securities.

A Fund may continue to accept new subscriptions and to make additional investments in instruments in accordance with the Fund's principal investment strategies to strive to meet the Fund's investment objectives under all types of market conditions, including unfavorable market conditions.

Mid-Cap Company Risk. Mid-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. As a result, mid-cap company stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies.

Money Market Fund Risk. There can be no assurance that a money market fund operating as a "government money market fund" (a fund that invests almost exclusively in cash, obligations of the U.S. government, and repurchase agreements collateralized by obligations of the U.S. government), such as the Money Market Funds, will maintain a \$1.00 per share NAV or comply with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, the primary rule governing the operation of money market funds at all times. Factors that could adversely affect the value of a money market fund's shares, include, among others, a sharp rise in interest rates, an illiquid market for the securities held by the money market fund, a high volume of redemption activity in a fund's shares, and a credit event or credit rating downgrade affecting one or more of the issuers of securities held by the fund. In addition, the failure of even an unrelated money market fund to maintain a stable NAV could create a widespread risk of increased redemption pressures on all money market funds, including the Money Market Funds, potentially jeopardizing the stability of their NAVs. Certain other money market funds have in the past failed to maintain stable NAVs, and there can be no assurance that such failures and resulting redemption pressures will not impact the Money Market Funds in the future. A decline in interest rates can reduce a money market fund's yield even if a Fund is able to maintain a \$1.00 per share NAV. The Adviser and its affiliates are under no obligation to support the share price or yield of any Money Market Fund.

Government money market funds invest almost exclusively in cash, obligations of the U.S. government, and repurchase agreements collateralized by obligations of the U.S. government. Government money market funds are expected to be able to continue to use the amortized cost method of valuation to seek to maintain a stable NAV of \$1.00 per share and they are generally not subject to the default liquidity fees and redemption gates that may apply to other money market funds. In addition, the Board has determined not to adopt any liquidity fees or redemption gates for the Funds at this time, although the Board retains the discretion to impose them at a later date without prior notice. There can be no assurance that the Money Market Funds will qualify as a government money market fund or maintain that status. Failure to maintain that status will subject those Funds to regulation as a non-government money market fund and may result in the imposition of temporary liquidity fees and gates.

As of the date of the Prospectus, the Adviser intends to manage the Money Market Funds so that each will qualify as a government money market fund. Failure to maintain a Fund's status as a "government money market fund" (a fund that invests almost exclusively in cash, obligations of the U.S. government, and repurchase agreements collateralized by obligations of the U.S. government) would require the Fund to cease using the amortized cost method to value its shares and to cause transactions in its shares to be effected using the Fund's NAV per share calculated out to the fourth decimal point (e.g., \$1.0000 instead of \$1.00). That pricing mechanism is intended to cause the values of shares of affected funds, including, potentially, the Money Market Funds, to float (i.e., change) over time with the market values of the fund's portfolio securities. In addition, the board of trustees of any money market fund may impose a liquidity fee of up to 2% of a shareholder's redemption request (any such fee a "temporary liquidity fee") and/or suspend redemptions for a period of up to ten days (any such suspension, a "gate") whenever a fund's weekly liquid assets comprise less than 30% of the fund's total assets. Further, money market funds (other than retail money market funds

and government money market funds) must impose a temporary liquidity fee of up to 2% of the value of the shares redeemed whenever less than 10% of its total assets are comprised of weekly liquid assets, unless the fund's board of trustees determines that such a fee is not in the fund's best interests. If a Fund failed to maintain its status as a government money market fund, it would be required to impose liquidity fees and/or temporary suspensions of redemptions ("temporary liquidity fees and gates") whenever less than 10% of the Fund's total assets are comprised of weekly liquid assets, unless the Fund's board of trustees determines that such a fee is not in the Fund's best interests. There can be no assurance that your investment in any Money Market Fund will not be adversely affected by additional reforms to money market regulation that may be adopted by the SEC or other regulatory authorities.

Mortgage-Related and Other Asset-Backed Risk. Mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities often involve risks that are different from or more acute than risks associated with other types of debt instruments. Generally, rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of fixed-rate mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates. As a result, in a period of rising interest rates, if a Fund holds mortgage-related securities, it may exhibit additional volatility. This is known as extension risk. In addition, adjustable and fixed-rate mortgage-related securities are subject to prepayment risk. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected. This can reduce the returns of a Fund because the Fund may have to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. A Fund's investments in other asset-backed securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with mortgage-related securities, as well as additional risks associated with the nature of the assets and the servicing of those assets.

Municipal Securities Risk. Municipal bonds are investments of any maturity issued by states, public authorities, or political subdivisions to raise money for public purposes. There is generally less public information available for municipal securities compared to corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of a Fund holding municipal bonds may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Fund's portfolio manager(s) and the Adviser's analysts. Certain municipal securities are general obligations of a state or other government entity supported by its taxing powers.

These general obligations are typically payable from the issuer's general unrestricted revenues, although payment may depend upon government appropriation or aid from other government entities. Other municipal securities are special revenue obligations, which are payable from revenue earned by a particular project or other revenue source. Investors can look only to the revenue generated by the project or the operator of the project for payment of interest and principal rather than the credit of the state or local government authority issuing the bonds. Special revenue obligations are typically subject to greater credit risk than general obligations because of the relatively limited source of revenue. A Fund may make significant investments in a single issue or a segment of the tax-exempt debt market, such as revenue bonds for healthcare facilities, housing, or airports. These investments may cause the value of a Fund's shares to change more than the value of shares of funds that invest more broadly.

The values of municipal bonds may rise or fall in response to a number of factors affecting their issuers, including political or fiscal events, legislative changes, and the enforceability of rights of municipal bond holders. Under some circumstances, municipal obligations might not pay interest unless the state legislature or municipality authorizes money for that purpose. Municipal obligations may be more susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. In addition to being downgraded, an insolvent municipality may file for bankruptcy. The reorganization of a municipality's debts may significantly affect the rights of creditors and the value of the securities issued by the municipality and the value of the Fund's investments.

The values of municipal securities can be affected more by supply and demand factors or the creditworthiness of the issuer than other fixed income securities. In addition, the municipal securities held by a Fund may fail to meet certain legal requirements which allow interest distributed from such securities to be tax-exempt. If those requirements are not met, the interest received and distributed to shareholders by a Fund may be taxable. In addition, changes in federal or state tax laws may cause the prices of municipal securities to fall or could affect the tax-exempt status of municipal securities. Certain municipal securities may be or become highly illiquid, making them difficult to value or dispose of at favorable prices. Illiquidity may be exacerbated from time to time by market or economic events. When a Fund

invests a portion of its assets in bonds that are insured by private insurers, the credit standing of such a bond and/or its price will likely be affected by the credit standing of its insurer and the issuer's ability or perceived ability to meet its obligations.

If a Fund invests in Puerto Rico municipal securities, the Fund will have exposure to negative political, economic, and statutory factors within the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Events, including economic and political policy changes, tax base erosion, territory constitutional limits on tax increases, budget deficits and other financial difficulties, and changes in the credit ratings assigned to Puerto Rico's municipal issuers, are likely to affect a Fund's investments in Puerto Rico municipal securities and ultimately a Fund's performance. During the U.S. recession, tourism declined and that decline had a negative effect on Puerto Rico's economy and tax revenues. Certain municipal issuers in Puerto Rico continue to experience significant financial difficulties. More recently, certain issuers of Puerto Rican municipal securities have failed to make payments on obligations that have come due, and additional missed payments or defaults may be likely to occur in the future. Beginning in February 2014, credit rating firms S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), and Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") downgraded their respective ratings of Puerto Rico's general obligation debt to below investment grade, along with the ratings of certain related Puerto Rico issuers. Additionally, each rating agency has maintained a negative outlook on certain Puerto Rico issuers. Downgrades could create additional strain on a commonwealth already facing economic stagnation and fiscal imbalances, including budget deficits, underfunded pensions, high unemployment, significant debt service obligations, and liquidity issues, and could potentially lead to less market demand, less liquidity, wider spreads, and lower prices for Puerto Rico municipal bonds. Puerto Rico's continued financial difficulties could reduce its ability to access financial markets, potentially increasing the likelihood of a restructuring or default for Puerto Rico municipal bonds that may affect a Fund's investments and its performance.

Operational and Technology Risk. The Funds, their service providers, and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Funds and their shareholders, despite the efforts of the Funds and their service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks.

For example, unauthorized third parties may attempt to improperly access, modify, disrupt the operations of, or prevent access to these systems of the Funds, the Funds' service providers, counterparties, or other market participants, or data within them (a "cyber-attack"). Power or communications outages, acts of god, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors, and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. Market events also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct each Fund's operations.

Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect a Fund's service providers, a Fund's counterparties, market participants, issuers of securities held by a Fund, or the systems or technology on which a Fund may rely may adversely affect a Fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for a Fund or impairing Fund operations, such as calculating the Fund's NAV or processing redemptions. For example, the Fund's or its service providers' assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted, and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber-attacks or operational failures may cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate the Fund's NAV, and impede trading). In addition, cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures may cause reputational damage and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, litigation costs, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. While the Fund and its service providers may establish business continuity and other plans and processes to address the possibility of cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future.

Similar types of operational and technology risks are also present for issuers of the Funds' investments, which could have material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Funds' investments to lose value. In addition,

cyber-attacks involving a Fund counterparty could affect such counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. Furthermore, as a result of cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures, an exchange or market may close or issue trading halts on specific securities or the entire market, which may result in the Funds being, among other things, unable to buy or sell certain securities or financial instruments or unable to accurately price its investments. The Funds cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by their service providers, each Fund's counterparties, issuers in which the Funds invest, or securities markets and exchanges.

Portfolio Turnover Risk. It is anticipated that the Equity Funds that use quantitative strategies will experience high rates of portfolio turnover, which may result in payment by a Fund of above-average transaction costs. High portfolio turnover may involve correspondingly greater transaction costs in the form of dealer spreads or brokerage commissions. It may result in increased realization of net short-term capital gains (which are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income when distributed to them), higher taxable distributions, and lower after-tax performance.

Prepayment/Extension Risk. Certain debt obligations, such as callable bonds, may be prepaid prior to their maturity dates. Additionally, the loans collateralizing certain mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be prepaid, affecting the value of the mortgage- or asset-backed securities to which they relate. The level of interest rates and other factors affect the frequency of such prepayments. In periods of rising interest rates, prepayment rates tend to decrease, which lengthens the average life of callable bonds or mortgage- and asset-backed securities. The market values of securities with longer average lives (longer maturities) tend to be subject to greater interest rate risk and their values are more volatile as a result. In periods of falling interest rates, prepayment rates tend to increase, shortening the average life of a pool of mortgage-backed securities. This leads to the risk that a Fund may lose any potential price appreciation above the bond's call price and have to reinvest the proceeds from prepayments at lower interest rates.

Real Estate Risk. Certain Funds may be exposed to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including losses from casualty or condemnation, and changes in local and general economic conditions, supply and demand, interest rates, zoning laws, regulatory limitations on rents, property taxes, and operating expenses. An investment in a real estate investment trust ("REIT") or in a real estate-linked derivative instrument that is linked to the value of a REIT is subject to additional risks, such as poor performance by the manager of the REIT, adverse changes to the tax laws or failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to REITs under the Code. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property. Also, the organizational documents of a REIT may contain provisions that make changes in control of the REIT difficult and time-consuming.

Repurchase Agreement Risk. Under a repurchase agreement, a Fund purchases securities from a seller who agrees to repurchase the securities sold at a mutually agreed-upon time and price which is higher than the purchase price. If the seller defaults or otherwise becomes unable to honor a financial obligation, a Fund may incur a loss if the value of the collateral securing the repurchase agreement has declined and may incur disposition costs in connection with liquidating the collateral. In addition, if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced by or against the seller, there could be a delay in receiving the collateral. Similarly, the Fund is exposed to the same risk if it engages in a reverse repurchase agreement where a broker-dealer agrees to buy securities and the Fund agrees to repurchase them at a later date.

Short Sale Risk. When a Fund sells a security short, it may sell a security that it does not own with the intention of purchasing the same security in the future at a lower price. A Fund may also take a short position through a forward commitment or a short derivative position, such as through a futures contract or swap agreement. If the price of the security sold short or the reference asset of the derivative instrument increases before the transaction is closed, the Fund will typically incur a loss equal to the amount the price of the underlying security or reference asset increases plus any premiums and/or interest paid to the third party. Therefore, short sales may exaggerate losses, and the Fund may potentially lose more money than the actual cost of the investment. A Fund's potential loss on certain short sale transactions is theoretically unlimited.

Small Company Risk. Small-capitalization companies may be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic events than larger, more established companies. Smaller companies are generally not as well-known to investors and have less of an investor following than larger companies. It may be difficult to obtain reliable information and financial

data on such companies. In particular, these small companies may have limited product lines, markets and financial resources and may depend upon a relatively small management group. Their securities may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. In addition, certain smaller issuers may face difficulties in obtaining the capital necessary to continue in operation and may go into bankruptcy, which could result in a complete loss of an investment. Smaller companies also may have difficulty withstanding competition from larger companies within their industries. If other investment companies and investors who invest in such issuers trade the same securities when a Fund attempts to dispose of its holdings, the Fund may receive lower prices than might otherwise be obtained. Small-capitalization stocks may be more volatile than those of larger companies. These securities may be traded over the counter or listed on an exchange. It may be harder to dispose of small-capitalization company stocks, which can reduce their values or the prices at which they may be sold by the Fund.

Tax Risk. A Fund's ability to make direct and indirect investments in some of the asset classes described herein, including investments in commodities and commodity-related instruments, or in investment vehicles that provide exposure to commodities or commodity-related instruments, is limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code. If a Fund does not appropriately limit such investments, or if such investments (or the income earned on such investments) are recharacterized for U.S. federal tax purposes, the Fund's status as a regulated investment company may be jeopardized. If a Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company in any taxable year and were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as dividend income. See the section entitled "Additional Information Concerning Taxes" in this SAI.

With respect to Funds that invest in municipal securities, distributions of capital gains and other taxable income will be subject to applicable federal, state, and local income taxes. Distributions of income and gains arising from the Fund's use of derivatives will be subject to applicable federal, state and local income taxes. Interest on certain municipal securities that is exempt from federal income tax may, nonetheless, be subject to the alternative minimum tax. Shareholders should consult with their tax advisors when determining the taxable nature of any Fund distributions for federal, state, or local tax purposes. An investment in the Fund may also result in liability for federal alternative minimum tax, both for individual and corporate shareholders. For example, while the interest from qualified private activity bonds is generally not subject to federal income tax, many types of private activity bond interest must be included in taxable income for federal alternative income tax purposes.

Value Investing Risk. Value stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks. Value stocks also present the risk that their lower valuations fairly reflect their business prospects and that investors will not agree that the stocks represent favorable investment opportunities, and they may fall out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks during any given period. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of the issuer's bonds and preferred stock generally take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.

Additional Information About the Funds' Investments

The following information supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the principal strategies and risk disclosures for the Funds in the Prospectus. A Fund (other than a Money Market Fund) with a policy requiring it to invest at least 80% of its net assets in particular types of securities also may temporarily deviate from such policy in other limited, appropriate circumstances, such as unusually large cash inflows or redemptions, or the temporary unavailability of a sufficient supply of such securities. The 80% investment requirement generally applies at the time a Fund purchases securities. In the event a Fund no longer meets the 80% requirement (for example, as a result of changes in the value of its portfolio holdings or other circumstances beyond its control), the Fund will make future investments in a manner that would bring the Fund into compliance with the 80% requirement.

Each Money Market Fund may hold cash pending investment and may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash and/or short-term obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, including, but not limited to, Treasury bills, notes, bonds and certificates of indebtedness, as well as securities issued or guaranteed by agencies, authorities, instrumentalities, or sponsored enterprises of the U.S. government for temporary defensive purposes.

The list of securities and instruments described below is not intended to be an exclusive list of securities, instruments and practices for investment. Unless a strategy, practice or security is specifically prohibited by the investment restrictions listed in the applicable Prospectus, in the section “Investment Limitations and Restrictions” in this SAI or under applicable law, each Fund may engage in each of the strategies and invest in each of the securities and instruments listed below. The Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) may invest in a general category listed below and, where applicable, with particular emphasis on a certain type of security. Investments are not limited to the categories listed below, or the securities specifically enumerated under each category. A Fund is not required to engage in a particular transaction, or invest in any security or instrument, even if to do so might benefit the Fund. The Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) may invest in some securities under a given category as a primary strategy and in other securities under the same category as a secondary strategy. The Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) may invest in any security that falls under the specific category, including securities that are not listed below.

Ratings Criteria

With the exception of the Money Market Funds, investment-grade debt securities in which the Funds invest are those securities rated at the time of purchase by a Fund within the four highest ratings groups assigned by at least one of Moody’s (Aaa, Aa, A, and Baa), S&P (AAA, AA, A, and BBB), Fitch (AAA, AA, A, and BBB), or an equivalent rating by another NRSRO or, if unrated, which are determined by the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) to be of comparable quality pursuant to guidelines approved by the Board. Debt securities rated in the lowest investment-grade debt category (Baa by Moody’s or BBB by S&P or Fitch) have speculative characteristics; changes in economic conditions or other circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to make principal and interest payments than is the case with higher-grade securities.

Attached to this SAI is Appendix A, which contains descriptions of the rating symbols used by S&P, Fitch, and Moody’s for securities which may be held by the Funds.

Eligible Securities

The Money Market Funds may purchase “eligible securities” (as defined by Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act) that present minimal credit risks as determined by the Adviser pursuant to guidelines approved by the Board. Eligible security means a security that presents minimal credit risks to a money market fund. The Money Market Funds may only purchase securities that present minimal credit risk as determined by the Adviser in accordance with procedures approved by the Board. Money market fund securities and government securities (with maximum maturities of 397 days) are eligible securities through their express inclusion in the 2015 SEC Release’s revised definition of eligible security.

Liquidity, Maturity, and Quality

The Money Market Funds must hold securities sufficiently liquid to meet reasonably foreseeable shareholder redemptions. At least 30% of the assets of each Money Market Fund must be in cash, direct obligations of the U.S. government and certain other government securities issued at a discount with remaining maturities of 60 days or less, securities that convert or mature into cash within five business days, or amounts receivable and due unconditionally within five business days on pending sales of portfolio securities. With respect to the Money Market Funds, at least 10% of assets must be in cash, direct obligations of the U.S. government, securities that convert or mature into cash within one business day, or amounts receivable and due unconditionally within one business day. No more than 5% of the total assets of the Money Market Funds may be invested in illiquid securities.

Each Money Market Fund is managed so that the dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of all instruments held by it will not exceed 60 days and so that the weighted average life of all instruments held by it will not exceed 120 days. Each Money Market Fund invests only in instruments with remaining maturities of 397 days or less as determined under Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, including variable and floating rate obligations with longer maturities that are deemed to have remaining maturities of 397 days or less in accordance with Rule 2a-7 due to interest rate resetting provisions and/or demand features.

Real Estate Securities

The Equity Funds, and the Fixed Income Funds may gain exposure to the real estate sector by investing in real estate-linked derivatives, REITs, mortgage-related securities, including mortgage-backed securities, and common, preferred, and convertible securities of issuers in real estate-related industries. Each of these types of investments are subject to risks similar to those associated with direct ownership of real estate, including loss to casualty or condemnation, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, zoning law amendments, changes in interest rates, overbuilding and increased competition, variations in market value, and possible environmental liabilities.

REITs can generally be classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs, and hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive their income principally from rental and lease payments. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs make loans to commercial real estate developers and derive their income primarily from interest payments on such loans. Hybrid REITs combine the characteristics of both equity and mortgage REITs. In addition, equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the REITs, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of credit extended. Equity and mortgage REITs are dependent upon management skill, are not diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects as well as interest rate risk. REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers, self-liquidation, and the possibility of failing to qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to REITs under the Code and to maintain the exemption from the 1940 Act. A Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any expenses, including management fees, paid by a REIT in which the Fund invests.

REITs pool investors' funds for investment primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. A REIT is not taxed on income timely distributed to shareholders if it complies with several requirements relating to its organization, ownership, assets, and income and a requirement that it distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its taxable income (other than net capital gains) for each taxable year. REITs pay dividends to their shareholders based upon available funds from operations. It is quite common for these dividends to exceed a REIT's taxable earnings and profits, resulting in the excess portion of such dividends being designated as a return of capital. Each Fund intends to include the gross dividends from any investments in REITs in its periodic distributions to its shareholders and, accordingly, a portion of the Fund's distributions may be designated as a return of capital for federal income tax purposes. See "Additional Information Concerning Taxes" in this SAI.

Variable and Floating Rate Instruments

Each Fund may purchase variable and floating rate obligations. Variable rate securities provide for specific periodic adjustment in the interest rate; floating rate securities have interest rates that change when there is a change in a designated benchmark rate or the issuer's credit quality. Certain variable and floating rate obligations that are direct lending arrangements between a Fund and the issuer may not trade in an active secondary market. Even though there may be no active secondary market in such instruments, a Fund may demand payment of principal (subject, in some cases, to conditions) and accrued interest at a time specified in the instrument or may resell them to a third party. Such obligations may be backed by bank letters of credit or guarantees issued by banks, other financial institutions or the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities. The quality of any letter of credit or guarantee will be rated high quality or, if unrated, will be determined to be of comparable quality by the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser).

There is a risk that the current interest rate on variable and floating rate securities may not accurately reflect current market interest rates or adequately compensate the holder for the current creditworthiness of the issuer. Some variable or floating rate securities are structured with liquidity features such as (1) put options or tender options that

permit holders (sometimes subject to conditions) to demand payment of the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest from the issuers or certain financial intermediaries or (2) auction rate features, remarketing provisions, or other maturity-shortening devices designed to enable the issuer to refinance or redeem outstanding debt securities (market-dependent liquidity features). The market-dependent liquidity features may not operate as intended as a result of the issuer's declining creditworthiness, adverse market conditions, or other factors or the inability or unwillingness of a participating broker-dealer to make a secondary market for such securities. As a result, variable or floating rate securities that include market-dependent liquidity features may lose value and the holders of such securities may be required to retain them for an extended period of time or until maturity. In the event an issuer of a variable or floating rate obligation defaulted on its payment obligation, a Fund might be unable to dispose of the instrument because of the absence of a secondary market and could, for this or other reasons, suffer a loss to the extent of the default.

The Adviser will consider the earning power, cash flows and other liquidity ratios of the issuers and guarantors of variable and floating rate obligations and will monitor their financial status to meet payments on demand. In determining average weighted portfolio maturity, a variable or floating rate instrument issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the obligation's next interest rate adjustment.

With respect to the Money Market Funds, variable and floating rate obligations held by a Fund may have maturities of more than 397 days if they are subject to interest rate resetting provisions and demand features within 397 days, to the extent permitted by Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. Other short-term variable obligations will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the shorter of the periods remaining to the next interest rate adjustment or the demand notice period in accordance with applicable regulations or the Trust's procedures. Other short-term floating rate obligations will be deemed to have a maturity of one day except for purposes of determining weighted average life, in which case they shall be deemed to have a maturity equal to the demand notice period in accordance with applicable regulations or the Trust's procedures. Other long-term variable obligations will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the longer of the periods remaining to the next interest rate adjustment or the demand notice period in accordance with applicable regulations or the Trust's procedures. Other long-term floating rate obligations will be deemed to have a maturity of the demand notice period in accordance with applicable regulations or the Trust's procedures.

Certain Funds may invest in floating rate debt instruments ("floaters") and engage in credit spread trades. The interest rate on a floater is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate, such as a money-market index or Treasury bill rate. The interest rate on a floater resets periodically, typically every six months. While, because of the interest rate reset feature, floaters provide a Fund with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, a Fund will participate in any declines in interest rates as well. A credit spread trade is an investment position relating to a difference in the prices or interest rates of two securities or currencies, where the value of the investment position is determined by movements in the difference between the prices or interest rates, as the case may be, of the respective securities or currencies.

Each of the Funds also may invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments ("inverse floaters"). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floating rate security may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

To the extent variable and floating rate investments are considered to be illiquid, a Fund's investments in such instruments will be subject to limitations as described under "Illiquid Securities & Liquidity Risk" in this SAI.

Guaranteed Investment Contracts

Each Fund may make investments in Guaranteed Investment Contracts ("GICs") issued by U.S. insurance companies. When investing in GICs, a Fund makes cash contributions to a deposit fund or an insurance company's general account. The insurance company then credits to that Fund monthly a guaranteed minimum interest payment which may be based on a variable, floating or fixed rate or a fixed spread over an index, such as the LIBOR. The GICs provide that this guaranteed interest will not be less than a certain minimum rate. The insurance company may assess periodic charges against a GIC for expense and service costs allocable to it and the charges will be deducted from the

value of the deposit fund. GICs may provide a lower rate of return than may be available to a Fund through other types of investments the Fund is permitted to make. A GIC is backed only by the insurance company that issued the GIC and, therefore, payments on the GIC are subject to the insurance company's capacity to pay. Failure of the issuing company could result in a default on a GIC. A Money Market Fund may only purchase a GIC if the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) has determined, under guidelines approved by the Board that the GIC presents minimal credit risks to the Fund and is of comparable quality to instruments that are rated high quality by one or more rating agencies. In addition, because each Fund may not receive the principal amount of a GIC from the insurance company on seven days' notice or less, the GIC is considered an illiquid investment and, together with other instruments in the Fund which are not readily marketable, will not exceed 15% of the Fund's net assets (5% of total assets in the case of the Money Market Funds).

The term of a GIC will be one year or less. In determining average weighted portfolio maturity, a GIC will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period of time remaining until the next readjustment of the guaranteed interest rate.

Repurchase Agreements

Securities held by each Fund (other than PNC Treasury Money Market Fund) may be subject to repurchase agreements. Under the terms of a repurchase agreement, a Fund purchases securities from financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers which the Fund's Adviser deems creditworthy under guidelines approved by the Board, subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase such securities at a mutually agreed-upon date and price. The repurchase price generally equals the price paid by the Fund plus interest negotiated on the basis of current short-term rates, which may be more or less than the rate on the underlying portfolio securities.

The seller under a repurchase agreement will be required to maintain the value of collateral held pursuant to the agreement at not less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest). Repurchase agreements involve certain risks in the event of default or insolvency by the other party. In the event of default by the seller under a repurchase agreement construed to be a collateralized loan, the underlying securities would not be owned by the Fund, but would only constitute collateral for the seller's obligation to pay the repurchase price. Therefore, a Fund may suffer time delays and incur costs in connection with the disposition of the collateral. Securities subject to repurchase agreements will be held by the Trust's custodian or another qualified custodian or in the Federal Reserve/Treasury book-entry system.

For purposes of Rule 2a-7, a repurchase agreement shall be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the date on which the repurchase of the underlying securities is scheduled to occur or, when subject to demand, the demand notice period in accordance with applicable regulations or the Trust's procedures.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Equity Funds, the Fixed Income Funds, and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds may enter into reverse repurchase agreements in accordance with its investment restrictions. Pursuant to such agreements, a Fund would sell portfolio securities to financial institutions such as banks and broker-dealers and agree to repurchase them at a mutually agreed-upon date and price reflecting the interest rate effective for the term of the agreement. At the time a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will place in a segregated custodial account assets such as U.S. government securities or other liquid, high-grade-debt securities, generally rated in one of the three highest ratings categories, consistent with the Fund's investment restrictions, having a value at least equal to the repurchase price (including accrued interest) and will subsequently monitor the account to ensure that such equivalent value is maintained. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities sold by a Fund may decline below the price at which it is obligated to repurchase the securities. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered to be borrowings by the Fund under the 1940 Act and, therefore, a form of leverage. Leverage may magnify any gains or losses for the Funds. A Fund will not engage in reverse repurchase transactions if such transactions, combined with any other borrowings, exceed one-third of the Fund's assets.

InterFund Lending Program

The Funds have received an exemptive order from the SEC that permits the Funds to lend money and borrow money for temporary purposes directly to and from another Fund (each, an “InterFund Loan”) pursuant to a master interfund lending agreement (the “InterFund Lending Agreement”). A Fund may utilize an InterFund Loan in situations where the cash position of the Fund is insufficient to meet temporary cash requirements due to situations in which shareholder redemptions exceed cash available to meet redemption requests or when a sale of securities “fails” due to circumstances beyond the Fund’s control, such as a delay in the delivery of cash to the Fund’s custodian or improper delivery instructions by the broker effecting the transaction. The Money Market Funds have not historically participated in the interfund lending program as borrowing or lending funds.

No Fund may borrow beyond the limits imposed by Section 18 of the 1940 Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder, as modified by the above-mentioned and any other applicable SEC exemptive order or other relief, or the amount permitted by its investment restrictions and limitations. A Fund may make an InterFund Loan when it has available cash reserves and when a borrowing fund requests an InterFund Loan in order to meet temporary cash requirements. An InterFund Loan will be made only if (i) the rate of the loan is more favorable to a lending Fund than the highest or best (after giving effect to factors such as the credit quality of the counterparty) current overnight repurchase agreement rate available to a lending Fund, and (ii) the rate of the loan is more favorable to a borrowing Fund than the lowest interest rate at which a short-term loan from a bank would be available to the Fund (as determined based on a formula approved the Board and calculated by the interfund lending program team consisting of employees of the Adviser).

If a Fund has outstanding borrowings from a bank, any InterFund Loan to the Fund will: (i) be at an interest rate equal to or lower than the interest rate of any outstanding bank loan; (ii) be secured at least on an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding bank loan that requires collateral; (iii) have a maturity no longer than any outstanding bank loan (and in any event not over seven days); and (iv) provide that, if an event of default occurs under any agreement evidencing an outstanding bank loan to the Fund, that event of default by the Fund, will automatically (without need for action or notice by the lending Fund), constitute an immediate event of default under the InterFund Lending Agreement, which both entitles the lending Fund to call the InterFund Loan immediately and exercise all rights with respect to any collateral and causes the call to be made if the lending bank exercises its right to call its loan under its agreement with the borrowing Fund.

A Fund may borrow on an unsecured basis through an InterFund Loan only if the relevant borrowing Fund’s outstanding borrowings from all sources immediately after the InterFund Loan total 10% or less of its total assets, provided that if the borrowing Fund has a secured loan outstanding from any other lender, including but not limited to another Fund, the lending Fund’s InterFund Loan will be secured on at least an equal priority basis with at least an equivalent percentage of collateral to loan value as any outstanding loan that requires collateral. If a borrowing Fund’s total outstanding borrowings immediately after an InterFund Loan would be greater than 10% of its total assets, the Fund may borrow through an InterFund Loan only on a secured basis.

Before any Fund that has outstanding InterFund Loans may, through additional borrowings, cause its outstanding borrowings from all sources to exceed 10% of its total assets, it must first secure each outstanding InterFund Loan to a Fund by the pledge of segregated collateral with a market value at least equal to 102% of the outstanding principal value of the InterFund Loan. If the total outstanding borrowings of a Fund with outstanding InterFund Loans exceed 10% of its total assets for any other reason (such as a decline in net asset value or because of shareholder redemptions), the Fund will within one business day thereafter either (i) repay all its outstanding InterFund Loans to other Funds, (ii) reduce its outstanding indebtedness to other Funds to 10% or less of its total assets, or (iii) secure each outstanding InterFund Loan to other Funds by the pledge of segregated collateral with a market value at least equal to 102% of the outstanding principal value of the loan until the Fund’s total outstanding borrowings cease to exceed 10% of its total assets, at which time the collateral called for by this condition 5 shall no longer be required. Until each InterFund Loan that is outstanding at any time that a Fund’s total outstanding borrowings exceed 10% of its total assets is repaid or the Fund’s total outstanding borrowings cease to exceed 10% of its total assets, the Fund will

mark the value of the collateral to market each day and will pledge such additional collateral as is necessary to maintain the market value of the collateral that secures each outstanding InterFund Loan to Funds at least equal to 102% of the outstanding principal value of the InterFund Loans.

No Fund may lend to another Fund if the InterFund Loan would cause its aggregate outstanding InterFund Loans to exceed 15% of the lending Fund's current net assets at the time of the InterFund Loan. A Fund's InterFund Loans to any one Fund shall not exceed 5% of the lending Fund's net assets. The duration of InterFund Loans will be limited to the time required to receive payment for securities sold, but in no event more than seven days. Loans effected within seven days of each other will be treated as separate loan transactions for purposes of this condition. A Fund's borrowings, as measured on the day when the most recent loan was made, will not exceed the greater of 125% of the Fund's total net cash redemptions for the preceding seven calendar days or 102% of a Fund's sales fails for the preceding seven calendar days. Each InterFund Loan may be called on one business days' notice by a lending Fund and may be repaid on any day by a borrowing Fund.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

The Equity Funds and the Fixed Income Funds (except for the Tax Exempt Bond Funds) may lend securities to broker-dealers, banks, or other institutional borrowers pursuant to agreements requiring that the loans be continuously secured by cash, securities of the U.S. government or its agencies, or any combination of cash and such securities, as collateral equal to at least 102% and 105% of the market value at all times of the domestic U.S.- and international-loaned securities, respectively. Such loans will not be made if, as a result, the aggregate value of all outstanding securities loans combined with any other deemed borrowings of a Fund exceed 50% of the value of its total assets. When a Fund lends its portfolio securities, the collateral (i.e., the cash or securities that the Fund is obligated to return) can be included as part of the Fund's total assets in calculating the percentage of the Fund's total assets on loan. Collateral is valued daily by the Funds' securities lending agent and the borrower will be required to provide additional collateral should the market value of the loaned securities increase. Cash collateral the fund receives in respect of loaned securities may be invested in a PNC money market fund or a non-affiliated money market fund. The Adviser would earn an advisory fee from the money market fund on any assets so invested, which would be in addition to any advisory fee the Adviser earns in respect of the loaned securities from the Fund engaged in the securities loan. During the time portfolio securities are on loan, the borrower pays the Fund involved any dividends or interest paid on such securities. Loans are subject to termination by the Fund or the borrower at any time. While a Fund does not have the right to vote securities on loan, it intends to terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if this is considered important with respect to the investment. A Fund will only enter into loan arrangements with broker-dealers, banks, or other institutions which the Adviser has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Board.

As of the date of this SAI, a Fund will continue to receive interest on the securities lent while simultaneously earning interest on the investment of the cash collateral in short-term money market instruments. However, a Fund will normally pay lending fees to broker-dealers and related expenses from the interest earned on such 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 which 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.

Illiquid Securities and Liquidity Risk

The Equity Funds, the Fixed Income Funds, and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds will not invest more than 15% of their respective net assets in securities that are illiquid. The Money Market Funds will not knowingly invest more than 5% of the value of their respective total assets in securities that are illiquid. As of the date of this SAI, an "illiquid security" is defined as a security that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven calendar days at approximately the value ascribed to it by the Fund. Effective in December 2018 for the Equity Funds, the Fixed Income Funds, and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds, an "illiquid security" is defined as a security that 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. Illiquid securities would generally include securities that are not otherwise readily marketable, repurchase agreements and GICs with notice/termination dates in excess of seven days and certain securities which are subject to trading restrictions because they are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “1933 Act”).

In certain circumstances it may be difficult to determine a security’s fair value due to a lack of reliable objective information. Such instances occur where there is no established secondary market for the security or the security is lightly traded. As a result, a Fund’s valuation of a security and the price it is actually able to obtain when it sells the security could differ.

Adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and liquidity of lower-rated securities held by a Fund, especially in a thinly traded market. Illiquid or restricted securities held by a Fund may involve special registration responsibilities, liabilities, and costs and could involve other liquidity and valuation difficulties.

Each Fund may purchase securities that are not registered under the 1933 Act but that can be sold to “qualified institutional buyers” in accordance with Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. Any such security will not be considered illiquid so long as it is determined by the Board or the Adviser, acting under guidelines approved and monitored by the Board, that an adequate trading market exists for that security. This investment practice could have the effect of increasing the level of illiquidity in a Fund during any period that qualified institutional buyers become uninterested in purchasing these restricted securities.

In October 2016, the SEC adopted a liquidity risk management rule that will require the Funds to establish a liquidity risk management program by December 1, 2018. The impact the rule will have on the Funds, and on the open-end fund industry in general, is not yet fully known, but the rule could impact each Fund’s performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective(s).

Taxable Money Market Instruments

Each of the Funds may invest, from time to time, a portion of its assets for temporary defensive or liquidity purposes in short-term money market instruments, the income from which is subject to federal income tax (“Taxable Money Market Instruments”). Taxable Money Market Instruments may include: obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities; debt securities (including commercial paper) of issuers having, at the time of purchase, a quality rating within the highest rating category of an NRSRO; certificates of deposit; bankers’ acceptances; and repurchase agreements with respect to such obligations.

Foreign Securities and Currencies

The Equity Funds and the Fixed Income Funds may invest in securities issued by foreign issuers either directly or indirectly through investments in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”), or Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”). Such securities may or may not be listed on foreign or domestic stock exchanges and may include equity securities and debt securities (e.g., convertible bonds) of foreign entities and obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks and of foreign banks.

Investments in foreign securities involve certain inherent risks, such as political or economic instability of the issuer or the country of issue, the difficulty of predicting international trade patterns, changes in exchange rates of foreign currencies and the possibility of adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than about a domestic company. Foreign companies generally are not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards comparable to those applicable to domestic companies and foreign issuers, stock exchanges and securities brokers are not usually subject to the same degree of regulation as domestic issuers. In addition, foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks are not regulated by U.S. banking authorities and may be subject to less stringent requirements than those that are applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks. Further, foreign stock markets are generally not as developed or efficient as those in the United States, and in most foreign markets, volume and liquidity are less than in the

United States. Fixed commissions on foreign stock exchanges are generally higher than the negotiated commissions on U.S. exchanges and there is generally less government supervision and regulation of foreign stock exchanges, brokers and companies than in the United States.

With respect to certain foreign countries, there is a possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, limitations on the removal of funds or other assets, the imposition of exchange controls, or diplomatic developments that could affect investment within those countries, or may at times subject such foreign countries to sanctions from the U.S. government, other foreign governments, and/or international institutions that could negatively affect a Fund's investments in issuers located in, doing business in, or with assets in such foreign countries. Because of these and other factors, securities of foreign companies acquired by the Fund may be subject to greater fluctuation in price than securities of domestic companies.

Certain of the risks associated with investments in foreign securities are heightened with respect to investments in countries with developing economies or developing securities markets. The risks of expropriation, nationalization and social, political and economic instability are greater in those countries than in more developed capital markets. Since PNC International Equity Fund, PNC International Growth Fund, and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund will each invest substantially in securities denominated in or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in currency exchange rates (as well as changes in market values) may affect the value in U.S. dollars of securities held by each Fund and the value of dividends and interest earned. Foreign exchange rates are influenced by trade and investment flows, policy decisions of governments and investor sentiment about these and other issues. In addition, costs are incurred in connection with conversions between various currencies.

The expense ratio of a Fund investing substantially in foreign securities can generally be expected to be higher than that of funds investing in domestic securities. The costs of investing abroad are generally higher for several reasons, including the cost of investment research, increased costs of custody for foreign securities, higher commissions paid for comparable transactions involving foreign securities and costs arising from delays in settlements of transactions involving foreign securities. In some foreign markets, custody arrangements for securities provide significantly less protection than custody arrangements in U.S. markets and prevailing custody and trade settlement practices (e.g., the requirement to pay for securities prior to receipt) expose a Fund to credit and other risks it may not have in the United States with respect to brokers, custodians, clearing banks or other clearing agents, escrow agents and issuers. In addition, financial institutions serving as custodians in foreign jurisdictions may be less financially stable and/or have less effective controls than financial institutions operating as custodians in the United States.

Interest and dividends payable on a Fund's foreign portfolio securities and dispositions of such securities may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes. To the extent such taxes are not offset by tax credits or deductions under U.S. federal income tax provisions, they may reduce the return to a Fund's shareholders. See "Additional Information Concerning Taxes" in this SAI.

Some of the countries in which the Funds may invest may not permit, or may place economic restrictions on, direct investment by outside investors. Investments in such countries may be permitted only through foreign government-approved or authorized-investment vehicles, which may include other investment companies. The Funds may also invest in other investment companies that invest in foreign securities. Investing in such vehicles may involve layered fees or expenses and may be subject to limitations under the 1940 Act. As a shareholder, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of the other investment company's expenses, including advisory fees. Those expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations.

American, European and Global Depositary Receipts

The Equity Funds may invest in ADRs, EDRs, GDRs, and other similar global instruments. ADRs are receipts issued in registered form by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign issuer. ADRs may be listed on a national securities exchange (referred to as sponsored ADRs) or may be traded in the over-the-counter markets (also known as unsponsored ADRs). ADR prices are denominated in U.S. dollars although the underlying securities may be denominated in a foreign currency. EDRs, which are sometimes

referred to as Continental Depositary Receipts, are receipts issued in Europe typically by non-U.S. banks or trust companies and foreign branches of U.S. banks that evidence ownership of foreign or U.S. securities. EDRs are designed for use in European exchange and over-the-counter markets. GDRs are receipts structured similarly to EDRs and are marketed globally. GDRs are designed for trading in non-U.S. securities markets.

Investments in ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs involve risks similar to those accompanying direct investments in foreign securities, but those that are traded in the over-the-counter market which do not have an active or substantial secondary market will be considered illiquid and, therefore, will be subject to a Fund's limitation with respect to illiquid securities. The principal difference between sponsored and unsponsored ADR, EDR, and GDR programs is that unsponsored ones are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities. Consequently, available information concerning the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs and the prices of unsponsored ADRs, EDRs, and GDRs may be more volatile.

Foreign Government Obligations

The Equity Funds and the Fixed Income Funds may purchase debt obligations issued or guaranteed by governments (including states, provinces or municipalities) of countries other than the United States, or by their agencies, authorities, or instrumentalities. The percentage of assets invested in securities of a particular country or denominated in a particular currency will vary in accordance with, among other things, the Adviser's (or Sub-Adviser's) assessment of gross domestic product in relation to aggregate debt, current account surplus or deficit, the trend of the current account, reserves available to defend the currency and the monetary and fiscal policies of the government. Certain foreign governments may be less capable of meeting repayment obligations on debt on a timely basis than, for example, the U.S. government.

Exchange Rate-Related Securities

The Equity Funds and the Fixed Income Funds may invest in debt securities for which the principal due at maturity, while paid in U.S. dollars, is determined by reference to the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the currency of one or more foreign countries ("Exchange Rate-Related Securities"). The interest payable on these securities is also denominated in U.S. dollars and is not subject to foreign currency risk and, in most cases, is paid at rates higher than most other similarly rated securities in recognition of the risks associated with these securities. There is the possibility of significant changes in rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and any foreign currency to which an Exchange Rate-Related Security is linked. In addition, there is no assurance that sufficient trading interest to create a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular Exchange Rate-Related Security due to conditions in the debt and foreign currency markets. Illiquidity in the forward foreign exchange market and the high volatility of the foreign exchange market may, from time to time, combine to make it difficult to sell an Exchange Rate-Related Security prior to maturity without incurring a significant loss.

Convertible Securities

The Equity Funds and the Fixed Income Funds may invest in convertible securities entitling the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the securities mature or are redeemed, converted, or exchanged. Prior to conversion, convertible securities have characteristics similar to ordinary debt securities in that they normally provide a stable stream of income with generally higher yields than those of common stock of the same or similar issuers. The estimated price at which a convertible security would be valued by the market if it had no conversion feature is sometimes referred to as its "investment value." The investment value of a convertible security may fluctuate in inverse proportion to interest rates. The convertible security will also be influenced by its "conversion value," which is the market value of the underlying common stock that would be obtained if the convertible security were converted. Convertible securities rank senior to common stock in a corporation's capital structure and therefore generally entail less market risk than the corporation's common stock, but can vary within a range of rankings in an issuer's capital structure. Nonetheless, convertible securities could lose value or become worthless if, for example, the issuer becomes bankrupt. The value of the convertibility feature depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed income security and can be affected by prevailing interest rates, the credit quality of the issuer and any call provisions.

In selecting convertible securities, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) will consider, among other factors, the creditworthiness of the issuers of the securities; the interest or dividend income generated by the securities; the potential for capital appreciation of the securities and the underlying common stocks; the prices of the securities relative to other comparable securities and to the underlying common stocks; whether the securities are entitled to the benefits of sinking funds or other protective conditions; diversification of the Fund's portfolio as to issuers; and the ratings of the securities. Since credit rating agencies may fail to timely change the credit ratings of securities to reflect subsequent events, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) will consider whether such issuers will have sufficient cash flow and profits to meet required principal and interest payments. A Fund may retain a portfolio security whose rating has been changed if the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) deems that retention of such security is warranted.

A convertible security may 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, such Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party, which may have an adverse effect on the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Equity Securities

Unless prohibited by their principal investment strategies, each of the Funds may invest in equity securities. Common stock usually takes the form of shares of a corporation. The value of an issuer's equity securities may decline because of factors directly relating to that issuer, such as management decisions or decreased demand for the company's products or services. An equity security's value may also decline due to factors impacting the company as well as companies in the same industry or in several different industries, such as increased production costs. The value of an issuer's stock may also be impacted by financial market events that are not directly related to the issuer or its particular industry, such as fluctuations in interest rates or currency exchange rates. Further, an issuer's stock typically pays dividends only after the company invests in its own business and fulfills payment obligations to bondholders, or other investors holding debt or preferred stock and holders of equity securities typically have the lowest level of priority in the event of the issuer's bankruptcy. Therefore, actual or perceived changes in the issuer's financial condition or prospects will typically affect the value of an issuer's stock more than its bonds, other debt or preferred stock. Securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than those of larger companies. The value of equity securities that trade at a higher multiple of current earnings than other securities may be more sensitive to earnings changes than the values of other securities.

Debt Securities and Obligations

Each Fund may invest in corporate debt obligations. In addition to obligations of corporations, corporate debt obligations include securities issued by banks and other financial institutions. Corporate debt obligations are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligations and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as market interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity.

Each Fund may also invest in other debt securities which may include: equipment lease and trust certificates; collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"); state, municipal and private activity bonds; obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities; securities of supranational organizations such as the World Bank; participation certificates in pools of mortgages, including mortgages issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities; asset-backed securities such as mortgage-backed securities, Certificates of Automobile Receivables (CARS) and Certificates of Amortizing Revolving Debts (CARDS); private placements; and income participation loans. Some of the securities in which a Fund invests may have warrants or options attached.

Appreciation in the value of a debt security may result from an improvement in the credit standing of the issuer of the security or a general decline in the level of interest rates or a combination of both. An increase in the level of interest rates generally reduces the value of the fixed rate debt instruments held by a Fund; conversely, a decline in

the level of interest rates generally increases the value of such investments. An increase in the level of interest rates may temporarily reduce the value of the floating rate debt instruments held by a Fund; conversely, a decline in the level of interest rates may temporarily increase the value of those investments.

As new fixed income products and securities are developed, the Adviser may invest the Funds' assets in those opportunities as well.

Risks of Below-Investment-Grade Debt Securities

While any investment carries some risk, certain risks associated with below-investment-grade securities are different than those for investment-grade securities. The risk of loss through default is greater because below-investment-grade securities are usually unsecured and are often subordinate to an issuer's other obligations. Additionally, the issuers of these securities frequently have high debt levels and are thus more sensitive to difficult economic conditions, individual corporate developments and rising interest rates. Consequently, the market price of these securities may be quite volatile and may result in wider fluctuations in a Fund's NAV per share.

In addition, an economic downturn or increase in interest rates could have a negative impact on both the markets for below-investment-grade securities (resulting in a greater number of bond defaults) and the value of below-investment-grade securities held by a Fund. Changes in legislation, such as laws that have required federally insured savings and loan associations to remove investments in below-investment-grade securities from their funds, may also have a material adverse effect on the market for below-investment-grade securities.

The economy and interest rates may affect below-investment-grade securities differently than other securities. For example, the prices of below-investment-grade securities are more sensitive to adverse economic changes or individual corporate developments than are the prices of higher-rated investments. In addition, during an economic downturn or period in which interest rates are rising significantly, highly leveraged issuers may experience financial difficulties, which, in turn, would adversely affect their ability to service their principal and interest payment obligations, meet projected business goals and obtain additional financing.

If an issuer of a security held by a Fund defaults, the Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery. In addition, periods of economic uncertainty would likely result in increased volatility for the market prices of below-investment-grade securities as well as the Fund's NAV. In general, both the prices and yields of below-investment-grade securities will fluctuate.

The ratings of Moody's, S&P and Fitch evaluate the safety of a below-investment-grade security's principal and interest payments, but do not address market value risk. Because the ratings of the rating agencies may not always reflect current conditions and events, in addition to using recognized rating agencies and other sources, the Adviser performs its own analysis of the issuers of below-investment-grade securities purchased by a Fund. Because of this, a Fund's performance may depend more on its own credit analysis than is the case for mutual funds investing in investment-grade securities.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds

Unless prohibited by its principal investment strategies, each Fund may invest in inflation-indexed bonds. Inflation-indexed bonds include fixed income securities the principal value of which is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. The U.S. Treasury and certain other issuers utilize a structure that accrues inflation or some other measure of inflation into the principal value of the bond; most other issuers pay out the Consumer Price Index (or other measure of inflation) accruals as part of a semi-annual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities currently issued by the U.S. Treasury have maturities of five, ten or thirty years. U.S. Treasury securities pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation declines, then the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, causing the interest payable on these securities to be reduced, because the interest would be calculated on a smaller principal amount. For U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds,

repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. A Fund may also invest in other inflation-related bonds that may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If there is no guarantee of principal, then the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds typically changes in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are linked to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. This means that if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might fall, leading to a rise in the value of inflation-indexed bonds. However, if nominal interest rates were to rise at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decline in value of inflation-indexed bonds.

Although inflation-indexed bonds are intended to provide some protection from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may adversely affect their values. If interest rates rise for reasons other than inflation (such as changes in currency exchange rates), a Fund investing in inflation-indexed bonds may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is linked to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U measures changes in the cost of living and includes categories such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed bonds issued by a foreign government are usually adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index, calculated by that government. There can be no guarantee that any inflation index, domestic or foreign, will correctly measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no guarantee that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

Securities of Distressed Companies

Unless prohibited by its principal investment strategies, the Equity Funds and the Fixed Income Funds may invest in securities of distressed companies. Securities of distressed companies, which may include both debt and equity securities, are viewed as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to fulfill principal and interest payment obligations or otherwise meet its obligations. Issuers of distressed-company securities may be undergoing restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings that may not be successful. Analyzing the creditworthiness of issuers of debt securities of distressed companies may be more complicated than for issuers of higher-quality-debt securities.

Debt securities of distressed companies may be more vulnerable to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than investment-grade securities. The value of distressed-company securities are typically more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. Predictions of an economic downturn or of a period of rising interest rates might, for example, cause a decline in prices of debt securities of distressed companies because the advent of a recession could weaken the ability of a highly leveraged company to meet principal and interest payments on its debt securities. If an issuer of securities defaults, a Fund invested in such securities may incur additional expenses in seeking recovery of its investments.

The secondary market in which distressed-company securities trade may be less liquid than the market for higher-grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading market could lower the price at which a Fund would be able to sell a distressed-company security and could adversely affect the daily NAV of the shares. Negative publicity and investor perceptions may cause the value and liquidity of distressed-company securities to decline, especially in a thinly traded market. Illiquidity in secondary markets may be more difficult to value accurately.

Dollar Rolls

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund, the Fixed Income Funds, and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds may enter into dollar roll agreements, which are similar to reverse repurchase agreements. Dollar rolls are transactions in which securities are sold by a Fund for delivery in the current month and the Fund simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar securities on a specified future date. Any difference between the sale price and the purchase price

is netted against the interest income foregone on the securities sold to arrive at an implied borrowing rate. Alternatively, the sale and purchase transactions can be executed at the same price, with a Fund being paid a fee as consideration for entering into the commitment to repurchase. A Fund only profits to the extent of any difference between the price received and the lower forward price for the future purchase or fee income, plus interest earned on the cash proceeds of the securities sold until the settlement date of the forward purchase. Unless such benefits exceed the total of income, capital appreciation or gains on the securities sold as part of the dollar roll, the investment performance of the Fund will be less than it would have been without the use of dollar rolls. Dollar rolls may be renewed prior to cash settlement and initially may involve only a firm commitment agreement by a Fund to buy a security. If the broker-dealer to which a Fund sells the security becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to repurchase the security may be restricted. At the time a Fund enters into a dollar roll agreement, it will place in a segregated custodial account assets such as U.S. government securities or other liquid, high-grade debt securities consistent with the Fund's investment restrictions having a value equal to the repurchase price (including accrued interest) and will subsequently monitor the account to ensure that such equivalent value is maintained.

Short Sales

Each Fund may engage in short sales of its securities. Selling securities short involves selling securities the seller does not own (but has borrowed) in anticipation of a decline in the market price of such securities. To deliver the securities to the buyer, the seller must arrange through a broker to borrow the securities and, in so doing, the seller becomes obligated to replace the securities borrowed at their market price at the time of replacement. In a short sale, the proceeds the seller receives from the sale are retained by a broker until the seller replaces the borrowed securities. The seller may have to pay a premium to borrow the securities and must pay any dividends or interest payable on the securities until they are replaced.

Each Fund may only sell securities short "against the box." A short sale is "against the box" if, at all times during which the short position is open, the Fund owns at least an equal amount of the securities or securities convertible into, or exchangeable without further consideration for, securities of the same issuer as the securities that are sold short. If a Fund sells securities short against the box, it may protect itself from a loss (on the securities held "in the box") if the price of the security declines in the future, but will lose the opportunity to profit on such securities if the price rises.

For short sales (other than short sales against the box), the potential risk of loss is theoretically unlimited, while the potential gain is limited to the difference between the sale price and the cost of returning the security to the lender. The Fund may not always be able to borrow a security it wants to sell short. The Fund may also be unable to close out a short position at an acceptable price and may have to sell long positions at disadvantageous times and prices to cover its short positions. Short sales also involve other costs. The Fund must repay the lender an amount equal to any dividends or interest that accrues while the loan is outstanding. To borrow the security, the Fund may be required to pay a premium. The Fund also will incur transaction costs in effecting short sales. The amount of any ultimate gain for a Fund resulting from a short sale will be decreased and the amount of any ultimate loss will be increased by the amount of borrowing, interest, or expenses a Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale.

Asset-Backed Securities

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund, the Fixed Income Funds and, to the extent permitted by Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act and as is consistent with their investment objectives and policies, the Money Market Funds may purchase asset-backed securities, which are securities backed by mortgages, installment contracts, credit card receivables, or other assets. Asset-backed securities acquired by a Fund may also include collateralized debt obligations, which include collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs") and collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"). Asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of assets in which payments of both interest and principal on the securities are made monthly, thus in effect "passing through" monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on the assets that underlie the securities, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of the securities.

The average life of asset-backed securities varies with the maturities of the underlying instruments and the average life of a mortgage-backed instrument, in particular, is likely to be substantially less than the original maturity of the mortgage pools underlying the securities as a result of mortgage prepayments. For this and other reasons, an asset-backed security's stated maturity may be shortened and the security's total return may be difficult to predict precisely. In general, the collateral supporting non-mortgage asset-backed securities is of shorter maturity than mortgage loans and is less likely to experience substantial prepayments. Such securities may also be debt instruments, which are also known as collateralized obligations and are generally issued as the debt of a special purpose entity organized solely for the purpose of owning such assets and issuing such debt.

There are a number of important differences among the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government that issue mortgage-related securities and among the securities that they issue. Mortgage-related securities guaranteed by GNMA include GNMA Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as "Ginnie Maes"), which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by GNMA and such guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. GNMA is a wholly owned U.S. government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. GNMA certificates also are supported by the authority of GNMA to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under its guarantee. Mortgage-backed securities issued by FNMA include FNMA Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as "Fannie Maes") which are solely the obligations of FNMA and are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the United States. FNMA is a publicly held company owned by its shareholders that was created by an act of Congress. Fannie Maes are guaranteed as to timely payment of the principal and interest by FNMA. Mortgage-related securities issued by Freddie Mac include Freddie Mac Mortgage Participation Certificates (also known as "Freddie Maes" or "PCs"). Freddie Mac is a publicly held company owned by its shareholders that was created pursuant to an Act of Congress. Freddie Maes are not guaranteed by the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Banks and do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or of any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Maes entitle the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by Freddie Mac. Freddie Mac guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When Freddie Mac does not guarantee timely payment of principal, Freddie Mac may remit the amount due pursuant to its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage, but in no event later than one year after it becomes payable.

On September 6, 2008, the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA") placed FNMA and Freddie Mac into conservatorship. As the conservator, FHFA succeeded to all rights, titles, powers, and privileges of FNMA and Freddie Mac and of any stockholder, officer, or director of FNMA and Freddie Mac with respect to FNMA and Freddie Mac and the assets of FNMA and Freddie Mac. FHFA selected a new chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors for FNMA and Freddie Mac. There may be proposals from the U.S. Congress or other branches of the U.S. government regarding the conservatorship, including regarding reforming FNMA and Freddie Mac or winding down their operations, which may or may not come to fruition. There can be no assurance that such proposals, even those that are not adopted, will not adversely affect the values of the Fund's assets. The FHFA has indicated that the conservatorship of each enterprise will end when the director of FHFA determines that FHFA's plan to restore the enterprise to a safe and solvent condition has been completed.

The FHFA, as conservator or receiver of FNMA and Freddie Mac, has the power to repudiate any contract entered into by FNMA or Freddie Mac prior to its appointment if it determines that performance of the contract is burdensome and repudiation of the contract promotes the orderly administration of FNMA's or Freddie Mac's affairs. In the event the guaranty obligations of FNMA or Freddie Mac are repudiated, the payments of interest to holders of FNMA or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would be reduced if payments on the mortgage loans represented in the mortgage loan groups related to such mortgage-backed securities are not made by the borrowers or advanced by the servicer. Any actual direct compensatory damages for repudiating these guaranty obligations may not be sufficient to offset any shortfalls experienced by such mortgage-backed security holders.

Further, in its capacity as conservator or receiver, FHFA has the right to transfer or sell any asset or liability of FNMA or Freddie Mac without any approval, assignment or consent. If FHFA were to transfer any such guaranty obligation to another party, holders of FNMA or Freddie Mac mortgage-backed securities would have to rely on that party for satisfaction of the guaranty obligation and would be exposed to the credit risk of that party.

In a February 2011 report to Congress from the Treasury Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Obama administration provided a plan to reform America's housing finance market. The plan would reduce the role of, and eventually eliminate, FNMA and Freddie Mac. Notably, the plan does not propose similar significant changes to GNMA, which guarantees payments on mortgage-related securities backed by federally insured or guaranteed loans such as those issued by the Federal Housing Association or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. The report also identified three proposals for Congress and the administration to consider for the long-term structure of the housing finance markets after the elimination of FNMA and Freddie Mac, including implementing: (i) a privatized system of housing finance that limits government insurance to very limited groups of creditworthy low- and moderate-income borrowers; (ii) a privatized system with a government backstop mechanism that would allow the government to insure a larger share of the housing finance market during a future housing crisis; and (iii) a privatized system where the government would offer reinsurance to holders of certain highly rated, mortgage-related securities insured by private insurers and would pay out under the reinsurance arrangements only if the private mortgage insurers were insolvent.

From time to time, other proposals have been introduced before Congress for the purpose of restricting or eliminating federal sponsorship of FNMA and Freddie Mac. The Trust cannot predict what legislation, if any, may be proposed in the future in Congress with respect to such sponsorship or which proposals, if any, might be enacted. There can be no assurance that such proposals, even those that are not adopted, will not adversely affect the values of the Funds' assets.

On March 5, 2013, the FHFA, announced a plan to merge the functions of FNMA and Freddie Mac into a common platform for the issuance of mortgage-related securities under a new government-sponsored entity. As part of this proposal, FNMA and Freddie Mac would be wound down and eventually eliminated. The potential effects of the plan, if any, on the mortgage-related securities market cannot be predicted.

Asset-backed securities are generally subject to the risks of the underlying assets. They may be subject to depreciation, damage or loss of the collateral backing the security (if any), or failure of the collateral to generate the anticipated cash flow. Non-mortgage, asset-backed securities involve certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities may not have the benefit of a security interest in the underlying collateral. Credit card receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit laws, many of which have given debtors the right to set off certain amounts owed on the credit cards, thereby reducing the balance due. Most issuers of automobile receivables permit the servicers to retain possession of the underlying obligations. If the servicer were to sell these obligations to another party, there is a risk that the purchaser would acquire an interest superior to that of the holders of the related automobile receivables. In addition, because of the large number of vehicles involved in a typical issuance and technical requirements under state laws, the trustee for the holders of the automobile receivables may not have an effective security interest in all of the obligations backing such receivables. Therefore, there is a possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be able to support payments on these securities.

Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are another form of asset-backed security, in which the underlying pool of assets is composed of various types of debt securities, including bonds or loans.

Although certain CDOs may receive credit enhancement in the form of a senior subordinated structure, overcollateralization or bond insurance, such enhancement may not always be present and may fail to protect a fund against the risk of loss. Certain CDOs may use derivatives contracts to create "synthetic" exposure to assets rather than holding such assets directly, which entails the risks of derivative instruments described elsewhere in this SAI. CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses which are in addition to those of a Fund. Interest on certain tranches of a CDO may be paid in kind or deferred and capitalized, which involves continued exposure to default risk with respect to such payments.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund, the Fixed Income Funds and, to the extent permitted by Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act and as is consistent with their investment objectives and policies, the Money Market Funds may purchase mortgage-backed securities, which are a type of asset-backed security. These instruments may be subject to many of the same kinds of risks and attributes as other asset-backed securities, as discussed more fully above. Mortgage-backed securities acquired by a Fund may also include CMOs issued by private companies or government agencies or instrumentalities.

CMOs may be issued by the U.S. government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises as described below or by trusts formed by private originators or, or investors in, mortgage loans. In general, CMOs represent direct ownership interests in a pool of residential or commercial mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities (the “Mortgage Assets”), the payments on which are used to make payments on the CMOs net of fees paid to the issuer or guarantor. Privately issued mortgage-backed securities will carry an investment-grade rating at the time of purchase by S&P or by Moody’s or an equivalent rating by another NRSRO or, if unrated, will be in the Adviser’s opinion equivalent in credit quality to such rating.

Mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers, whether or not such obligations are subject to guarantees by the private issuer, may entail greater risk than obligations directly or indirectly guaranteed by the U.S. government. To the extent third-party entities involved with mortgage-backed securities issued by private issuers are involved in litigation relating to the securities, actions may be taken that are adverse to the interests of holders of the mortgage-backed securities, including a Fund. For example, third parties may seek to withhold proceeds due to holders of the mortgage-related securities, including a Fund, to cover legal or related costs. Any such action could result in losses to a Fund.

Each class of a CMO, often referred to as a “tranche,” is issued at a specific adjustable or fixed interest rate and must be fully retired no later than its final distribution date. The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of a CMO in various ways. In certain structures (known as “sequential pay” CMOs), payments of principal, including any principal prepayments, on the Mortgage Assets generally are applied to the classes of the CMO in the order of their respective final distribution dates. Thus, no payments of principal will be made on any class of sequential pay CMOs until all other classes having an earlier final scheduled distribution date have been paid in full. Additional structures of CMOs include, among others, “parallel pay” CMOs. Parallel pay CMOs are those which are structured to apply principal payments and prepayments of the Mortgage Assets to two or more classes concurrently on a proportionate or disproportionate basis. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the final distribution date of each class.

The market value and interest yield of CMOs can vary due to market interest rate fluctuations and early prepayments of underlying mortgages. The yield and average life characteristics of mortgage-backed securities differ from traditional debt securities. A major difference is that the principal amount of the obligations may be prepaid at any time because the underlying assets (i.e., loans) generally may be refinanced at any time making it difficult to anticipate the security’s maturity date. As a result, under certain prepayment scenarios, a Fund may fail to recover additional amounts paid (i.e., premiums) for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in unexpected losses; alternatively, a Fund may be forced to hold a mortgage-backed security for a longer period than anticipated at a low interest rate, forcing the Fund to forego the return of its principal when originally expected. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s estimation of the duration of mortgage-backed securities it holds will be accurate or that the duration of such instruments will always remain within the maximum target duration. In calculating the average weighted maturity of the Funds, the maturity of mortgage-backed securities will be based on estimates of average life.

Prepayments on mortgage-backed securities generally increase with falling interest rates and decrease with rising interest rates; furthermore, prepayment rates are influenced by a variety of economic and social factors. Like other fixed income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of mortgage-backed securities generally will decline; however, when interest rates decline, the value of mortgage-backed securities may not increase as much as that of other similar duration fixed income securities and, as noted above, changes in market rates of interest may accelerate or

retard prepayments and thus affect maturities. These characteristics may result in a higher level of price volatility for these assets under certain market conditions. In addition, while the market for mortgage-backed securities is ordinarily quite liquid, in times of financial stress the market for these securities can become restricted.

Zero Coupon Obligations

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund, the Fixed Income Funds, and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds may invest in zero coupon obligations. Each other Fund may also invest in zero coupon obligations for temporary purposes. See “Money Market Instruments” below. Zero coupon obligations are discount debt obligations sold at a discount to par value that do not make periodic interest payments; the holder is entitled to receive the par value of the security at maturity. The holder of the obligation is generally required to include in its income each year the “original issue discount” accrued on the obligation. Because a Fund will not, on a current basis, receive cash payments in respect of any accrued original issue discount, in some years, the Fund may have to sell other portfolio holdings in order to obtain cash to satisfy the distribution requirements under the Code even though investment considerations might otherwise make it undesirable for the Fund to sell securities at such time. Such obligations may have higher price volatility than those which require the payment of interest periodically. The Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) will consider the liquidity needs of the Fund when any investment in zero coupon obligations is made.

Income Participation Loans

The Balanced Allocation, Intermediate Bond, Total Return Advantage, and Ultra Short Bond Funds may make or acquire participations in privately negotiated loans to borrowers. Frequently, such loans have variable interest rates and may be backed by a bank letter of credit; in other cases they may be unsecured. Such transactions may provide an opportunity to achieve higher yields than those that may be available from other securities offered and sold to the general public.

Privately arranged loans, however, will generally not be rated by a credit rating agency and will normally be liquid, if at all, only through a provision requiring repayment following demand by the lender. Such loans made by a Fund may have a demand provision permitting the Fund to require repayment within seven days. Participations in such loans, however, may not have such a demand provision and may not be otherwise marketable. Recovery of an investment in any such loan that is illiquid and payable on demand will depend on the ability of the borrower to meet an obligation for full repayment of principal and payment of accrued interest within the demand period, normally seven days or less (unless the Fund determines that a particular loan issue, unlike most such loans, has a readily available market). As it deems appropriate, the Board will establish procedures to monitor the credit standing of each such borrower, including its ability to honor contractual payment obligations.

Certificates of Participation

The Tax Exempt Bond Funds may purchase municipal securities in the form of “certificates of participation” which represent undivided proportional interests in lease, installment purchase contract or conditional sale contract entered into by a state or local governmental or nonprofit entity to acquire equipment or facilities. The municipal leases underlying the certificates of participation in which the Funds invest will be subject to the same quality rating standards applicable to municipal securities. Certificates of participation may be purchased from a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution. The lease payments and other rights under the lease provide for and secure the payments on the certificates.

Municipal leases have evolved as a means for a government issuer to finance the acquisition of property or equipment without having to meet constitutional or statutory requirements for the issuance of municipal debt. The debt issuance limitations are deemed to be inapplicable because of the inclusions in many leases and contracts of “non-appropriation” clauses that provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for this purpose by the appropriate legislative body.

Furthermore, a lease may provide that the certificate trustee cannot accelerate lease obligations upon default; in such event, the trustee would only be able to enforce lease payments as they became due. Although these kinds of lease obligations are secured by the leased equipment or facilities, the disposition of the pledged property in the event of non-appropriation or foreclosure might, in some cases, prove difficult or time-consuming. Further, disposition might not result in the Fund's recovery of the full principal amount represented by an obligation. In the event of a default or failure of appropriation, it is unlikely that the trustee would be able to obtain an acceptable substitute source of payment. In addition, certificates of participation are less liquid than other bonds because there is a limited secondary trading market for such obligations.

When-Issued Securities

Each Fund may purchase securities on a "when-issued" basis (i.e., for delivery beyond the normal settlement date at a stated price and yield). In when-issued and delayed-delivery transactions, a Fund relies on the seller to complete the transaction; its failure to do so may cause the Fund to miss a price or yield considered to be attractive. A Fund receives no income from when-issued or delayed-delivery securities prior to delivery of such securities. One form of when-issued or delayed-delivery securities that a Fund may purchase is a "to be announced" ("TBA") mortgage-backed security. A TBA transaction arises when a mortgage-backed security, such as a GNMA pass-through security, is purchased or sold with the specific pools that will constitute that GNMA pass-through security to be announced on a future settlement date. Recently finalized FINRA rules include mandatory margin requirements for the TBA market with limited exceptions. TBA trades historically have not been required to be collateralized. The collateralization of TBA trades is intended to mitigate counterparty credit risk between trade and settlement, but could increase the cost of TBA transactions and impose added operational complexity.

When a Fund agrees to purchase when-issued securities, the custodian may segregate cash or liquid portfolio securities equal to the amount of the commitment. The Fund may set aside portfolio securities to satisfy a purchase commitment and in such a case a Fund may be required subsequently to place additional assets in the separate account in order to ensure that the value of the account remains equal to the amount of the Fund's commitment, marked to market daily. It is likely that a Fund's net assets will fluctuate to a greater degree when it sets aside portfolio securities to cover such purchase commitments than when it sets aside cash. Because a Fund will set aside cash or liquid assets to satisfy its purchase commitments in the manner described, the Fund's liquidity and ability to manage its portfolio might be affected. As an alternative to segregating assets in the manner described above, a Fund may (and normally expects to) have its custodian designate assets on its records as being held in respect of its commitment to purchase securities on a "when-issued" basis.

Money Market Instruments

Each Fund may invest in various short-term obligations such as domestic and foreign commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and demand and time deposits of domestic and foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks, U.S. government securities, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements (other than the Money Market Funds), and GICs. Each Fund (other than the Money Market Funds) may hold temporary cash balances pending investment in such instruments or may invest up to 100% of its assets in such instruments for temporary defensive purposes. Each Money Market Fund may invest in money market instruments in accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act and as is consistent with its investment objective and policies.

Bank obligations include bankers' acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposit, and non-negotiable time deposits issued for a definite period of time and earning a specified return by a U.S. bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System. Bank obligations also include U.S. dollar-denominated bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit, and time deposits issued by foreign branches of U.S. banks or foreign banks. Investment in bank obligations is limited to the obligations of financial institutions having more than \$1 billion in total assets at the time of purchase. These bank obligations are not issued by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). A Fund may also make interest-bearing savings deposits in commercial and savings banks not in excess of 5% of its total assets. Investment in non-negotiable time deposits is limited to no more than 5% of a Fund's total assets at the time of purchase.

Each Fund may invest in commercial paper and other short-term promissory notes issued by corporations (including variable and floating rate instruments) rated at the time of purchase the highest or second highest rating by an NRSRO or, if not rated, determined by the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, if applicable) to be of comparable quality pursuant to guidelines approved by the Board. Investments may also include corporate notes. In addition, such Funds may invest in Canadian Commercial Paper which is U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper issued by a Canadian corporation or a Canadian counterpart of a U.S. corporation and in Europaper, which is U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper of a foreign issuer.

Investments in the obligations of foreign branches of U.S. banks, foreign banks and other foreign issuers may subject a Fund to additional investment risks, including future political and economic developments, the possible imposition of withholding taxes on interest income, possible seizure or nationalization of foreign deposits, the possible establishment of exchange controls, or the adoption of other foreign governmental restrictions which might adversely affect the payment of principal and interest on such obligations. In addition, foreign branches of U.S. banks and foreign banks may be subject to less stringent reserve requirements and to different accounting, auditing, reporting and recordkeeping standards than those applicable to domestic branches of U.S. banks. See “Foreign Securities and Currencies” above for additional risks relating to foreign investments.

Government Securities

PNC Treasury Money Market Fund and PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund may only invest in direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury and investment companies that invest only in such obligations. Each other Fund may invest in U.S. government agency obligations, examples of which include the obligations of FHLBs, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Federal Land Banks, the Federal Housing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Small Business Administration, GNMA, General Services Administration, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Freddie Mac, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, and Maritime Administration. Some of these obligations are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, such as obligations issued by the GNMA. Others, such as those of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others, such as those of Freddie Mac, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. government to purchase the agency’s obligations; and still others are supported only by the credit of the agency or instrumentality issuing the obligation. No assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide ongoing or future financial support to U.S. government-sponsored agencies or instrumentalities if it is not obligated to do so by law. Some of these investments may be variable or floating rate instruments. See “Variable and Floating Rate Instruments.” PNC Government Money Market Fund will invest in the obligations of such agencies or instrumentalities only when the Adviser believes that the credit risk with respect thereto is minimal. Payment of the principal of fixed income securities issued by the U.S. government can be delayed because the guarantee generally only requires payment upon maturity of the securities.

Events surrounding the U.S. federal government debt ceiling and any resulting agreements could adversely affect a Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective at any time and from time to time. A downgrade of U.S. sovereign debt ratings could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and lower Treasury prices and increase the costs of all kinds of debt and could negatively affect the value of the Funds’ shares. These events and similar events in other areas of the world could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on issuers of securities held by the Funds and the Funds themselves. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Funds’ portfolios. The Adviser may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies, or developments.

U.S. Treasury Obligations and Receipts

Each Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury obligations consisting of bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury and separately traded interest and principal component parts of such obligations that are transferable through the federal book-entry system known as STRIPS (Separately Traded Registered Interest and Principal Securities). The Funds may also invest in Treasury Floating Rate Notes. Treasury Floating Rate Notes are new instruments authorized by amendments to the U.S. Treasury’s marketable securities auction rules. As with other floating rate securities, at

certain intervals the interest payment on a Treasury Floating Rate Note will increase when the applicable index increases and will decrease when the applicable index decreases. Treasury Floating Rate Notes are a relatively new type of financial instrument. As such, there is no significant trading history of these securities and there can be no assurance that a liquid market in these securities will develop. Lack of a liquid market may impose the risk of higher transaction costs and the possibility that a Fund may be forced to liquidate positions when it would not be advantageous to do so. For additional information on floating rate securities, see the section “Variable and Floating Rate Instruments” above.

The Funds may invest in separately traded interest and principal component parts of the U.S. Treasury obligations that are issued by banks or brokerage firms and are created by depositing U.S. Treasury obligations into a special account at a custodian bank. The custodian holds the interest and principal payments for the benefit of the registered owners of the certificates or receipts. The custodian arranges for the issuance of the certificates or receipts evidencing ownership and maintains the register. Receipts include Treasury Receipts (“TRs”), Treasury Investment Growth Receipts (“TIGRs”), Liquid Yield Option Notes (“LYONs”), and Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities (“CATS”). TIGRs, LYONs, and CATS are interests in private proprietary accounts while TR’s are interests in accounts sponsored by the U.S. Treasury. The private proprietary accounts underlying TIGRs, LYONs and CATS are not government guaranteed.

Securities denominated as TRs, TIGRs, LYONs, and CATS are sold as zero coupon securities, which means that they are sold at a substantial discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal. This discount is accrued over the life of the security and such accrual will constitute the income earned on the security for both accounting and tax purposes. Because of these features, such securities may be subject to greater interest rate volatility than interest-paying investments. Because such investments will cause a Fund to accrue income without a corresponding receipt of cash, the Fund may have to sell other portfolio holdings in order to obtain cash to satisfy the distribution requirements for qualification for treatment as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes, even though investment considerations might otherwise make it undesirable for the Fund to sell securities at such time.

Stand-by Commitments

The Tax Exempt Bond Funds may acquire stand-by commitments. Under a stand-by commitment, a dealer agrees to purchase at a Fund’s option specified municipal securities at a specified price. Stand-by commitments acquired by a Fund must be of high quality as determined by any rating agency, or, if not rated, must be of comparable quality as determined by the Adviser. A Fund acquires stand-by commitments solely to facilitate portfolio liquidity and does not intend to exercise its rights thereunder for trading purposes.

Eurodollar and Yankee Obligations

Each of the Fixed Income Funds may invest in Eurodollar and Yankee obligations. Eurodollar obligations are dollar-denominated certificates of deposit and time deposits issued outside the U.S. capital markets by foreign branches of U.S. banks and by foreign banks. Yankee obligations are dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. capital markets by foreign banks.

Eurodollar and Yankee obligations are subject to the same risks that pertain to domestic issues, notably credit risk, market risk, and liquidity risk. Additionally, Eurodollar (and to a limited extent, Yankee) obligations are subject to certain sovereign risks. One such risk is the possibility that a sovereign country might prevent capital, in the form of dollars, from flowing across its borders. Other risks include adverse political and economic developments; the extent and quality of government regulation of financial markets and institutions; the imposition of foreign withholding or other taxes; currency fluctuation, and expropriation or nationalization of foreign issuers. However, Eurodollar and Yankee obligations will undergo the same type of credit analysis as domestic issues in which the Fund invests and will have at least the same financial strength as the domestic issuers approved for the Fund.

Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments are instruments that derive value from the performance of underlying securities, interest or currency exchange rates, indices, inflation rates, or other reference instruments or assets and include, but are not limited to, warrants, futures contracts, options, forward currency contracts, swaps, structured debt obligations (including CMOs, various floating rate instruments and other types of securities), and other exchange-traded and over-the-counter contracts. Each of the Funds may, to the extent not prohibited by their investment objectives and policies, purchase derivative instruments for hedging purposes; as a substitute for taking a position in an underlying asset; to offset changes in interest rates; to seek to replicate the composition and performance of a particular index; to gain exposure to a given currency; to reduce their investment or currency exposures; to adjust elements of their investment exposures to various securities, sectors, markets, indices and currencies without actually having to sell existing investments or make new direct investments; as part of their overall investment strategies; or for any other investment purpose. Generally speaking, some derivatives are “leveraged” and, therefore, may magnify or otherwise increase investment losses to a Fund, as even a small investment in derivatives can have a significant impact on a Fund’s exposure to, among other things, securities’ market values, interest rates, or currency exchange rates. This overview outlines various ways in which the Funds may use different types of exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives in implementing their investment programs. It is intended to supplement the information included in each Fund’s Prospectus, including the risks associated with derivatives described under “More Information About Principal Risks” in the Prospectus and “Risk Considerations” in this SAI. This overview, however, is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of all the derivative instruments a Fund may use and all of the purposes for which they may be used. A Fund may use types of derivatives and/or employ derivatives strategies not otherwise described in this SAI or the Fund’s Prospectus.

A Fund may decide not to employ any of the strategies described below and no assurance can be given that any strategy used will succeed. Also, suitable derivatives transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that a Fund will be able to identify or employ a desirable derivatives transaction at any time or from time to time, or that any such transactions will be successful. Each Fund may take advantage of instruments and any security or synthetic or derivative instruments which are not presently contemplated for use by the Fund or which are not currently available, but which may be developed, to the extent such opportunities are both consistent with the Fund’s investment objective and legally permissible for the Fund. Each Fund may become a party to various other customized derivative instruments entitling the counterparty to certain payments on the gain or loss on the value of an underlying or referenced instrument.

Like all investments, derivative instruments involve several risks which must be managed in order to meet investment objectives. The principal risks of investing in derivative instruments are discussed above under “Risk Considerations — Credit/Counterparty Risk,” “Risk Considerations — Derivatives Risk,” “Risk Considerations — Leverage Risk,” “Risk Considerations — Liquidity Risk,” “Risk Considerations — Management Risk,” “Risk Considerations — Market Risk,” and “Risk Considerations — Prepayment/Extension Risk.” A Fund’s use of derivatives could affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. See “Additional Information Concerning Taxes” in this SAI. Some derivative instruments are more complex than others and for those instruments that have been developed recently, data is lacking regarding their actual performance over complete market cycles. To the extent a Fund invests in derivative instruments for non-hedging purposes (i.e., to seek to increase total return), such practice is considered to be speculative and presents an even greater risk of loss.

Under recently adopted rules and regulations, transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North American and European indices) are required to be centrally cleared. In a cleared derivatives transaction, a Fund’s counterparty is a clearing house, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Funds are not members of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house can participate directly in the clearing house, the Funds will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives transactions, the Funds will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through their accounts at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients’ obligations to the clearing house.

With respect to cleared derivatives transactions, the Funds may be required to provide greater amounts of margin for cleared derivatives transactions. Also, bilateral derivatives transactions, following a period of notice to a Fund, a clearing member generally can require termination of existing cleared derivatives transactions at any time or increases in margin requirements above the margin that the clearing member required at the beginning of a transaction. Clearing houses also have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing transactions or to terminate transactions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination by the clearing member or the clearing house could interfere with the ability of a Fund to pursue its investment strategy. Further, any increase in margin requirements by a clearing member could also expose a Fund to greater credit and counterparty risk to its clearing member, because margin for cleared derivatives transactions in excess of clearing house margin requirements typically is held by the clearing member. Also, a Fund is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or that the Adviser expects to be cleared) and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Fund's behalf. While the documentation in place between the Funds and their clearing members generally provides that the clearing members will accept for clearing all transactions submitted for clearing that are within credit limits (specified in advance) for each Fund, the Funds are still subject to the risk that no clearing member will be willing or able to clear a transaction. In those cases, the transaction might have to be terminated and the Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of the transaction, including loss of an increase in the value of the transaction and/or loss of hedging protection offered by the transaction. In addition, the documentation governing the relationship between the Funds and the clearing members is developed by the clearing members and may contain provisions less favorable to the Funds. For example, this documentation generally includes a one-way indemnity by the Funds in favor of the clearing member, indemnifying the clearing member against losses it incurs in connection with acting as the Funds' clearing member and the documentation typically does not give the Funds any rights to exercise remedies if the clearing member defaults or becomes insolvent.

Some types of cleared derivatives are required to be executed on an exchange or on a swap execution facility. A swap execution facility is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute derivatives by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. While this execution requirement is designed to increase transparency and liquidity in the cleared derivatives market, trading on a swap execution facility can create additional costs and risks for the Funds. For example, swap execution facilities typically charge fees and if a Fund executes derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. Also, a Fund may be required to indemnify a swap execution facility, or a broker intermediary who executes cleared derivatives on a swap execution facility on the Fund's behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Fund's transactions on the swap execution facility.

The U.S. government and the EU have proposed mandatory minimum margin requirements for over-the-counter derivatives. Such requirements could increase the amount of margin required to be provided by a Fund in connection with its derivatives transactions and, therefore, make derivatives transactions more expensive.

These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict a Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Fund of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. The costs of derivatives transactions are expected to increase as clearing members raise their fees as to cover the costs of additional capital requirements and other regulatory changes applicable to the clearing members, and when rules imposing mandatory minimum margin requirements on over-the-counter derivatives become effective. These regulations are new and evolving, so their potential impact on the Funds and the financial system are not yet known. While the new regulations and the central clearing of some derivatives transactions are designed to reduce systemic risk (i.e., the risk that the interdependence of large derivatives dealers could cause a number of those dealers to suffer liquidity, solvency or other challenges simultaneously), there is no assurance that the new clearing mechanisms will achieve that result and in the meantime, as noted above, central clearing and related requirements will expose the Funds to new kinds of risks and costs.

In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations, and margin requirements. The CFTC, the SEC, the FDIC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations, and exchanges are authorized under these statutes, regulations, and otherwise to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The Funds and the Adviser have historically been eligible for exemptions from certain regulations. However, as described below, there is no assurance that the Funds and the Adviser will continue to be eligible for such exemptions.

The CFTC and certain futures exchanges have established limits, referred to as “position limits,” on the maximum net long or net short positions which any person may hold or control in particular options, futures contracts and related swaps. All positions owned or controlled by the same person or entity, even if in different accounts, may be aggregated for purposes of determining whether the applicable position limits have been exceeded. Thus, even if a Fund does not intend to exceed applicable position limits, it is possible that different clients managed by the Adviser and its affiliates may be aggregated for this purpose. Therefore, it is possible that the trading decisions of the Adviser may have to be modified and that positions held by a Fund may have to be liquidated in order to avoid exceeding such limits. The modification of investment decisions or the elimination of open positions, if it occurs, may adversely affect the performance of such Fund. The new law and the rules to be promulgated may negatively impact the Funds’ ability to meet their investment objectives either through limits or requirements imposed on the Funds or upon their counterparties. In particular, new position limits imposed on the Funds or their counterparties may impact the Funds’ ability to invest in futures, options and swaps in a manner that efficiently meets its investment objectives. New requirements, including capital and mandatory clearing, may increase the cost of the Funds’ investments and cost of doing business, which could adversely affect investors.

The Funds are operated by an entity that has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term “commodity pool operator” under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the CEA, or that is excluded pursuant to related no-action relief promulgated by the CFTC (together, the “exclusion”). Accordingly, neither the Funds nor the Adviser (with respect to the Funds) is subject to registration or regulation as a “commodity pool operator” under the CEA. To remain eligible for the exclusion, each Fund will be limited in its ability to use certain financial instruments regulated under the CEA (“commodity interests”), including futures, options on futures, and certain swaps transactions. In the event that a Fund’s investments in commodity interests exceed a certain threshold, the Adviser may be required to register as a “commodity pool operator” and/or “commodity trading advisor” with the CFTC with respect to that Fund. The Adviser’s eligibility to claim the exclusion with respect to a Fund will be based upon, among other things, the level and scope of a Fund’s investment in commodity interests, the purposes of such investments and the manner in which the Fund holds out its use of commodity interests. The Adviser currently intends to operate each Fund in a manner that would permit the Adviser to continue to claim the exclusion under Rule 4.5, which may adversely affect the Adviser’s ability to manage the Fund under certain market conditions and may adversely affect such Fund’s total return. In the event the Adviser becomes unable to rely on the exclusion and is required to register with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator with respect to a Fund, the Fund’s expenses may increase, adversely affecting that Fund’s total return. In addition, certain aspects of the exclusion are currently subject to change and the resulting effect on the Funds is uncertain at this time.

Warrants

The Equity Funds may invest in warrants. Warrants entitle the owner to subscribe to and purchase a specified number of shares of the issuing corporation at a specified price (the “strike price”) during a specified period of time. Risks associated with the use of warrants and rights are generally similar to risks associated with the use of options. Unlike most options, however, warrants and rights are issued in specific amounts and warrants generally have longer terms than options. Warrants and rights are not likely to be as liquid as exchange-traded options backed by a recognized clearing agency. In addition, the terms of warrants or rights may limit a Fund’s ability to exercise the warrants or rights at such time, or in such quantities, as the Fund would otherwise wish. The prices of warrants do not necessarily correlate with the prices of the underlying securities and a warrant may offer greater potential for capital appreciation as well as capital loss, as compared with the underlying security. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. Also, the purchase of warrants involves the risk that the strike price plus the subscription price of the related security may exceed the value of the subscribed security’s market price, such as when there is no movement in the level of the underlying security.

Foreign Equity Certificates

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund, PNC International Equity Fund, PNC International Growth Fund, and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund may invest in foreign equity certificates (“certificates”), which are sometimes also called equity-linked certificates or participation notes and may be issued in various forms such as low exercise price warrants. When doing so, the Funds purchase the certificates from an issuer, who in turn typically holds shares of the underlying stock (“equity security”) in the local market and issues a call note for the underlying equity security. If the Fund exercises its call and closes its position, the shares are sold and the note is redeemed with the proceeds. Each note represents one share of the underlying equity security; therefore, the price, performance and liquidity of the note are all directly linked to the underlying equity security. The notes can be redeemed for the full value of the underlying equity security, less transactional and other costs. Such certificates are typically utilized as a cost-effective means of direct investment into certain markets. In addition to the market risk related to the underlying equity security, the Fund bears additional counterparty risk to the issuer or guarantor of the unsecured notes.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Equity Funds and the Fixed Income Funds are authorized to enter into forward currency contracts. These contracts involve an obligation to purchase or sell a specified currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward currency contracts do not eliminate fluctuations in the values of portfolio securities but rather allow the Funds to establish a rate of exchange for a future point in time.

When entering into a contract for the purchase or sale of a security, these Funds may enter into a forward currency contract for the amount of the purchase or sale price to protect against variations, between the date the security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received, in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar or other foreign currency.

When the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) anticipates that a particular foreign currency may decline substantially relative to the U.S. dollar or other leading currencies, in order to reduce risk, the Fund may enter into a forward contract to sell, for a fixed amount, the amount of foreign currency approximating the value of some or all of the Fund’s securities denominated in such foreign currency. Similarly, when the obligations held by the Fund create a short position in a foreign currency, the Fund may enter into a forward contract to buy, for a fixed amount, an amount of foreign currency approximating the short position. With respect to any forward currency contract, it will not generally be possible to match precisely the amount covered by that contract and the value of the securities involved due to the changes in the values of such securities resulting from market movements between the date the forward contract is executed and the date it matures. In addition, while forward contracts may offer protection from losses resulting from declines or appreciation in the value of a particular foreign currency, they also limit potential gains that might result from changes in the value of such currency. A Fund will also incur costs in connection with forward currency contracts and conversions of foreign currencies and U.S. dollars. It may not be possible for a Fund to hedge against a devaluation that is so generally anticipated that the Fund is not able to contract to sell the currency at a price above the devaluation level it anticipates.

Liquid assets, such as cash, U.S. government securities, or other liquid, high-grade debt obligations equal to the amount of a Fund’s assets that could be required to consummate forward contracts will be segregated or ‘earmarked’ with the Trust’s custodian except to the extent the contracts are otherwise “covered.” For the purpose of determining the adequacy of the securities in the account, the deposited securities will be valued at market or fair value. If the market or fair value of such securities declines, additional cash or liquid securities will be placed in the account daily so that the value of the account will equal the amount of such commitments by the Funds. A forward contract to sell a foreign currency is “covered” if the Fund owns the currency (or securities denominated in the currency) underlying the contract, or holds a forward contract (or call option) permitting the Fund to buy the same currency at a price no higher than the Fund’s price to sell the currency. A forward contract to buy a foreign currency is “covered” if the Fund holds a forward contract (or call option) permitting the Fund to sell the same currency at a price as high as or higher than the Fund’s price to buy the currency.

Options

The Funds may sell or “write” covered call options, buy put options, buy call options, and write secured put options on a national securities exchange and issued by the Options Clearing Corporation. Such transactions may be effected by each Fund on a principal basis with primary reporting dealers in U.S. government securities in an amount not exceeding 5% of a Fund’s net assets. Such options may relate to particular securities, stock or bond indices, financial instruments, or foreign currencies. A Fund will be required to deposit initial margin and variation margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it pursuant to brokers’ requirements. Net option premiums received will be included as initial margin deposits.

A call option for a particular security gives the purchaser of the option the right to buy and a writer the obligation to sell, the underlying security at the stated exercise price at any time prior to or only at the expiration of the option, regardless of the market price of the security. The premium paid to the writer is the consideration for undertaking the obligations under the option contract. A put option for a particular security gives the purchaser the right to sell the underlying security at the stated exercise price at any time prior to the expiration date of the option, regardless of the market price of the security. In contrast to an option on a particular security, an option on a securities index provides the holder with the right to make or receive a cash settlement upon exercise of the option. Upon exercise, the writer of an option on an index is required to pay the difference between the cash value of the index and the exercise price multiplied by the specified multiplier for the index option.

A Fund may purchase and sell put options on portfolio securities at or about the same time that it purchases the underlying security or at a later time. By buying a put, a Fund limits its risk of loss from a decline in the market value of the security until the put expires. Any appreciation in the value of and yield otherwise available from the underlying security, however, will be partially offset by the amount of the premium paid for the put option and any related transaction costs. Call options may be purchased by a Fund in order to acquire the underlying security at a later date at a price that avoids any additional cost that would result from an increase in the market value of the security. A Fund may also purchase call options to seek to increase its return to investors at a time when the call is expected to increase in value due to anticipated appreciation of the underlying security. Prior to its expiration, a purchased put or call option may be sold in a closing sale transaction (a sale by a Fund, prior to the exercise of an option that it has purchased, of an option of the same series) and profit or loss from the sale will depend on whether the amount received is more or less than the premium paid for the option plus the related transaction costs.

In order to close out put or call option positions, a Fund will be required to enter into a “closing purchase transaction” — the purchase of a put or call option (depending upon the position being closed out) on the same security with the same exercise price and expiration date as the option that it previously wrote. When a portfolio security subject to a call option is sold, a Fund will effect a closing purchase transaction to close out any existing call option on that security. If a Fund is unable to effect a closing purchase transaction, it will not be able to sell the underlying security until the option expires or a Fund delivers the underlying security upon exercise. If an option is allowed to expire, a Fund will lose the entire premium it paid.

In addition, each Fund may write covered call and secured put options. A covered call option means that a Fund owns or has the right to acquire the underlying security subject to call at all times during the option period. A secured put option means that a Fund maintains in a segregated account with its custodian cash or U.S. government securities in an amount not less than the exercise price of the option at all times during the option period. Such options will be listed on a national securities exchange and issued by the Options Clearing Corporation and may be effected on a principal basis with primary reporting dealers in the United States.

Each Fund may employ access vehicles such as low-exercise price options (which may be known as certificates or notes) in order to gain an exposure to a particular security or markets. Low-exercise price options held by a Fund may be cash settled, listed on an exchange and shall be exercisable at any time over the life of the option. In addition, the underlying investment of a low exercise price option shall be one in which a Fund could invest directly in accordance with its investment objective and policy.

The aggregate value of the securities subject to options written by any Fund will not exceed 33-1/3% of the value of its net assets.

Risk Factors in Options Transactions

The market price of options written by a Fund will be affected by many factors, including changes in the market price or dividend rates of underlying securities (or in the case of indices, the securities comprising such indices); changes in interest rates or exchange rates; changes in the actual or perceived volatility of the relevant stock market and underlying securities; and the time remaining before an option's expiration. The market price of an option also may be adversely affected if the market for the option becomes less liquid. In addition, since an American-style option allows the holder to exercise its rights any time prior to the option's expiration, the writer of an American-style option has no control over when it may be required to fulfill its obligations as a writer of the option. (This risk is not present when writing a European-style option since the holder may only exercise the option on its expiration date.)

The Funds' ability to use options as part of their investment programs depends on the liquidity of those instruments. In addition, a liquid market may not exist when a Fund seeks to close out an option position. If a Fund were unable to close out an option that it had purchased on a security, it would have to exercise the option in order to realize any profit or the option may expire worthless. As the writer of a call option on a portfolio security, during the option's life, the Fund foregoes the opportunity to profit from increases in the market value of the security underlying the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but retains the risk of loss (net of premiums received) should the price of the underlying security decline. Similarly, as the writer of a call option on a securities index, a Fund foregoes the opportunity to profit from increases in the index over the strike price of the option, though it retains the risk of loss (net of premiums received) should the price of the Fund's portfolio securities decline. If a Fund writes a call option and does not hold the underlying security or instrument, the amount of the Fund's potential loss is theoretically unlimited.

An exchange-traded option may be closed out by means of an offsetting transaction only on a national securities exchange ("Exchange"), which provides a secondary market for an option of the same series. If a liquid secondary market for an exchange-traded option does not exist, a Fund might not be able to effect an offsetting closing transaction for a particular option. Reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market on an Exchange include the following: (i) insufficient trading interest in some options; (ii) restrictions by an Exchange on opening or closing transactions, or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions, or other restrictions on particular classes or series of options or underlying securities; (iv) unusual or unforeseen interruptions in normal operations on an Exchange; (v) inability to handle current trading volume; or (vi) discontinuance of options trading (or trading in a particular class or series of options) (although outstanding options on an Exchange that were issued by the Options Clearing Corporation should continue to be exercisable in accordance with their terms). In addition, the hours of trading for options on an Exchange may not conform to the hours during which the securities held by a Fund are traded. To the extent that the options markets close before the markets for the underlying securities, significant price and rate movements can take place in the markets for underlying securities that are not immediately reflected in the options markets.

Futures and Related Options

The Equity Funds may invest in futures contracts on, among other things, stocks, stock indexes, financial instruments (such as a U.S. government security or other fixed income security), interest rates, currencies, or inflation indexes and in options on futures contracts. A futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and the purchase by another party of a specified amount of a financial instrument or money at a specified time and price. Certain futures contracts are physically settled (i.e., involve the making and taking of delivery of a specified amount of an underlying security or other asset). The specific securities delivered or taken, respectively, at settlement date, are in some cases not determined until at or near that date and are typically determined in accordance with the rules of the exchange. Some futures contracts are cash settled (rather than physically settled), which means that the purchase price is subtracted from the current market value of the instrument and the net amount, if positive, is paid to the purchaser by the seller of the futures contract and, if negative, is paid by the purchaser to the seller of the futures contract. Although interest rate futures contracts by their terms call for actual delivery or acceptance of securities, in most cases the contracts are closed out before the settlement date without the making or taking of delivery of securities. Closing out a

futures contract sale (or purchase) is effectuated by the Fund's entering into a futures contract purchase (or sale) for the same aggregate amount of the specific type of financial instrument and the same delivery date. If the price of the sale (or purchase) exceeds the price of the offsetting purchase (or sale), the Fund is immediately paid the difference and thus realizes a gain. If the offsetting purchase (or sale) price exceeds the sale (or purchase) price, the Fund pays the difference and realizes a loss.

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund may invest in stock index, interest rate, bond index, and foreign currency futures contracts, and options on these futures contracts. The Equity Funds may also invest in futures contracts based on the Chicago Board of Exchange Volatility Index ("VIX Futures"). VIX Futures are an index of market sentiment derived from S&P 500[®] Index option prices and are designed to reflect investors' consensus view of expected stock market volatility over future periods.

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund and the Fixed Income Funds may invest in interest rate and bond index futures contracts and options on futures contracts in order to offset an expected decrease in the value of their respective portfolios that might otherwise result from a market decline. The Fixed Income Funds may invest in futures contracts on U.S. Treasury obligations and options on U.S. Treasury futures contracts in order to offset an expected decrease in the value of their respective portfolios that might otherwise result from a market decline or to seek to increase total return.

The Equity Funds may invest in stock index futures contracts in attempting to hedge against changes in the value of securities that it holds or intends to purchase or to maintain liquidity. The Equity Funds may use equity index futures to maintain market exposure for short-term liquidity within a respective Fund. PNC International Equity Fund, PNC International Growth Fund, PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund, and PNC Balanced Allocation Fund may use futures to gain cost efficient diversified exposure to a specific country or region. PNC International Equity Fund, PNC International Growth Fund, and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund may also invest in foreign currency futures contracts and options in anticipation of changes in currency exchange rates. A Fund might sell a futures contract in order to offset an expected decrease in the value of its portfolio that might otherwise result from a market decline. Each of these Funds may invest in the instruments described either to hedge the value of their respective portfolio securities as a whole, or to protect against declines occurring prior to sales of securities in the value of the securities to be sold. Conversely, a Fund may purchase a futures contract in anticipation of purchases of securities. In addition, each of these Funds may utilize futures contracts in anticipation of changes in the composition of its holdings for hedging purposes or to maintain liquidity.

PNC Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund and the Fixed Income Funds may invest in the instruments described either to hedge the value of its portfolio securities as a whole, or to protect against declines occurring prior to sales of securities in the value of the securities to be sold. Conversely, each Fund may purchase a futures contract in anticipation of purchases of securities. In addition, each Fund may utilize futures contracts in anticipation of changes in the composition of its holdings for hedging purposes or to maintain liquidity. When interest rates are rising, futures contracts can offset a decline in value of the securities held by a Fund. When rates are falling or prices of securities are rising, these contracts can secure higher yields for securities a Fund intends to purchase.

Call and Put Options on Futures Contracts

The Funds may purchase and sell call and put options on futures contracts traded on an exchange, board of trade, or other trading facility. When a Fund purchases an option on a futures contract, it has the right to assume a position as a purchaser or seller of a futures contract at a specified exercise price at any time during the option period (in the case of an American-style option) or on the expiration date (in the case of European-style option). When a Fund sells an option on a futures contract, it becomes obligated to purchase or sell a futures contract if the option is exercised. Upon exercise of a call option, the holder acquires a long position in the futures contract and the writer is assigned the opposite short position. In the case of a put option, the holder acquires a short position and the writer is assigned the opposite long position in the futures contract.

In anticipation of a market advance, a Fund may purchase call options on futures contracts as a substitute for the purchase of futures contracts to hedge against a possible increase in the price of securities that the Fund intends to purchase. Similarly, if the value of a Fund's securities is expected to decline, it might purchase put options or sell call options on futures contracts rather than sell futures contracts. In the event that an option is exercised, the parties will be subject to all the risks associated with the trading of futures contracts, such as payment of initial and variation margin deposits.

A Fund is also required to deposit and maintain margin with respect to put and call options on futures contracts written by it. Such margin deposits may vary depending on the nature of the underlying futures contract (and the related initial margin requirements), the current market value of the option and other futures positions held by the Fund.

A position in an option on a futures contract may be terminated by the purchaser or seller prior to expiration by effecting a closing purchase or sale transaction, subject to the availability of a liquid secondary market, which is the purchase or sale of an option of the same type (i.e., the same exercise price and expiration date) as the option previously purchased or sold. The difference between the premiums paid and received represents the Fund's profit or loss on the transaction.

Risk Factors Associated with Futures and Related Options

Options trading is a highly specialized activity and carries greater than ordinary investment risk. Purchasing options may result in the complete loss of the amounts paid as premiums to the writer of the option. In writing a covered call option, a Fund gives up the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the underlying security above the exercise price (except to the extent the premium represents such a profit). Moreover, it will not be able to sell the underlying security until the covered call option expires or is exercised or a Fund closes out the option. In writing a secured put option, a Fund assumes the risk that the market value of the security will decline below the exercise price of the option. The use of covered call and secured put options will not be a primary investment technique of a Fund.

Where derivatives are used for hedging purposes, there is a risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the futures and movements in the price of the instruments that are the subject of the hedge. The price of the future may move more than or less than the price of the instruments being hedged. If the price of the futures moves less than the price of the instruments which are the subject of the hedge, the hedge will not be fully effective. If the price of the instruments being hedged has moved in a favorable direction, this advantage will be partially offset by the loss on the futures. If the price of the futures moves more than the price of the hedged instruments, a Fund will experience either a loss or gain on the futures that will not be completely offset by movements in the price of the instruments that are the subject of the hedge. Correlation is lower when the investment being hedged is different than the security, currency, or other investment underlying the futures contract, such as when a futures contract on an index of securities or commodities is used to hedge a single security or commodity, a futures contract on one security (e.g., U.S. Treasury bonds) or commodity (e.g., gold) is used to hedge a different security (e.g., a mortgage-backed security) or commodity (e.g., copper), or when a futures contract in one currency is used to hedge a security denominated in another currency. To compensate for the imperfect correlation of movements in the price of instruments being hedged and movements in the price of futures contracts, a Fund may buy or sell futures contracts in a greater dollar amount than the dollar amount of instruments being hedged if the volatility over a particular time period of the prices of such instruments has been greater than the volatility over such time period of the futures, or if otherwise deemed to be appropriate by the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser). Conversely, a Fund may buy or sell fewer futures contracts if the volatility over a particular time period of the prices of the instruments being hedged is less than the volatility over such time period of the futures contract being used, or if otherwise deemed to be appropriate by the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser). Such "over hedging" or "under hedging" may adversely affect a Fund's net investment results if market movements are not as anticipated by the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) when the hedge is established. In futures contracts based on indices, the risk of imperfect correlation increases as the composition of a Fund's portfolio varies from the composition of the index.

Where futures are purchased to hedge against a possible increase in the price of securities before a Fund is able to invest its cash (or cash equivalents) in an orderly fashion, it is possible that the market may decline instead; if a Fund then concludes not to invest its cash at that time because of concern as to possible further market decline or for other reasons, a Fund will realize a loss on the futures contract that is not offset by a reduction in the price of the instruments that were to be purchased.

In addition to the possibility that there may be an imperfect correlation, or no correlation at all, between movements in the futures and the instruments being hedged, the prices of futures may not correlate perfectly with movement in the cash market due to certain market distortions. Rather than meeting additional margin deposit requirements, investors may close futures contracts through off-setting transactions which could distort the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets. Second, with respect to financial futures contracts, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into off-setting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced thus producing distortions. Third, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures market are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities market. Therefore, increased participation by speculators in the futures market may also cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortion in the futures market and because of the imperfect correlation between the movements in the cash market and movements in the prices of futures, a correct forecast of general market trends or interest rate movements by the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) may still not result in a successful hedging transaction over a short time frame.

Successful use of futures by the Funds also is subject to the Adviser's (or Sub-Adviser's) ability to predict correctly movements in the direction of securities prices, interest rates and other economic factors. For example, if the Funds have hedged against the possibility of a decline in the market adversely affecting the value of securities held in their funds and prices increase instead, the Funds will lose part or all of the benefit of the increased value of securities which they have hedged because they will have offsetting losses in their futures positions. In addition, a Fund will incur transaction costs in connection with its futures and options transactions and these transactions could significantly increase a Fund's turnover rate.

Although the Funds intend to enter into futures contracts and options transactions only if there is an active market for such investments, no assurance can be given that a liquid market will exist for any particular contract or transaction at any particular time. See "Illiquid Securities" in this SAI. Many futures exchanges and boards of trade limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond that limit or trading may be suspended for specified periods during the trading day. The trading of futures contracts is also subject to the risk of trading halts, suspensions, exchange or clearing house equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm or clearing house or other disruptions of normal activity, which could at times make it difficult or impossible to liquidate existing positions or to recover excess variation margin payments. Futures contracts prices could reach the limit for several consecutive trading days with little or no trading, thereby preventing prompt liquidation of futures positions and potentially subjecting the Funds to substantial losses. If it is not possible to close, or a Fund determines not to close a futures position in anticipation of adverse price movements, the Fund will be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin. Losses on the futures contract may offset or exceed appreciation of the security or securities being hedged.

Risks associated with the use of futures contracts and options include:

1. the imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the securities held by a Fund and the price of the futures contract or option;
2. possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract or option and the resulting inability to close a position when desired;
3. losses, which are potentially unlimited, greater than the amount of the principal invested as initial margin due to unanticipated market movements; and

4. the Adviser's (or Sub-Adviser's) potential inability to predict correctly the direction of securities prices, interest rates and other economic factors.

Positions in futures may be closed out only on a board of trade or other trading facility which provides a secondary market for such futures. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market on any trading facility will exist for any particular contract or at any particular time. In such event, it may not be possible to close a futures investment position and in the event of adverse price movements, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin. However, in the event futures contracts have been used to hedge fund securities, such securities will not be sold until the futures contract can be terminated. In such circumstances, an increase in the price of the securities, if any, may partially or completely offset losses on the futures contract. However, as described above, there is no guarantee that the price of the securities will in fact correlate with the price movements in the futures contract and thus provide an offset on a futures contract.

In addition, under applicable tax law, the requirements for qualification as a regulated investment company may limit the extent to which the Funds may enter into futures and futures options. A Fund's use of options, futures and related financial instruments could affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to Fund shareholders. See "Additional Information Concerning Taxes" in this SAI.

Swap Agreements and Options on Swap Agreements

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund, PNC International Equity Fund, PNC International Growth Fund, PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund, the Fixed Income Funds, and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds may enter into swap agreements for hedging purposes, to seek to replicate the composition and performance of a particular index, or as part of their overall strategies. These Funds may enter into swap agreements with respect to interest rates, commodities, credit default, securities and indexes of securities or commodities and to the extent they may invest in foreign currency-denominated securities, may enter into swap agreements with respect to foreign currencies. A Fund may also enter into options on swap agreements for any legal purpose consistent with its investment objectives and policies, such as for the purpose of attempting to obtain or preserve a particular return or spread at a lower cost than obtaining a return or spread through purchases and/or sales of instruments in other markets, to protect against currency fluctuations, as a duration management technique, to protect against any increase in the price of securities a Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date, or to gain exposure to certain markets in the most economical way possible. A Fund may use interest rate, total return and credit default swaps to preserve a return on a particular investment or portion of its portfolio or to shorten the effective duration of its investments. The income derived from these swaps, futures contracts and options on futures contracts will not be exempt from U.S. federal income tax and will be taxable to shareholders when distributed by a Fund.

Swaps, which are derivatives, involve the exchange by a Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest or the total return of a predefined "index," such as an exchange of fixed rate payments for floating rate payments or an exchange of a floating rate payment for the total return on an index. The net amount of the excess, if any, of a Fund's obligations over its entitlements with respect to each interest rate swap will be accrued on a daily basis and an amount of liquid assets, such as cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid, high-grade debt securities, having an aggregate value at least equal to such accrued excess will usually be maintained in a segregated account by the Fund's custodian. A Fund will not enter into any interest rate swap unless the unsecured commercial paper, senior debt, or claims-paying ability of the other party is rated, with respect to the Intermediate Bond and Total Return Advantage Funds, either "A" or "A-1" or better by S&P or Fitch, or "A" or "P-1" or better by Moody's or an equivalent rating by another NRSRO or is otherwise deemed equally creditworthy by the Adviser.

The "buyer" in a credit default swap contract is obligated to pay the "seller" a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract provided no event of default by a selected entity (or entities) has occurred. In the event of default, the seller must pay the buyer the "par value" (full notional value) of the reference obligation in exchange for the reference obligation. The Fund may be either the buyer or seller in the transaction. If the Fund is a buyer and no event of default occurs, the Fund loses its investment and recovers nothing. However, if an event of default occurs, the buyer is entitled to receive the full notional value for a reference obligation that may have little or no value. As a seller, the Fund is entitled to receive a fixed rate of income throughout the term of the contract, provided there is no default

event. If an event of default occurs, the seller must pay the notional value of the reference obligation. The value of the reference obligation received by the seller, coupled with the periodic payments previously received may be less than the full notional value it pays to the buyer, resulting in a loss of value to the Fund. Credit default swaps involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the reference obligation directly. In addition to general market risks, credit default swaps are subject to risks such as, but not limited to, illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risks. Most swap agreements are entered into on a net basis, (i.e., the two payment streams are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments).

The amount of a Fund's potential gain or loss on any swap transaction is not limited to any fixed limit. If the Adviser incorrectly forecasts market movements, interest rates or other relevant factors, the investment performance of the Funds will be less favorable than if the Funds had not employed these techniques. If there is a default by the other party to a swap transaction, the Fund involved will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, swaps might not be traded on an exchange and so there is a risk that the Funds' counterparties will not perform their obligations. Furthermore, a Fund may not be able to enter into offsetting positions to terminate its exposure or liquidate its position at a favorable time or price.

Certain Funds may also enter into swap options (or "swaptions"). A swaption is a contract that gives a counterparty the right (but not the obligation), in return for payment of a premium, to enter into a new swap agreement or to shorten, extend, cancel or otherwise modify an existing swap agreement, at some designated future time on specified terms. Each Fund (except for the Money Market Funds) may write (sell) and purchase put and call swaptions. Depending on the terms of the particular option agreement, a Fund will generally incur a greater degree of risk when it writes a swaption than it will incur when it purchases a swaption. When a Fund purchases a swaption, it risks losing only the amount of the premium it has paid should it decide to let the option expire unexercised. However, when a Fund writes a swaption, upon exercise of the option the Fund will become obligated according to the terms of the underlying agreement.

Derivatives with respect to Tax-Exempt Securities and Other Municipal Securities

The Tax Exempt Bond Funds may invest in tax-exempt derivative securities relating to municipal securities, including tender option bonds, participations, beneficial interests in trusts and partnership interests. (See generally "Derivative Instruments" above.) A tender option bond is a municipal obligation (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) having a relatively long maturity and bearing interest at a fixed rate, that has been coupled with the agreement of a third party which grants the security holder the option, at periodic intervals, to tender the municipal obligation to the third party and receive the face value thereof. There is a risk that a Fund will not be considered the owner of a tender option bond for federal income tax purposes and thus will not be entitled to treat such interest as exempt from U.S. federal income tax.

Opinions relating to the validity of municipal securities and to the exemption of interest thereon from federal income tax are rendered by bond counsel to the respective issuers at the time of issuance and opinions relating to the validity of and the tax exempt status of payments received by a Fund from tax-exempt derivative securities are rendered by counsel to the respective sponsors of such securities. The Funds and the Adviser will rely on such opinions and will not review independently the underlying proceedings relating to the issuance of municipal securities, the creation of any tax-exempt derivative securities, or the bases for such opinions. Moreover, there may be less information about the financial condition of issuers of municipal securities than of the financial condition of corporations that have a class of securities registered with the SEC.

Margin Payments

In connection with its derivative transactions, a Fund may be required to deposit with the broker or counterparty an amount of cash or cash equivalents, known as initial margin. The initial margin is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract, which is returned to the Fund upon termination of the derivative position assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Subsequent payments, called variation margin, to and from the broker or counterparty, will be made on a daily basis as the price of the underlying instruments fluctuates making the long and short positions in the derivative more or less valuable, a process known as

marking-to-market. If a Fund has insufficient cash, it may have to sell securities to meet daily variation margin requirements. Such sales of securities may, but will not necessarily, result in a greater amount of taxable distributions to shareholders. The Funds may have to sell securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. At any time prior to expiration of the derivative, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) may elect to close the position by taking an opposite position, subject to the availability of a secondary market, which will operate to terminate the Fund's position in the derivative. A final determination of variation margin is then made, additional cash is required to be paid by or released to the Fund and the Fund realizes a loss or gain.

Legal and Regulatory Risk

Legal, tax and regulatory changes could occur during the term of the Funds that may adversely affect the Funds. New (or revised) laws or regulations may be imposed by the CFTC, the SEC, the Federal Reserve or other banking regulators, other U.S. or non-U.S. governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations, including entirely new entities, that supervise the financial markets, each of which could adversely affect the Funds. In particular, these agencies are empowered to promulgate a variety of new rules pursuant to recently enacted financial reform legislation in the United States. The Funds may also be adversely affected by more aggressive enforcement of and changes in the enforcement or interpretation of, existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities, self-regulatory organizations, or other regulators. The CFTC, the SEC, the FDIC, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies.

In July 2010, the U.S. Congress enacted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act"), which includes provisions for new regulation of registered investment companies and financial institutions. Because the legislation leaves much to rule making, its ultimate impact remains unclear.

More generally, the regulation of mutual funds and financial institutions is an evolving area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. Subject to certain conditions and restrictions, U.S. banking law currently permits a banking entity, such as PNC Bank (as well as certain of its affiliates), to acquire or retain an ownership interest in mutual funds, or to sponsor mutual funds. On December 10, 2013, five federal banking and financing regulatory agencies issued final rules implementing a provision of the Dodd-Frank Act that is commonly referred to as the "Volcker Rule." Among other things, the Volcker Rule prohibits banking entities from owning and sponsoring hedge funds and private equity funds, referred to as "covered funds." Under the Volcker Rule, the definition of covered funds encompasses any issuer that would be an investment company under the 1940 Act if it were not otherwise excluded by two provisions of the 1940 Act, section 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7). However, the Volcker Rule excludes from the definition of covered funds certain entities with more general corporate purposes such as wholly owned subsidiaries, joint ventures and acquisition vehicles, as well as SEC-registered investment companies (such as the Funds) and business development companies. The precise scope of this exclusion may be further refined by additional regulatory guidance. Accordingly, the full effect of the Volcker Rule on the Funds may not be fully known at this time. The Volcker Rule is likely to have a significant impact on banking entities, such as PNC and any covered funds in which banking entities currently invest or sponsor or in which a bank entity may be a counterparty or service provider and may therefore have an impact on the Funds.

The Volcker Rule and/or other banking regulations may prevent the Funds from operating as intended, may restrict the activities, including the investment activities of the Funds, and may prevent the Funds from pursuing their investment objectives and employing their investment strategies. Moreover, there may be certain investment opportunities, investment strategies or actions that the Adviser will not undertake on behalf of the Funds in view of the relationship of PNC (and its affiliates) to the Funds or PNC (and its affiliates) client or firm activities, regardless of whether (i) the Adviser believes such opportunities, strategies or actions to be in the best interest of a Fund or (ii) the consent and disclosure requirements of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 could be satisfied. Further, the investment opportunities, investment strategies or actions of a Fund may be limited in order to comply with the Volcker Rule's restrictions on material conflicts of interest. A fund that is not advised by an affiliate of a banking entity, such as PNC, may not be subject to these considerations.

It is impossible to determine the extent of the impact of any new laws, regulations or initiatives that may be proposed, or whether any of the proposals will become law. Compliance with any new laws or regulations could be more difficult and expensive and may affect the manner in which the Funds conduct business, the Funds' investment performance and the viability of the Funds. Furthermore, new laws or regulations may subject the Funds or some or all investors to increased taxes or other costs.

Quantitative Investing

PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund, PNC Multi-Factor All Cap Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund, and PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund may utilize quantitative models, including, potentially, proprietary models developed by the Adviser and models developed by third parties. The models may utilize information and data supplied by third parties. The modeling may be used to build sets of transactions and investments, to provide risk management insights and to assist in hedging investments. Such tools may prove to be incorrect or incomplete and as a result, any decisions made in reliance thereon may expose a Fund to potential risks. For example, in reliance on modeling and data, an adviser may purchase certain investments at prices that are too high, sell other investments at prices that are too low or forego favorable opportunities. Similarly, any hedging based on imperfect quantitative modeling may be unsuccessful. Some of the models used may be predictive in nature, which carry inherent risks. For example, such models may incorrectly forecast future behavior, leading to potential losses on a cash flow and/or a mark-to-market basis. In addition, such models may produce unexpected or unintended results, especially in the event of a market disruption or an event without historical precedent, which can result in significant losses for a Fund. Furthermore, because predictive models are usually constructed based on historical data supplied by third parties, the success of relying on such models may depend heavily on the accuracy and reliability of the supplied historical data. Models typically depend upon correct market data inputs, complicated software and mathematical formulas. If incorrect market data is entered into even a well-developed model or software or a mathematical formula contains even a minor flaw or error, the resulting information or model will be flawed and a Fund will likely incur losses.

Securities of Other Investment Companies

Each Fund may invest in securities issued by other investment companies that invest in high-quality, short-term debt securities and that determine their NAV per share based on the amortized cost or penny-rounding method (i.e., money market funds). Please see "Risk Considerations - Money Market Fund Risk" in this SAI for further information on money market funds' valuation practices. The Equity Funds, the Fixed Income Funds, and PNC Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund may invest in investment companies of any kind, including open-end mutual funds, closed-end investment companies and ETFs, including in Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts ("SPDRs"), iShares Trust ("iShares"), and similar index tracking stocks as is consistent with their investment objectives and policies.

In addition, to the extent consistent with its policy regarding investments in foreign securities, the Equity Funds and the Fixed Income Funds may purchase shares of investment companies investing primarily in foreign securities, including "country funds" which have portfolios consisting exclusively of securities of issuers located in one foreign country and may also purchase iShares issued by iShares, Inc. and similar securities of other issuers. "Country funds" may be either open-end or closed-end investment companies. In the event substantial market or other disruptions affecting iShares or other country funds should occur, the liquidity and value of a Fund's shares could also be substantially and adversely affected and the Fund's performance could be impaired. If such disruptions were to occur, a Fund could be required to reconsider the use of iShares or other country funds as part of its investment strategy.

The Trust has received an exemptive order from the SEC to allow the Funds to invest in other investment companies beyond the limits prescribed by the 1940 Act and the rules and regulations thereunder.

As a shareholder of another investment company, a Fund would bear, along with other shareholders, its pro rata portion of that company's expenses, including advisory fees. These expenses would be in addition to the advisory and other expenses that the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operations. Investment companies in which

the Funds may invest may also impose a sales or distribution charge in connection with the purchase or redemption of their shares and other types of commissions or charges. Such charges will be payable by a Fund and, therefore, will be borne indirectly by its shareholders. Investing in other investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or affiliates of the Adviser involves potential conflicts of interest. For example, the Adviser or its affiliates may receive fees based on the amount of assets invested in those investment companies, which fees may be higher than the fees the Adviser receives for managing a Fund. Investment by a Fund in those other investment companies may be beneficial in the management of those other investment companies, by helping to achieve economies of scale or enhancing cash flows.

Investing in other investment companies gives rise to the same risks as the underlying securities in which the investment company invests. Each Fund currently intends to limit its investments in securities issued by other investment companies (except iShares, SPDRs, and the related ETFs governed by the SEC order referenced below) pursuant to the restrictions provided in the 1940 Act. The Tax Exempt Bond Funds and the Money Market Funds will not invest in ETFs beyond the limits permitted by the 1940 Act.

Pursuant to SEC rules, the Funds may invest cash balances not otherwise invested in portfolio securities and cash collateral from securities lending programs to purchase shares of the Money Market Funds and other investment companies affiliated with the Adviser. The Funds will bear the costs and fees associated with investments in other investment companies, including other investment companies managed by the Adviser or its affiliates, except that the Adviser has agreed to waive its advisory fee in an amount equal to the advisory fees paid to the Adviser by a PNC money market fund with respect to a Fund's short-term reserves swept into a PNC money market fund. Certain other contractual and voluntary advisory fee waivers may reduce the Adviser's obligation to waive its advisory fees in connection with such investments. This waiver does not apply to cash collateral from a Fund's securities lending program invested in a PNC money market fund and the waiver may be terminated at any time without prior notice. Because the Adviser and/or its affiliates receive fees for providing services to the Trust and certain other funds in which the Funds may invest, the Funds' investments in such funds benefit the Adviser and/or the Adviser's affiliates.

Asset Allocation

PNC Balanced Allocation Fund is managed by allocating the Fund's assets among various asset classes within the Fund's investment parameters. In identifying eligible asset classes and investments and establishing short- and long-term strategic asset allocation ranges and minimum and maximum allocations and targets for the Fund, there can be no guarantee that the allocations will succeed or that the asset allocations will be able to account for unforeseeable events. The Adviser's asset allocation decisions may be based in part on the historical performance of asset classes, which may not predict or correlate with future performance of those asset classes.

Focused Investments

A Fund may have investments that are focused in particular countries, regions, sectors, companies or industries or may make investments with high positive correlations to one another (e.g., different industries within broad sectors, such as technology or financial services), resulting in a greater overall risk than funds whose investments are more diversified. Funds focusing their investments in a particular type of security or sector or in securities of companies in a particular industry are exposed to events affecting those securities, sectors or companies. Securities, sectors, or companies that share common characteristics are often subject to similar business risks and regulatory burdens and often react in similar ways to specific economic, market, political or other developments. Similarly, Funds that invest a significant portion of their assets in securities that are economically tied to a particular geographic region, non-U.S. country or particular market have greater exposure to regional and country economic risks than funds with foreign investments around the world. The political and economic prospects of one country or group of countries within the same geographic region may affect other countries in that region and a recession, debt crisis or decline in currency valuation in one country can spread to other countries. Furthermore, companies in a particular geographic region or non-U.S. country may be adversely affected by events impacting other companies located in that region or country because they often share common characteristics, are vulnerable to similar business risks and regulatory burdens and react in similar ways to specific economic, market, political or other developments.

Municipal Securities

The Fixed Income Funds and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds may invest in municipal securities. The two principal classifications of municipal securities consist of “general obligation” and “revenue” issues. General obligation bonds are obligations involving the credit of an issuer with taxing power and are payable from the issuer’s general unrestricted revenues and not any particular fund or source. The method of enforcement may vary and payment may be dependent on appropriation by the issuer’s legislative body. Limited obligation bonds, or revenue issues, are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities, or in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax. Municipal securities include debt obligations issued by governmental entities to obtain funds for various public purposes, including the construction of a wide range of public facilities, the refunding of outstanding obligations and the extension of loans to public institutions and facilities. In addition, private activity bonds may be issued by and on behalf of municipalities and public authorities to obtain funds to provide a wide range of facilities.

Municipal securities that are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility may be adversely affected by federal or state laws, regulations or court decisions which make it more difficult for the particular facility to generate revenues sufficient to pay such interest and principal, including, among others, laws, decisions and regulations which limit the amount of fees, rates or other charges which may be imposed for use of the facility, or which increase competition among facilities of that type or which 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 governmentally created fund, may be adversely affected by laws or regulations which restrict the aggregate proceeds available for payment of principal and interest in the event of a default on such municipal securities. Similarly, the payment of interest and principal on municipal securities may be adversely affected by respective state laws which 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 Funds will invest from time to time or predicting the nature or extent of future judicial interpretations or 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, regulations and judicial interpretations on the securities in which the Funds may invest and, therefore, on the shares of the Fund. Constitutional or legislative limits on borrowing by municipal issuers may result in reduced supplies of municipal securities.

There are, of course, variations in the quality of municipal securities both within a particular classification and between classifications and the yields on municipal securities depend upon a variety of factors, including the financial condition of the issuer, the general conditions of the municipal bond market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. The ratings of rating agencies represent their opinions as to the quality of municipal securities. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality and municipal securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different yields while municipal securities of the same maturity and interest rate with different ratings may have the same yield. Subsequent to its purchase by a Fund, an issue of municipal securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum rating required for purchase by the Funds. The Adviser will consider such an event in determining whether the Funds should continue to hold the obligation.

The payment of principal and interest on most municipal securities purchased by the Funds will depend upon the ability of the issuers to meet their obligations. An issuer’s obligations under its Municipal Securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the Federal Bankruptcy Code and laws, if any, which may be enacted by federal or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon enforcement of such obligations or upon the ability of municipalities to levy taxes. The power or ability of an issuer to meet its obligations for the payment of interest or the principal of its municipal securities may be materially adversely affected by litigation or other conditions.

Certain municipal securities held by the Fixed Income Funds and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds may be insured at the time of issuance as to the timely payment of principal and interest. The insurance policies will usually be obtained by the issuer or original purchaser of the municipal securities at the time of their original issuance. In the event that the issuer defaults on interest or principal payments, the insurer of the obligation is required to make payment to the bondholders upon proper notification. There is, however, no guarantee that the insurer will meet its obligations. In addition, such insurance will not protect against market fluctuations caused by changes in interest rates and other factors.

Municipal notes in which the Funds may invest include, but are not limited to, general obligation notes, tax anticipation notes (notes sold to finance working capital or capital facilities 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.

Opinions relating to the validity of municipal securities and to the exemption of interest thereon from federal and state income taxes are rendered by qualified legal counsel to the respective issuers at the time of issuance. Neither the Funds nor the Adviser will review the proceedings relating to the issuance of municipal securities or the basis for such opinions. In addition, no assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will not successfully challenge such exemption, which could cause interest on the municipal security to be taxable. Also, from time to time, legislation may be introduced or litigation may arise that would change the treatment of distributions of interest from municipal securities to shareholders. Such litigation or legislation may have the effect of raising the state or other taxes payable by shareholders on such dividends. See the section entitled “Additional Information Concerning Taxes” in this SAI.

Special Considerations regarding Investment in Municipal Securities.

By concentrating its investments in a particular state, a Fund may be more susceptible to factors adversely affecting issuers of that state’s municipal bonds than a comparable fund that does not concentrate in a single state. For example, a Fund may be affected significantly by economic, regulatory, or political developments affecting the ability of a state’s municipal issuers to pay interest or repay principal. Future political and economic developments, constitutional amendments, legislative measures, executive orders, administrative regulation, litigation and voter initiatives in a state could have an adverse effect on the debt obligations of the state’s municipal issuers.

Limited obligation revenue bonds may fluctuate in investment quality due to economic factors affecting only the particular revenue stream. In addition, a sharp change in prevailing mortgage interest rates could affect the investment quality of housing mortgage revenue bonds. By concentrating its investments in municipal bonds issued in a state, as noted above, the Fund’s credit risk is dependent on the ability of the state and its political subdivisions to make timely payments on their obligations.

Other Tax-Exempt Instruments

Investments by the Tax Exempt Bond Funds in tax-exempt commercial paper will be limited to investments in obligations which are rated at least A-2 or SP-2 by S&P, F2 by Fitch or Prime-2, MIG-2 or VMIG-2 by Moody’s or an equivalent rating by another NRSRO at the time of investment or which are of equivalent quality as determined by the Adviser. Investments in floating rate instruments will normally involve industrial development or revenue bonds which provide that the investing 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. A Fund must use the shorter of the period required before it is entitled to prepayment under such obligations or the period remaining until the next interest rate adjustment date for purposes of determining the maturity. Such obligations are frequently secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. Other types of tax-exempt instruments may also be purchased as long as they are of a quality equivalent to the bond or commercial paper ratings stated above.

Portfolio Turnover

The portfolio turnover rate for each Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities. The calculation excludes U.S. government securities and all securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less. Portfolio turnover may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year and may also be affected by cash requirements for redemptions of shares and by requirements for the favorable tax treatment accorded regulated investment companies (see “Additional Information Concerning Taxes” in this SAI). Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making decisions.

The Balanced Allocation, International Equity, International Growth, Emerging Markets Equity, Multi-Factor Small Cap Core, Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth, Intermediate Bond, Total Return Advantage, and Ultra Short Bond Funds utilize an active trading approach, which may result in frequent purchases and sales of portfolio securities. Consequently, the portfolio turnover rates for these Funds, as well as other Funds, may be high. High portfolio turnover may result in a fund realizing a greater amount of taxable gains, including short-term capital gains, distributions of which are generally taxable to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates (see “Additional Information Concerning Taxes” in this SAI) and higher expenses and other transaction costs, which are ultimately borne by a Fund’s shareholders.

Conflict of Interest

A Fund may purchase in the secondary market (i) certain mortgage pass-through securities packaged and/or master serviced by PNC Bank, N.A. (“PNC Bank”), the parent company to the Adviser, or Midland Loan Services, Inc. (“Midland”), a wholly owned subsidiary of PNC Bank, or (ii) mortgage-related securities containing loans or mortgages originated by PNC Bank or its affiliates. It is possible that under some circumstances, Midland, PNC Bank or other affiliates could have interests that are in conflict with the holders of these mortgage-backed securities and such holders could have rights against PNC Bank, Midland, or their affiliates. PNC Bank or its affiliates may make certain representations and warranties relating to the mortgages and properties underlying a mortgage-backed security. If one or more of those representations or warranties is inaccurate, then the holders of the mortgage-backed securities could trigger an obligation of PNC Bank or its affiliates, as applicable, to repurchase the mortgages from the issuing trust. Finally, PNC Bank or its affiliates may own securities that are subordinate to the senior mortgage-backed securities owned by a Fund.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Each Fund is subject to a number of investment limitations and restrictions. The following investment limitations are matters of fundamental policy and may not be changed with respect to a particular Fund without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding shares (as defined under “Miscellaneous” in this SAI).

The following investment limitations apply, except as otherwise indicated, to all Funds other than PNC International Growth Fund and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund:

No Fund may:

1. Purchase any securities which would cause 25% or more of the value of its total assets at the time of purchase to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that:
 - (a) there is no limitation with respect to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or any of their authorities, agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions, and repurchase agreements secured by such instruments;

- (b) wholly owned finance companies will be considered to be in the industries of their parents if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of their parents;
 - (c) utilities will be divided according to their services, for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and gas, electric, and telephone will each be considered a separate industry; and
 - (d) personal credit and business credit businesses will be considered separate industries.
2. Purchase or sell real estate, except that a Fund may purchase securities of issuers which deal in real estate and may purchase securities which are secured by interests in real estate.
 3. Invest in commodities, except that as consistent with its investment objective and policies a Fund may: (a) purchase and sell options, forward contracts, futures contracts, including without limitation, those relating to indices; (b) purchase and sell options on futures contracts or indices; and (c) purchase publicly traded securities of companies engaging in whole or in part in such activities. For purposes of this investment limitation, "commodities" includes commodity contracts.
 4. Act as an underwriter of securities within the meaning of the 1933 Act except insofar as a Fund might be deemed to be an underwriter upon the disposition of portfolio securities acquired within the limitation on purchases of illiquid securities and except to the extent that the purchase of obligations directly from the issuer thereof in accordance with its investment objective, policies and limitations may be deemed to be underwriting.
 5. Each Fund may lend money to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the rules or regulations thereunder, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended from time to time, or by regulatory guidance or interpretations of, or any exemptive order or other relief issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any successor organization or their staff under, such Act, rules or regulations.
 6. Each Fund may borrow money, issue senior securities or mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets, to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the rules or regulations thereunder, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended from time to time, or by regulatory guidance or interpretations of, or any exemptive order or other relief issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any successor organization or their staff under, such Act, rules or regulations.

Each of the Equity Funds, the Fixed Income Funds, PNC Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund, and PNC Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund may not:

7. Purchase securities of any one issuer, other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities or, in the case of PNC International Equity Fund, securities issued or guaranteed by any foreign government, if, immediately after such purchase, more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets would be invested in such issuer or the Fund would hold more than 10% of any class of securities of the issuer or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Equity Funds', the Fixed Income Funds', PNC Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund's and PNC Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund's total assets may be invested without regard to such limitations.

Notwithstanding sub-paragraph (a) to investment limitation No. 1 and as a non-fundamental policy (i.e., one that may be changed without any vote of shareholders), the Funds will not concentrate their investments in obligations issued by states or municipalities or their political sub-divisions that are not obligations exempt from one or more of the following: regular Federal income tax, state income tax, or local tax.

Each of the Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond and Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund may not:

8. Change its fundamental investment policy without a vote of the Fund's shareholders.

With respect to investment limitation No. 3 above, the 1940 Act limits a Fund's ability to borrow money on a non-temporary basis if such borrowings constitute "senior securities," except that a Fund may borrow from banks and may mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets in connection with such borrowings, provided that immediately after any such borrowing the Fund has 300% asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) for all borrowings. Should a Fund's asset average fall below the required 300%, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays) the Fund must reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage will be at least 300%.

For purposes of applying the fundamental investment policy No. 5 above, at the time of the establishment of the restriction, swap contracts and certain other financial transactions were not within the understanding of the term "commodities" or "commodity interests" and, for clarity, notwithstanding any federal legislation or regulatory action by the CFTC that subject swaps or such other financial transactions to regulation by the CFTC, the Funds are not restricted from investing in or entering into swap contracts or such other financial transactions by fundamental policy No. 5.

Investment limitation No. 7 above does not apply to the Money Market Funds which are instead subject to the portfolio diversification requirements imposed by Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act.

For purposes of the above investment limitations, a security is considered to be issued by the governmental entity (or entities) whose assets and revenues back the security, or, with respect to a private activity bond that is backed only by the assets and revenues of a nongovernmental user, a security is considered to be issued by such nongovernmental user.

The following investment limitations apply only to PNC International Growth Fund and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund:

PNC International Growth Fund and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund:

1. May not purchase any securities which would cause 25% or more of the value of its total assets at the time of purchase to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that:
 - (a) there is no limitation with respect to investment in investment companies or obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or any of their authorities, agencies, instrumentalities or political subdivisions, and repurchase agreements secured by such instruments;
 - (b) wholly owned finance companies will be considered to be in the industries of their parents if their activities are primarily related to financing the activities of their parents;
 - (c) utilities will be divided according to their services, for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and gas, electric, and telephone will each be considered a separate industry;
 - (d) personal credit and business credit businesses will be considered separate industries; and
 - (e) PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund may invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry if that industry represents 25% or more of the value of the Fund's benchmark index.

2. May not purchase or sell real estate, except that a Fund may purchase securities of issuers which deal in real estate and may purchase securities which are secured by interests in real estate. Each Fund may hold or dispose of any assets it may hold or come into the possession of by virtue of an investment that was made in accordance with its investment policies.
3. May invest in commodities and commodity contracts of any kind without limitation.
4. May not act as an underwriter of securities within the meaning of the 1933 Act except insofar as a Fund might be deemed to be an underwriter upon the disposition of portfolio securities acquired within the limitation on purchases of illiquid securities and except to the extent that the purchase of obligations directly from the issuer thereof in accordance with its investment objective, policies and limitations may be deemed to be underwriting.
5. May not change its classification under the 1940 Act as a diversified investment company.
6. Each Fund may lend money to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the rules or regulations thereunder, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended from time to time, or by regulatory guidance or interpretations of, or any exemptive order or other relief issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any successor organization or their staff under, such Act, rules or regulations.
7. Each Fund may borrow money, issue senior securities or mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets, to the extent permitted by the Investment Company Act of 1940, or the rules or regulations thereunder, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended from time to time, or by regulatory guidance or interpretations of, or any exemptive order or other relief issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any successor organization or their staff under, such Act, rules or regulations.

Notwithstanding sub-paragraph (a) to investment limitation No. 1 and as a non-fundamental policy (i.e., one that may be changed without any vote of shareholders), the Funds will not concentrate their investments in obligations issued by states or municipalities or their political sub-divisions that are not obligations exempt from one or more of the following: regular Federal income tax, state income tax, or local tax.

As a non-fundamental policy, PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund will not purchase securities of issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry in reliance on the exception in sub-paragraph 1(e) of its fundamental policy on concentration, if, immediately after and as a result of the acquisition, the Fund's investments in issuers conducting their principal business activities in that industry would represent more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets.

With respect to investment limitation No. 3 above, the 1940 Act limits a Fund's ability to borrow money on a non-temporary basis if such borrowings constitute "senior securities," except that a Fund may borrow from banks and may mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets in connection with such borrowings, provided that immediately after any such borrowing the Fund has 300% asset coverage (that is, total assets including borrowings, less liabilities exclusive of borrowings) for all borrowings. Should a Fund's asset coverage fall below the required 300%, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays) the Fund must reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage will be at least 300%.

For purposes of the above investment limitations, a security is considered to be issued by the governmental entity (or entities) whose assets and revenues back the security, or, with respect to a private activity bond that is backed only by the assets and revenues of a nongovernmental user, a security is considered to be issued by such nongovernmental user.

Except for the Fund's policy on illiquid securities and borrowing, if a percentage limitation is satisfied at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in the value of the Fund's portfolio securities will not constitute a violation of such limitation for purposes of the 1940 Act.

NET ASSET VALUE

The Funds value their portfolio securities for purposes of calculating their NAVs using procedures approved by the Board. Those procedures allow for a variety of methodologies to be used to value a Fund's securities. The specific methodologies used for a particular security may vary based on the market data available for a specific security at the time a Fund calculates its NAV or based on other considerations. The procedures also permit a level of judgment to be used in the valuation process. Accordingly, the methodologies summarized below are not an exhaustive list of the methodologies a Fund may use to value a security and they may not represent the means by which a Fund's investments are valued on any particular business day.

Valuation of the Money Market Funds

The investments of the Money Market Funds, other than investments in other money market funds, funding agreements and repurchase agreements, are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The amortized cost method values an investment at its cost at the time of purchase and thereafter assumes a constant proportionate accretion of discount or amortization of premium to its effective maturity. If this method is determined to be unreliable during certain market conditions or for other reasons, a Money Market Fund may value its investments at market price, or fair value prices may be determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board. Investments in other money market funds are valued at their respective NAVs as determined by those funds each business day. Investments in repurchase agreements and funding agreements are typically valued at par each business day.

Each Money Market Fund invests only in high-quality, short-term instruments and will not purchase any security deemed to have a remaining maturity of more than 397 calendar days within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Each Money Market Fund maintains a dollar-weighted average portfolio maturity of less than 60 days and a weighted average life of less than 120 days. If the Board believes that the deviation between the value of a Fund's portfolio based on amortized cost and market value may result in material dilution or other unfair results to investors or existing shareholders, it will take such steps as it considers appropriate to eliminate or reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, any such dilution or unfair results. These steps may include selling portfolio instruments prior to maturity, shortening the average portfolio maturity, withholding or reducing dividends, redeeming shares in kind, reducing the number of a Fund's outstanding shares without monetary consideration, or utilizing a NAV per share determined by using available market quotations.

Please see "Risk Considerations - Money Market Fund Risk" in this SAI for more information on money market funds' valuation practices.

Valuation of Debt Securities

Assets of the Funds (other than the Money Market Funds) invested in debt securities are typically valued using market quotations or based on valuations or evaluations provided by an independent pricing service (the "Service") approved by the Board. When quoted bid prices for portfolio securities are readily available and are representative of the bid side of the market, these investments are valued at the quoted bid price (as obtained by the Service from dealers or other financial institutions that trade the securities). The Funds, under the supervision of the Board, reserve the right to alternatively utilize the mean between the most recent bid and asked prices for fixed income securities, should such prices be determined to more accurately represent the value of those fixed income securities. Debt securities as well as other investments that are valued using pricing service evaluations or fair values determined by the Adviser's Pricing Committee may be valued based on information such as the yields or prices of bonds of comparable quality, stability, risk, coupon, maturity, type, trading characteristics, and other market data or factors; indications as to values from dealers or other financial institutions that trade the securities; and general market conditions. The Board has approved the use of such pricing services. A number of pricing services are available and the Funds may use various pricing services or discontinue the use of any pricing service.

Valuation of Equity Securities

In determining market value for equity securities and ETFs, the assets of the Funds that are listed on a securities exchange or quoted on a national market system and for which market quotations are readily available, are normally valued at the last quoted sales price on the exchange or market on which they principally trade (or such other exchange or market as selected by the Adviser if quotations from the security's principal exchange or market are not reliable indications of market value), as of the time the Funds calculate their NAVs. Securities quoted on the NASDAQ National Market System are valued at the official closing price. Other securities traded on over-the-counter markets are valued on the basis of their closing over-the-counter bid prices. Equity securities and ETFs for which there were no transactions and for which market quotations are not readily available, are typically valued at the mean between the most recent bid and asked prices.

Valuation of Foreign Securities

Portfolio securities which are primarily traded on foreign securities exchanges are valued at the last sale price on that exchange or, if there is no recent sale, at the last current bid quotation. Such securities are generally valued at the preceding closing values of such securities on their respective exchanges.

A security which is listed or traded on more than one exchange is valued at the quotation on the exchange determined to be the primary market for such security. For valuation purposes, quotations of foreign securities in foreign currency are converted to U.S. dollar equivalents at the prevailing market rate on the day of valuation.

Certain foreign securities may be traded on foreign exchanges or over-the-counter markets on days on which a Fund's NAV is not calculated. In such cases, the NAV of a Fund's shares may be significantly affected on days when investors can neither purchase nor redeem shares of the Fund.

Valuation of Shares of Other Mutual Funds

Investments by any Fund in any mutual fund are valued at their respective NAVs, if available, as determined by those mutual funds each business day. The prospectuses for those mutual funds explain the circumstances under which those funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

Other

The Board has approved and regularly reviews fair value pricing methods to be used in determining the good faith value of the investments of the Funds in the event that market quotations are not readily available or, if available, do not reflect the impact of certain market events. Fair valuation most commonly occurs with foreign securities. Market quotes are considered not readily available in circumstances where there is an absence of current or reliable market-based data (e.g., trade information, bid/asked information, broker quotes), including where events occur after the close of the relevant market, but prior to the time as of which the Funds calculate their NAVs, that affect the values of a Fund's securities or assets. In addition, market quotes are considered not readily available when, due to extraordinary circumstances, the exchanges or markets on which the securities trade, do not open for trading the entire day and no other market prices are available. Significant events (e.g., movement in the U.S. securities market, or other regional and local developments) may occur between the time that foreign markets close (where the security is principally traded) and the time as of which the Fund calculates its NAV that may impact the value of securities traded in these foreign markets. In these cases, information furnished daily by the Service may be utilized to adjust closing market prices of certain foreign common stocks to reflect their fair value. Because the incidence of significant events is not predictable, fair valuation of certain securities may occur on a frequent basis. When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by a Fund to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities.

Forward currency contracts are valued based upon closing foreign exchange rates from each respective foreign market. Futures contracts are valued at the daily quoted settlement prices.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

The sale of the Funds' shares is facilitated by PNC Funds Distributor, LLC (the "Underwriter"), which has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to distribute shares of the Funds. The issuance of shares is recorded on the books of the Trust. To change the commercial bank or account designated to receive redemption proceeds, a written request must be sent to an investor's financial institution at its principal office or directly to the Trust at PNC Funds, c/o The Bank of New York Mellon, P.O. Box 9795, Providence, RI 02940-9795. Such requests must be signed by each shareholder, with each signature guaranteed by a U.S. commercial bank or trust company or by a member firm of a national securities exchange. Guarantees must be signed by an authorized signatory and "Signature Guaranteed" must appear with the signature. An investor's financial institution may request further documentation from corporations, executors, administrators, trustees or guardians and will accept other suitable verification arrangements from foreign investors, such as consular verification.

Redemption requests will be processed at the next NAV determined after a Fund receives your request in good order, less any applicable deferred sales charge. Good order means that complete information is provided about your sale request. In order to receive a Fund's next-determined NAV when you redeem through an authorized financial intermediary, your authorized financial intermediary must receive your redemption request in good order before the time described in the applicable Fund's Prospectus and your authorized financial intermediary must subsequently communicate the request properly and timely to the Fund.

The Trust may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares for more than seven days during any period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted by applicable rules and regulations of the SEC; (b) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (c) upon providing prior notification to the SEC, the Board determines that a Money Market Fund's shareholders may suffer material dilution or other unfair results and decides to liquidate the Fund; (d) the SEC has by order permitted such suspension; or (e) an emergency exists as determined by the SEC, as a result of which: (i) disposal by the Funds of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for the Funds to determine the fair market value of its net assets.

Payment for shares of a Fund may, in the discretion of the Trust, be made in the form of securities that are permissible investments for the Fund as described in the Prospectus. In connection with an in-kind securities payment, a Fund will require, among other things, that the securities be valued on the day of purchase in accordance with the pricing methods used by the Fund and that the Fund receive satisfactory assurances that it will have good and marketable title to the securities received by it; that the securities be in proper form for transfer to the Fund; and that adequate information be provided concerning the basis and other tax matters relating to the securities.

Redemption proceeds may be paid all or in part in securities (redemptions in kind) rather than cash in the Fund's discretion. If your shares are redeemed in kind, you will have to pay transaction costs to sell any securities distributed to you, as well as taxes on any capital gains from the sale as with any redemption. Shareholders remain responsible for any loss in their accounts or any applicable taxes until their shares are redeemed.

The applicable Prospectus provides a summary of the principal risks to the Funds of excessive trading in Fund shares (sometimes referred to as market timing) and each Fund's procedures to limit this activity. These risks include possible dilution in the value of Fund shares held by long-term shareholders and the risk of time-zone arbitrage for Funds that invest in securities that trade in foreign markets. Time-zone arbitrage might work as follows: A market timer may purchase shares of a Fund that invests in overseas markets based on events occurring after foreign market closing prices are established, but before the Fund's NAV calculation, that are likely to result in higher prices in foreign markets the following day. The market timer would redeem the Fund's shares the next day when the Fund's share price would reflect the increased prices in foreign markets, for a quick profit at the expense of long-term Fund shareholders. The Funds do not have any arrangements with any person or group of individuals to permit frequent purchases and redemptions of Fund shares.

Class I Shares of the Funds are sold to financial institutions investing for their own or their customers' accounts or directly to corporate investors. Class I Shares of the Funds may also be sold to employees, directors, officers and retirees of the Trust, PNC or any of its affiliates, the Funds' Co-Administrators, Underwriter, or any investment sub-adviser to the Funds and their immediate families (spouse, parents, siblings, children and grandchildren) subject to a \$1,000 minimum initial investment, whether purchasing shares directly or through a Planned Investment Program and there is a \$100 subsequent minimum investment. Class A Shares of the non-money market funds are sold to individuals, corporate investors and retirement plans at the public offering price based on a Fund's NAV plus a front-end load or sales charge as described in the Prospectus for Class A and Class C Shares. Class A Shares of the Money Market Funds are sold to individual corporate investors and retirement plans at a Fund's NAV (no load). Class C Shares are sold to individuals, corporate investors and retirement plans at NAV plus a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC"), as described in the Prospectus for Class A and Class C Shares. Advisor Class and Service Class Shares of the Money Market Funds are designed for investors requiring additional services through their financial intermediaries. There are no sales charges on the purchase of Institutional Class, Advisor Class, or Service Class Shares. Investors; however, the Fund reserves the ability to change this practice without prior notice. There are no sales charges on the purchase of Institutional, Advisor or Service Shares. There is no minimum initial investment amount for Advisor Class Shares. Generally, the Funds do not accept purchase orders from foreign investors; however, the Funds reserve the ability to change this practice without prior notice.

Class R6 Shares of PNC International Equity Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund, and PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund are offered for 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans, defined benefit plans, non-qualified deferred compensation plans, healthcare benefit funding plans and other specified benefit plans whereby the plan or the plan's broker, dealer, or other financial intermediary has an agreement with the Distributor or the Manager to utilize Class R6 Shares in certain investment products or programs (each such plan, a "Class R6 Eligible Plan"). Class R6 Shares are available only to Class R6 Eligible Plans where Class R6 Shares are held on the books of the Fund through omnibus accounts (either at the benefit plan level, platform level or at the level of the plan's financial service firm). Except as stated below, Class R6 Shares are not available to retail or institutional investors that do not qualify as Class R6 Eligible Plans, traditional and Roth IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, SEPs, SAR-SEPs, SIMPLE IRAs, or individual 403(b) plans.

In order to receive a Fund's next-determined NAV when you purchase through an authorized financial intermediary, your authorized financial intermediary must receive your purchase request in good order before the time described in the applicable Fund's Prospectus and your authorized financial intermediary must subsequently communicate the request properly and timely to the Fund. Orders will be priced at the NAV next computed after they are received by a Fund in good order.

The offering price of Class A Shares is the NAV next calculated after a Fund receives your request, plus the front-end sales load. The amount of any front-end sales charge included in your offering price varies, depending on the amount of your investment and your investment selection.

The tables below show the sales charge you will pay as a percentage of the offering price per share and as a percentage of the amount invested and the portion of the various fees and expenses that are paid (reallowed) to securities dealers, depending upon your level of investment for each Fund.

Class A Shares - International Equity, International Growth, Emerging Markets Equity, Multi-Factor All Cap, Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth, Multi-Factor Large Cap Value, Multi-Factor Small Cap Core, Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth, Multi-Factor Small Cap Value, and Small Cap Funds

If your Investment is:	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price Per Share	As a % of Net Amount Invested	Dealers' Reallowance as a % of Offering Price Per Share
Less than \$25,000	5.50	5.82	5.00
\$25,000 but less than \$50,000	5.25	5.54	4.75
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.75	4.99	4.25
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.75	3.90	3.25
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	3.00	3.09	2.50
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04	1.50
\$1,000,000 or more*	-	-	-

Class A Shares - Balanced Allocation Fund

If your Investment is:	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price Per Share	As a % of Net Amount Invested	Dealers' Reallowance as a % of Offering Price Per Share
Less than \$50,000	4.75	4.99	4.25
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.00	4.17	3.50
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.75	3.90	3.25
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.50	2.56	2.00
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04	1.50
\$1,000,000 or more*	-	-	-

Class A Shares - Intermediate Bond and Total Return Advantage Funds

If your Investment is:	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price Per Share	As a % of Net Amount Invested	Dealers' Reallowance as a % of Offering Price Per Share
Less than \$50,000	4.50	4.71	4.00
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	4.00	4.17	3.50
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	3.75	3.90	3.25
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	2.50	2.56	2.00
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04	1.50
\$1,000,000 or more*	-	-	-

Class A Shares - Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond and Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Funds

If your Investment is:	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price Per Share	As a % of Net Amount Invested	Dealers' Reallowance as a % of Offering Price Per Share
Less than \$100,000	3.00	3.09	2.50
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	2.00	2.04	1.50
\$250,000 but less than \$500,000	1.50	1.52	1.00
\$500,000 but less than \$1,000,000	1.00	1.01	0.50
\$1,000,000 or more*	-	-	-

Class A Shares - Ultra Short Bond Fund

If your Investment is:	Sales Charge as a % of Offering Price Per Share	As a % of Net Amount Invested	Dealers' Reallowance as a % of Offering Price Per Share
Less than \$50,000	2.00	2.04	1.75
\$50,000 but less than \$100,000	1.75	1.78	1.50
\$100,000 but less than \$250,000	1.50	1.52	1.25
\$250,000 or more*	-	-	-

*There is no front-end sales charge on purchases of Class A Shares of \$1,000,000 or more (or \$250,000 or more in the case of PNC Ultra Short Bond Fund) and in such cases, the Underwriter, the Adviser, or one of their affiliates, may make a payment to the selected dealer for the Equity Funds in an amount not to exceed 1.00% of the amount invested and may make a payment to the selected dealer for the Fixed Income Funds (except PNC Ultra Short Bond Fund) and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds in an amount not to exceed 0.50% of the amount invested. For the Equity Funds, if you redeem the shares purchased without a sales charge within 12 months after the purchase date, a CDSC of 1.00% may be assessed against your account. For the Fixed Income Funds, other than PNC Ultra Short Bond Fund, and the Tax Exempt Bond Funds, if you redeem the shares purchased without a sales charge within 12 months after the purchase date, a CDSC of up to 0.50% may be assessed against your account.

The front-end sales charge, if applicable for a Fund, will be waived on Class A Shares purchased:

- through state-sponsored 529 college savings plans;
- through insurance company separate accounts;
- through non-profit organizations, charitable trusts, foundations, and endowments;
- by a current or former Director, Trustee, officer, or employee of any of the Funds, PNC, the Funds' sub-advisers, co-administrators, custodian, distributor, fund-accounting agent, transfer agent or any of their respective affiliates; an immediate family member (spouse, parents, siblings, children and grandchildren) of any of these individuals; or any trust, pension, profit-sharing or other benefit plan for any of these individuals;
- through certain employer-sponsored retirement and benefit plans. For purposes of this waiver, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs or SARSEPs;
- by direct transfer or rollover from certain employer-sponsored retirement plans of current investments in PNC Funds provided the shares or proceeds are contributed to a PNC Fund IRA through an account directly with the Fund or through a participating IRA program;
- through an employer sponsored health savings account;

- through programs that charge a separate transaction fee or other fee in lieu of the Fund’s otherwise applicable sales charge (e.g., wrap accounts) or where the financial intermediary waives the dealer reallocation on purchases under such program;
- through Charles Schwab Mutual Fund Marketplace™; and
- other circumstances in the discretion of management of the Fund.

In addition, clients of certain financial intermediaries may be eligible for a front-end sales charge waiver with respect to shares exchanged from Class C (i.e., level-load) Shares of the same Fund in the month following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date.

Your financial intermediary’s ability to apply one or more of the discount programs or waivers described above to one or more of your accounts promptly and effectively may depend on a number of factors, including your financial intermediary having all information necessary to determine your eligibility for a sales charge waiver, discount or other reduced sales charge. When each purchase is made, your financial intermediary must also provide the Underwriter with sufficient information to verify that the purchase qualifies for a waiver, discount or other reduced sales charge. If you are making a purchase directly with the Fund, you must furnish this information directly to the Underwriter. Your financial intermediary may apply its own policies and procedures in processing transactions and you may wish to consult your financial intermediary regarding your eligibility for a waiver or discount program. It is the responsibility of your financial intermediary to ensure that you obtain the proper waiver or discount.

Please refer to the Prospectus for detailed information concerning the front-end sales charge on purchases of Class A Shares.

Automatic investment programs such as the Planned Investment Program (the “Program”) described in the Prospectus permit an investor to use “dollar cost averaging” in making investments. Under this Program, an agreed-upon fixed dollar amount is invested in Fund shares at predetermined intervals. This may help investors to reduce their average cost per share because the Program results in more shares being purchased during periods of lower share prices and fewer shares during periods of higher share prices. In order to be effective, dollar cost averaging should usually be followed on a sustained, consistent basis. Investors should be aware, however, that dollar cost averaging results in purchases of shares regardless of their price on the day of investment or market trends and does not ensure a profit, protect against losses in a declining market, or prevent a loss if an investor ultimately redeems his or her shares at a price which is lower than their purchase price. An investor may want to consider his or her financial ability to continue purchases through periods of low price levels. From time to time, in advertisements, sales literature, communications to shareholders and other materials, the Trust may illustrate the effects of dollar cost averaging through use of or comparison to an index such as the S&P 500® Index or Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Government Bond Index.

Offering Price Per Class A Share of the Funds

An illustration of the computation of the offering price per Class A Share of the Funds, based on the value of each Fund’s net assets and number of outstanding shares on May 31, 2018 is shown below.

	Balanced Allocation Fund	Emerging Markets Equity Fund
Net Assets of A Shares	\$ 8,859,738	\$ N/A
Outstanding A Shares	668,523	N/A
Net Asset Value Per Share	\$ 13.25	\$ N/A
Sales Charge, 4.75% of Offering Price	\$ 0.66	\$ N/A
Offering Price to Public	\$ 13.91	\$ N/A

	International Equity Fund	International Growth Fund	Multi- Factor All Cap Fund
Net Assets of A Shares	\$ 68,018,460	\$ 46,968	\$ 2,496,464
Outstanding A Shares	2,768,748	3,174	117,191
Net Asset Value Per Share	\$ 24.57	\$ 14.80	\$ 21.30
Sales Charge, 5.50% of Offering Price	\$ 1.43	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.24
Offering Price to Public	\$ 26.00	\$ 15.66	\$ 22.54
		Multi- Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	Multi- Factor Large Cap Value Fund
Net Assets of A Shares		\$ 15,684,885	\$ 21,690,659
Outstanding A Shares		405,348	873,268
Net Asset Value Per Share		\$ 38.69	\$ 24.84
Sales Charge, 5.50% of Offering Price		\$ 2.25	\$ 1.45
Offering Price to Public		\$ 40.94	\$ 26.29
		Multi- Factor Small Cap Core Fund	
Net Assets of A Shares		\$ 99,368,298	
Outstanding A Shares		3,612,626	
Net Asset Value Per Share		\$ 27.51	
Sales Charge, 5.50% of Offering Price		\$ 1.60	
Offering Price to Public		\$ 29.11	
		Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund
Net Assets of A Shares		\$ 49,977,184	\$ 11,225,483
Outstanding A Shares		1,935,821	490,158
Net Asset Value Per Share		\$ 25.82	\$ 22.90
Sales Charge, 5.50% of Offering Price		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.33
Offering Price to Public		\$ 27.32	\$ 24.23
		Small Cap Fund	
Net Assets of A Shares		\$ 40,545,276	
Outstanding A Shares		1,701,772	
Net Asset Value Per Share		\$ 23.83	
Sales Charge, 5.50% of Offering Price		\$ 1.39	
Offering Price to Public		\$ 25.22	
		Intermediate Bond Fund	Total Return Advantage Fund
Net Assets of A Shares		\$ 2,782,973	\$ 3,589,602
Outstanding A Shares		261,453	342,725
Net Asset Value Per Share		\$ 10.64	\$ 10.47
Sales Charge, 4.50% of Offering Price		\$ 0.50	\$ 0.49
Offering Price to Public		\$ 11.14	\$ 10.96
		Ultra Short Bond Fund	
Net Assets of A Shares		\$ 919,680	
Outstanding A Shares		92,952	
Net Asset Value Per Share		\$ 9.89	
Sales Charge, 2.00% of Offering Price		\$ 0.10	
Offering Price to Public		\$ 9.99	

	Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund
Net Assets of A shares	\$ 2,578,347
Outstanding A shares	277,647
Net Asset Value Per Share	\$ 9.29
Sales Charge, 3.00% of Offering Price	\$ 0.29
Offering Price to Public	\$ 9.58
	Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund
Net Assets of A Shares	\$ 203,538
Outstanding A Shares	19,944
Net Asset Value Per Share	\$ 10.21
Sales Charge, 3.00% of Offering Price	\$ 0.32
Offering Price to Public	\$ 10.53

Exchange Privilege

Investors may exchange all or part of their Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class I Shares, Class R Shares or Class R6 Shares as described in the Prospectus. Any rights an investor may have (or have waived) to reduce the sales load applicable to an exchange, as may be provided in the Prospectus, will apply in connection with any such exchange. The exchange privilege may be modified or terminated at any time upon 60 days' notice to shareholders.

By use of the exchange privilege, the investor authorizes the transfer agent's financial institution or his or her financial institution to act on telephonic, website or written instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be the shareholder and believed by the transfer agent or the financial institution to be genuine. The investor or his or her financial institution must notify the transfer agent of his or her prior ownership of Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class I Shares, Class R Shares, or Class R6 Shares and the account number. The transfer agent's records of such instructions are binding.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Trust is a Delaware statutory trust. The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board to issue an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest and to classify or reclassify any issued or unissued shares of the Trust into one or more additional classes or series by setting or changing in any one or more respects their respective preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends, qualifications and terms and conditions of redemption. Any such classification or reclassification will comply with the provisions of the 1940 Act. Pursuant to such authority, the Board has authorized the issuance of the classes or series of shares set forth in the Prospectus, including classes or series which represent interests in the Funds as follows and as further described in this SAI and the related Prospectus:

Balanced Allocation Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class R Shares
International Equity Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares Class R6 Shares

International Growth Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class R Shares
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares Class R6 Shares
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares Class R6 Shares
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares
Small Cap Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares
Intermediate Bond Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares
Total Return Advantage Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares
Ultra Short Bond Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Class C Shares

Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares
Government Money Market Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares Advisor Class Shares
Treasury Money Market Fund	Class I Shares Class A Shares
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund	Advisor Class Shares Institutional Class Shares Service Class Shares

Shares have no preemptive rights and only such conversion or exchange rights as the Board may grant in their discretion. When issued for payment as described in the Prospectus, a Fund's shares will be fully paid and non-assessable. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual Fund, shareholders of a Fund are entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to the particular Fund and a proportionate distribution, based upon the relative asset values of the respective Funds, of any general assets of the Trust not belonging to any particular Fund which are available for distribution.

Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act (the "Rule") provides that any matter required by the 1940 Act, applicable state law, or otherwise, to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each fund affected by such matter. The Rule further provides that a fund will be deemed to be affected by a matter, unless the interests of each fund in the matter are substantially identical or the matter does not affect any interest of the fund. Under the Rule, the approval of an investment advisory agreement or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a fund only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such fund. However, the Rule also provides that the ratification of the appointment of independent public accountants, the approval of principal underwriting contracts and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of the funds voting together in the aggregate without regard to a particular fund. In addition, shareholders of each class in a particular fund have equal voting rights except that only shareholders of a particular class of a fund will be entitled to vote on matters relating to a plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 for such shares.

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full Share and a fractional vote for each fractional Share held by such shareholder. Shareholders shall not be entitled to cumulative voting in the election of Trustees or on any other matter.

The Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board, without shareholder approval (unless otherwise required by applicable law) to: (a) sell and convey the assets of a Fund to another management investment company for consideration, which may include securities issued by the purchaser and, in connection therewith, cause all outstanding shares of such Fund involved to be redeemed at a price which is equal to their NAV and which may be paid in cash or by distribution of the securities or other consideration received from the sale and conveyance; (b) sell and convert a Fund's assets into money and, in connection therewith, cause all outstanding shares of such Fund involved to be redeemed at their NAV; or (c) combine the assets belonging to a Fund with the assets belonging to another Fund, if the Board reasonably determines that such combination will not have a material adverse effect on shareholders of any Fund participating in such combination and, in connection therewith, cause all outstanding shares of any Fund to be redeemed at their NAV or converted into shares of another class of the Funds at NAV. In the event that shares are redeemed in cash at their NAV, a shareholder may receive in payment for such shares an amount that is more or less than his or her original investment due to changes in the market prices of the Fund's securities. The

exercise of such authority by the Board will be subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act and the Board will not take any action described in this paragraph unless the proposed action has been disclosed in writing to the Fund's shareholders at least 30 days prior thereto.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING TAXES

The following summarizes certain additional U.S. federal tax considerations generally affecting, the Funds and their shareholders and the following information supplements, and should be read in conjunction with the Funds' Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of the Funds or their shareholders and the discussions here and in the Prospectus are not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Except as specifically set forth below, the following discussion does not address any state, local or foreign tax matters. Potential investors should consult their tax advisers regarding their particular situation and the possible application of foreign, state and local tax laws.

The discussions of the federal tax consequences in the Prospectus and this SAI are based on the Code and the regulations issued under it and court decisions and administrative interpretations, as in effect on the date of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company

Each Fund is treated as a separate corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Each Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M, Chapter 1, Subtitle A of the Code and intends each year to qualify and to be eligible to be treated as such. As a regulated investment company, a Fund will generally not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its net investment income and realized capital gains that it distributes in a timely manner to shareholders. In order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, each Fund must, among other things, meet three important tests each year.

First, the Fund must derive with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies or net income derived from interests in qualified publicly traded partnerships.

Second, at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Fund's total assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities limited in respect of any one issuer to a value not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and not more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, (x) in the securities (other than U.S. government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer or two or more issuers that the Fund controls and that are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or (y) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships. A Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company may limit the extent to which the Fund can engage in certain derivative transactions.

Third, the Fund must distribute with respect to each taxable year at least 90% of the sum of its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code without regard to the deduction for dividends paid—generally taxable ordinary income and the excess, if any, of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss) and net tax-exempt income, if any, for such year.

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership which would be qualifying income if realized directly by the regulated investment company. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a "qualified publicly traded partnership" (a partnership (x) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof and (y) that derives less than 90% of its income from the qualifying income described in

paragraph (a)(i) above) will be treated as qualifying income. In general, such entities will be treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes because they meet the passive income requirement under Code section 7704(c)(2). In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to regulated investment companies, such rules do apply to a regulated investment company with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

For purposes of the diversification test described above, the term “outstanding voting securities of such issuer” will include the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership. Also, for purposes of the diversification test, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular Fund investment can depend on the terms and conditions of that investment. In some cases, identification of the issuer (or issuers) is uncertain under current law and an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to issuer identification for a particular type of investment may adversely affect a Fund’s ability to meet the diversification test.

Each Fund intends to comply with these requirements. If a Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification, or distribution tests described above, the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or if the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company accorded special tax treatment for such year, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at regular corporate rates and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portion of such distributions may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction in the case of corporate shareholders and may be eligible to be treated as “qualified dividend income” in the case of shareholders taxed as individuals, provided, in both cases, that such shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the Fund’s shares. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a regulated investment company that is afforded special tax treatment.

The Code imposes a non-deductible 4% excise tax on a regulated investment company that fails to distribute in a calendar year an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income (the excess of capital gains over capital losses) for the one-year period ending October 31 of such year, plus any such amounts retained from the prior year. For purposes of the required excise tax distribution, a regulated investment company’s ordinary gains and losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property that would otherwise be taken into account after October 31 of a calendar year generally are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. Also, for these purposes, a Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it is subject to corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. Each Fund intends to make sufficient distributions each calendar year to avoid liability for this excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will do so.

In determining its net capital gain, including in connection with determining the amount available to support a Capital Gain Dividend (as defined below), its taxable income and its earnings and profits, a regulated investment company (“RIC”) generally may elect to treat part or all of any post-October capital loss (defined as any net capital loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31 or, if there is no such loss, the net long-term capital loss or net short-term capital loss attributable to such portion of the taxable year) or late-year ordinary loss (generally, the sum of its (i) net ordinary loss from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property, attributable to the portion of the taxable year after October 31 and its (ii) other net ordinary loss attributable to the portion of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

Capital Loss Carryforwards

Capital losses in excess of capital gains (“net capital losses”) are not permitted to be deducted against a Fund’s net investment income. Instead, potentially subject to certain limitations, a Fund may carry net capital losses from any taxable year to subsequent taxable years to offset capital gains, if any, realized during such subsequent taxable years. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Fund retains or distributes such gains.

If a Fund incurs or has incurred net capital losses in taxable years beginning after December 22, 2010 (“post-2010 losses”), those losses will be carried forward to one or more subsequent taxable years without expiration; any such carryforward losses will retain their character as short-term or long-term. If a Fund has incurred net capital losses in a taxable year beginning on or before December 22, 2010 (“pre-2011 losses”), the Fund is permitted to carry such losses forward for eight taxable years; in the year to which they are carried forward, such losses are treated as short-term capital losses that first offset any short-term capital gains and then offset any long-term capital gains. A Fund must use any post-2010 losses, which will not expire, applying them first against gains of the same character, before it uses any pre-2011 losses. This increases the likelihood that pre-2011 losses will expire unused at the conclusion of the eight-year carryforward period. See each Fund’s most recent annual shareholder report for the Fund’s available capital loss carryforwards as of the end of its most recently ended fiscal year.

Distributions

Each Fund intends to distribute at least annually to its shareholders all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income (computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction), its net tax-exempt income (if any) and its net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses, in each case determined with reference to any capital loss carryforwards). Any taxable income, including any net capital gain retained by a Fund, will be subject to tax at the Fund level at regular corporate rates. In the case of net capital gain, a Fund is permitted to designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gain in a timely notice to its shareholders who would then, in turn, be (i) required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount and (ii) entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any and to claim refunds on a properly filed U.S. tax return to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If a Fund makes this designation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of shares owned by a shareholder of the Fund would be increased by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder’s gross income under clause (i) of the preceding sentence and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence. A Fund is not required to and there can be no assurance a Fund will, make this designation if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain in a taxable year.

Except for exempt-interest dividends (as defined below) paid by the Tax Exempt Bond Funds, distributions paid out of a Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, whether paid in cash or reinvested in the Fund, are generally taxable to shareholders. If a Fund makes a distribution in excess of its current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of such shareholder’s tax basis in its shares and thereafter as capital gain.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income (other than exempt-interest dividends paid by the Tax Exempt Bond Funds) are generally taxable as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long a Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her shares. In general, a Fund will recognize long-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year and short-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less. Tax rules can alter a Fund’s holding period in investments and thereby affect the tax treatment of gain and loss on such investments. Distributions of net capital gain (as defined above) that are properly reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryforwards. Distributions of net short-term capital gain (as reduced by any net long-term capital loss for the taxable year) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions of investment income reported by a Fund as derived from “qualified dividend income” will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to long-term capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level. The Fixed Income Funds, the Tax Exempt Bond Funds and the Money Market Funds do not expect a significant portion of Fund distributions to be derived from qualified dividend income.

In order for some portion of the dividends received by a Fund shareholder to be qualified dividend income that is eligible for taxation at long-term capital gain rates, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to some portion of the dividend-paying stocks in its portfolio and the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund's shares. In general, a dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income (at either a Fund or shareholder level) (1) if the dividend is received with respect to any share of stock held for fewer than 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (or, in the case of certain preferred stock, 91 days during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date), (2) to the extent that the recipient is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property, (3) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest, or (4) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (a) not eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States (with the exception of dividends paid on stock of such a foreign corporation readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States) or (b) treated as a passive foreign investment company. In general, distributions of investment income reported by the Fund as derived from qualified dividend income will be treated as qualified dividend income in the hands of a shareholder taxed as an individual, provided the shareholder meets the holding period and other requirements described above with respect to the Fund's shares.

If the aggregate qualified dividends received by a Fund during a taxable year are 95% or more of its gross income (excluding net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), then 100% of the Fund's dividends (other than dividends properly reported as Capital Gain Dividends) will be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

If a Fund receives dividends from another mutual fund, an ETF or another investment company that qualifies as a regulated investment company (each, an "Underlying RIC") and the Underlying RIC reports such dividends as "qualified dividend income," then the Fund is permitted, in turn, to report a portion of its distributions as "qualified dividend income," provided the Fund meets the holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the Underlying RIC.

In general, dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of a Fund will qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations to the extent of the amount of eligible dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year. In general, a dividend received by a Fund will not be treated as a dividend eligible for the dividends-received deduction (1) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that the Fund has held for less than 46 days (91 days in the case of certain preferred stock) during the 91-day period beginning on the date which is 45 days before the date on which such share becomes ex-dividend with respect to such dividend (during the 181-day period beginning 90 days before such date in the case of certain preferred stock) or (2) to the extent that the Fund is under an obligation (pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. Moreover, the dividends-received deduction may otherwise be disallowed or reduced (1) if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing requirements with respect to its shares of the Fund or (2) by application of various provisions of the Code (for instance, the dividends-received deduction is reduced in the case of a dividend received on debt-financed portfolio stock (generally, stock acquired with borrowed funds)). PNC International Equity Fund, PNC International Growth Fund, PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund, the Fixed Income Funds, the Tax Exempt Bond Funds, and the Money Market Funds do not expect a significant portion of Fund distributions to qualify for the dividends-received deduction.

If a Fund receives dividends from an Underlying RIC and the Underlying RIC reports such dividends as eligible for the dividends-received deduction, then the Fund is permitted, in turn, to report a portion of its distributions as eligible for the dividends-received deduction, provided the Fund meets the holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the Underlying RIC.

Any distribution of income that is attributable to (i) income received by the Fund in lieu of dividends with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction or (ii) dividend income received by the Fund on securities it temporarily purchased from a counterparty pursuant to a repurchase agreement that is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a loan by the Fund, will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual

shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. Similarly, with respect to any Fund that might otherwise be eligible to pay exempt-interest dividends (as defined below), any distribution of income that is attributable to (i) income received by the Fund in lieu of tax-exempt interest with respect to securities on loan or (ii) tax-exempt interest received by the Fund on tax-exempt securities it temporarily purchased from a counterparty pursuant to a repurchase agreement that is treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a loan by the Fund, will not constitute an exempt-interest dividend to shareholders.

Section 1411 of the Code generally imposes a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on the net investment income of certain individuals, trusts and estates to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. For these purposes, “net investment income” generally includes, among other things, (i) distributions paid by a Fund of net investment income and capital gains (other than exempt-interest dividends, as defined below) and (ii) any net gain from the sale, redemption, exchange or other disposition of Fund shares. Shareholders are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of this additional tax on their investment in a Fund.

Additional Tax Information Concerning the Tax Exempt Bond Funds

As described above and in the Prospectus, the Tax Exempt Bond Funds intend to pay dividends that pass through to shareholders the tax-exempt character of exempt interest earned by such Funds (“exempt-interest dividends”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Tax Exempt Bond Funds are not intended to constitute a balanced investment program and are not designed for investors seeking capital appreciation or maximum tax-exempt income irrespective of fluctuations in principal. Tax-exempt institutions and retirement plans qualified under Section 401 of the Code, H.R. 10 plans and individual retirement accounts are generally tax exempt and, therefore, would not gain any additional benefit from the Tax Exempt Bond Funds’ exempt-interest dividends. In addition, the Tax Exempt Bond Funds may not be an appropriate investment for persons or entities that are “substantial users” of facilities financed by private activity bonds or “related persons” thereof. “Substantial user” is defined under U.S. Treasury Regulations to include a non-exempt person which regularly uses a part of such facilities in its trade or business and (i) whose gross revenues derived with respect to the facilities financed by the issuance of bonds are more than 5% of the total revenues derived by all users of such facilities, (ii) which occupies more than 5% of the usable area of such facilities or (iii) for which such facilities or a part thereof were specifically constructed, reconstructed or acquired. “Related persons” include certain related natural persons, affiliated corporations, partnerships and their partners and S corporations and their shareholders.

Each Tax Exempt Bond Fund intends to pay exempt-interest dividends. A Fund is eligible to pay exempt-interest dividends only for taxable years in which, at the close of each quarter, either (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets consists of securities generating interest that is exempt from federal income tax under Section 103(a) of the Code or (b) at least 50% of the Fund’s total assets consists of interests in Underlying RICs. Each Tax Exempt Bond Fund intends to satisfy one of these requirements. Fund distributions reported as exempt-interest dividends are generally not subject to U.S. federal income tax, but they may be subject to state and local taxes. A Fund will notify its shareholders in a written statement of the portion of distributions for the taxable year that constitutes exempt-interest dividends. In the case of the state-specific Tax Exempt Bond Funds, distributions of interest derived from municipal securities of the state for which the Fund is named are generally exempt from personal income taxes in such state. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers regarding the state tax consequences of an investment in the Tax Exempt Bond Funds.

Distributions of capital gains or income not attributable to interest on a Tax Exempt Bond Fund’s tax-exempt obligations will not constitute exempt-interest dividends and will be taxable to shareholders as described above.

Interest on indebtedness incurred or continued by shareholders to purchase or carry shares of a Tax Exempt Bond Fund will not be deductible for federal income tax purposes to the extent of the portion of the interest expense relating to exempt-interest dividends. Such portion is determined by multiplying the total amount of interest paid or accrued on the indebtedness times the ratio of the exempt-interest dividends received by the shareholder to all of the Tax Exempt Bond Fund’s dividends received by the shareholder (excluding Capital Gain Dividends).

An investment in a Tax Exempt Bond Fund may result in liability for the federal alternative minimum tax, both for individual and corporate shareholders. For example, if a Fund invests in “private activity bonds,” certain shareholders may become subject to alternative minimum tax on the part of the Fund’s distributions derived from interest on such bonds. Certain of the Tax Exempt Bond Funds intend to invest in tax-exempt obligations that would not subject shareholders to alternative minimum tax. Consult the Prospectus to determine whether a particular Tax Exempt Bond Fund intends to do so. In any event, corporate shareholders will generally be required to take into account all exempt-interest dividends from the Tax Exempt Funds in determining certain adjustments for alternative minimum tax purposes. Individual and corporate shareholders should consult their tax advisers regarding the potential alternative minimum tax implications of holding shares of a Tax Exempt Bond Fund.

In purchasing tax-exempt obligations, the Funds intend to rely on opinions of bond counsel or counsel to the issuers of the tax-exempt obligations as to the excludability of interest on those obligations from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The Funds will not undertake independent investigations concerning the tax-exempt status of such obligations, nor do they guarantee or represent that bond counsels’ opinions are correct. Bond counsels’ opinions will generally be based in part upon covenants by the issuers and related parties regarding continuing compliance with federal tax requirements. No assurance can be given that the IRS will not successfully challenge the tax-exempt status of an obligation, which could cause interest on the obligation to be taxable. Tax laws not only limit the purposes for which tax-exempt bonds may be issued and the supply of such bonds, but also contain numerous and complex requirements that must be satisfied on a continuing basis in order for bonds to be and remain tax exempt. If the issuer of a bond or a user of a bond-financed facility fails to comply with such requirements at any time, interest on the bond could become taxable, retroactive to the date the obligation was issued. In that event, a portion of a Fund’s distributions attributable to interest the Fund received on such bond for the current year and for prior years could be characterized or recharacterized as taxable income. In addition, from time to time legislation may arise that would change the tax treatment of exempt-interest dividends. Such litigation or legislation may have the effect of raising the state or other taxes payable by shareholders on such dividends. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers for the current law on exempt-interest dividends.

Sale, Exchange, or Redemption of Fund Shares

The sale, exchange, or redemption of Fund shares may give rise to a gain or loss.

In general, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of Fund shares will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares held by a shareholder for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of any Capital Gain Dividends received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares. Further, all or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares will be disallowed under the Code’s “wash-sale” rule if other substantially identical shares are purchased, including by means of dividend reinvestment, within 30 days before or after the disposition. In such a case, the basis of the newly purchased shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Upon the sale, exchange, or redemption of shares of a Fund, the Fund or, in the case of shares purchased through a financial intermediary, the financial intermediary may be required to provide you and the IRS with cost basis and certain other related tax information about the Fund shares you sold, exchanged or redeemed. See the Funds’ Prospectus for more information.

Provided that the applicable Money Market Fund’s shares maintain a \$1.00 per share net asset value, upon the sale, exchange or redemption of shares of a Money Market Fund, a shareholder will recognize no gain or loss on the sale, exchange or redemption of Fund shares. Should that no longer remain the case, the sale, exchange or redemption of such a Fund’s shares may give rise to a gain or loss and the preceding paragraphs describing the character of such gain would apply. The IRS has issued regulations that permit a simplified method of accounting for gains and losses realized upon the disposition of shares of a regulated investment company that is a money market fund. Very generally, where a shareholder realizes and would otherwise recognize gain or loss upon the redemption of shares, a shareholder using such simplified method of accounting will recognize gain or loss with respect to the Fund’s shares for a given

computation period (the shareholder's taxable year or shorter period the shareholder selects) equal to the value of all the Fund shares held by the shareholder on the last day of the computation period, less the value of all Fund shares held by the shareholder on the last day of the preceding computation period, less the shareholder's net investment in the Fund (generally, purchases minus redemptions) made during the computation period. In such a circumstance, the use of the simplified method of accounting will avoid the application of the otherwise applicable "wash-sale" rule.

In the event a Money Market Fund decides in the future to impose a liquidity fee on the redemption of such a Fund's shares in certain circumstances, such fee will reduce the amount you will receive upon the redemption of your shares, and may cause you to recognize a capital loss from such redemption. There is some degree of uncertainty with respect to the tax treatment of liquidity fees received by money market funds. In the absence of further guidance from the IRS, the Money Market Funds expect to treat such liquidity fees as reducing proceeds paid to shareholders in redemption of Fund shares, and therefore generating a tax loss for redeeming shareholders, but not constituting income to the Fund.

Shareholders of a Money Market Fund are advised to consult their tax advisor regarding their investment in such Fund.

Taxation of Fund Investments

Original Issue Discount and Market Discount

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance (and zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance) will be treated as debt obligations that are issued originally at a discount. Generally, the amount of the original issue discount ("OID") is treated as interest income and is included in the Fund's income (and required to be distributed by the Fund) over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that are acquired by a Fund in the secondary market may be treated as having "market discount." Very generally, market discount is the excess of the stated redemption price of a debt obligation (or in the case of an obligation issued with OID, its "revised issue price") over the purchase price of such obligation. Generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of and any partial payment of principal on, a debt security having market discount is treated as ordinary income to the extent the gain, or principal payment, does not exceed the "accrued market discount" on such debt security. Alternatively, a Fund may elect to accrue market discount currently, in which case the Fund will be required to include the accrued market discount in the Fund's income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which the market discount accrues and thus is included in a Fund's income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of one year or less from the date of issuance may be treated as having OID or, in certain cases, "acquisition discount" (very generally, the excess of the stated redemption price over the purchase price). A Fund will be required to include the OID or acquisition discount in income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt security, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt security. The rate at which OID or acquisition discount accrues and thus is included in a Fund's income, will depend upon which of the permitted accrual methods the Fund elects.

If a Fund holds the foregoing kinds of securities, or other debt securities subject to special rules under the Code, it may be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. Such distributions may be made from the cash assets of the Fund or, if necessary, by liquidation of portfolio securities including at a time when it may not be advantageous to do so. These

dispositions may cause a Fund to realize higher amounts of short-term capital gains (generally taxed to shareholders at ordinary income tax rates) and, in the event the Fund realizes net capital gains from such transactions, its shareholders may receive a larger Capital Gain Dividend than if the Fund had not held such securities.

Issuer Deductibility of Interest

A portion of the OID accrued on certain high-yield discount obligations may not be deductible to the issuer and will instead be treated as a dividend paid by the issuer for purposes of the dividends received deduction. In such cases, if the issuer of the high-yield discount obligations is a domestic corporation, dividend payments by a Fund may be eligible for the dividends received deduction to the extent attributable to the deemed dividend portion of such OID.

Securities Purchased at a Premium

Very generally, where a Fund purchases a bond at a price that exceeds the redemption price at maturity - that is, at a premium - the premium is amortizable over the remaining terms of the bond. In the case of a taxable bond, if a Fund makes an election applicable to all such bonds it purchases, which election is irrevocable without consent of the IRS, the Fund reduces the current taxable income from the bond by the amortized premium and reduces its tax basis in the bond by the amount of such offset; upon the disposition or maturity of such bonds acquired on or after January 4, 2013, the Fund is permitted to deduct any remaining premium allocable to a prior period. In the case of a tax-exempt bond, tax rules require a Fund to reduce its tax basis by the amount of amortized premium.

At-Risk or Defaulted Securities

Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for a Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether or to what extent a Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation; when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount; when and to what extent a Fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities and how a Fund should allocate payments received on obligations in default between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by each Fund when, as and if it invests in such securities, in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a regulated investment company and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Investments in REITs and Mortgage-Related Securities

Any investment by a Fund in equity securities of REITs may result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT will not qualify for the corporate dividends-received deduction and generally will not constitute qualified dividend income.

A Fund may invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs") (including by investing in residual interests in CMOs with respect to which an election to be treated as a REMIC is in effect) or equity interests in taxable mortgage pools ("TMPs"). Under a notice issued by the IRS in October 2006 and Treasury regulations that have yet to be issued but may apply retroactively, a portion of a Fund's income (including income allocated to the Fund from a REIT or other pass-through entity) that is attributable to a residual interest in a REMIC or an equity interest in a TMP (referred to in the Code as an "excess inclusion") will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in all events. This notice also provides and the regulations are expected to provide, that excess inclusion income of a regulated investment company will be allocated to shareholders of the regulated investment company in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related interest directly.

In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") to entities (including a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan or other tax-exempt entity) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income and otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income

and (iii) in the case of a foreign shareholder (as defined below), will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax. A shareholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such inclusions notwithstanding any exemption from such income tax otherwise available under the Code.

As a result of these rules regarding excess inclusions and certain rules applicable to charitable remainder trusts, a Fund investing in such interests that give rise to excess inclusion income may not be a suitable investment for charitable remainder trusts. Charitable remainder trusts should consult their tax advisers regarding an investment in the Funds.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Any transaction by a Fund in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations or certain foreign currency options, futures contracts or forward contracts (or similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate Fund distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by a Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

Passive Foreign Investment Companies

Equity investments by a Fund in certain “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”) could potentially subject the Fund to a U.S. federal income tax (including interest charges) on distributions received from the company or on proceeds received from the disposition of shares in the company. This tax cannot be eliminated by making distributions to Fund shareholders. However, a Fund may elect to avoid the imposition of that tax. For example, a Fund may elect to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (i.e., make a “QEF election”), in which case the Fund will be required to include its share of the PFIC’s income and net capital gains annually, regardless of whether it receives any distribution from the PFIC. A Fund also may make an election to mark the gains (and to a limited extent losses) in such holdings “to the market” as though it had sold (and, solely for purposes of this mark-to-market election, repurchased) its holdings in those PFICs on the last day of the Fund’s taxable year. Such gains and losses are treated as ordinary income and loss. The QEF and mark-to-market elections may accelerate the recognition of income (without the receipt of cash) and increase the amount required to be distributed by the Fund to avoid taxation. Making either of these elections therefore may require a Fund to liquidate other investments (including when it is not advantageous to do so) to meet its distribution requirement, which also may accelerate the recognition of gain and affect the Fund’s total return. Dividends paid by PFICs will not be eligible to be treated as qualified dividend income.

Because it is not always possible to identify a foreign corporation as a PFIC, a Fund may incur the tax and interest charges described above in some instances.

Options, Futures and Forward Contracts, Swap Agreements and other Derivatives Transactions

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of a Fund’s options activity will vary based on the nature and the subject of the options. In general, option premiums received by a Fund are not immediately included in the income of the Fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized when the option contract expires, the option is exercised by the holder, or the Fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If an option written by a Fund is exercised and the Fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the Fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the Fund minus (b) the Fund’s basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by the Fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the Fund generally will subtract the premium received for purposes of computing its cost basis in the securities purchased. Gain or loss arising in respect of a termination of a Fund’s obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option will be short-term gain or loss depending on whether the premium income received by the Fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the Fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by a Fund expires unexercised, the Fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

A Fund's options activities may include transactions constituting straddles for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that is, that trigger the U.S. federal income tax straddle rules contained primarily in Section 1092 of the Code. Such straddles include, for example, positions in a particular security or an index of securities and one or more options that offset the former position, including options that are "covered" by a Fund's long position in the subject security. Very generally, where applicable, Section 1092 requires (i) that losses be deferred on positions deemed to be offsetting positions with respect to "substantially similar or related property," to the extent of unrealized gain in the latter and (ii) that the holding period of such a straddle position that has not already been held for the long-term holding period be terminated and begin anew once the position is no longer part of a straddle. The straddle rules apply in modified form to so-called "qualified covered calls." Very generally, where a taxpayer writes an option a single stock that is "in the money" but not "deep in the money," the holding period on the stock will not be terminated, as it would be under the general straddle rules, but will be suspended during the period that such calls are outstanding. These straddle rules and the rules governing qualified covered calls could cause gains that would otherwise constitute long-term capital gains to be treated as short-term capital gains and distributions that would otherwise constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends-received deduction to fail to satisfy the holding period requirements and therefore to be taxed as ordinary income or to fail to qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction, as the case may be.

The tax treatment of certain positions entered into by a Fund, including regulated futures contracts, certain foreign currency positions and certain listed non-equity options, will be governed by section 1256 of the Code ("section 1256 contracts"). Gains or losses on section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, section 1256 contracts held by a Fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable.

In addition to the special rules described above in respect of futures and options transactions, a Fund's transactions in other derivative instruments (e.g., forward contracts and swap agreements), as well as any of its other hedging, short sale or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (e.g., notional principal contract, straddle, constructive sale, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to, and thus taxes payable by, shareholders.

Because these and other tax rules applicable to these types of transactions are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether a Fund has made sufficient distributions and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a Fund-level tax.

Commodities and Commodity-Linked Instruments

A Fund's direct and indirect investments in commodities or commodity-linked derivatives can be limited by the Fund's intention to qualify as a regulated investment company and can bear on the Fund's ability to so qualify. Income and gains from certain commodity-linked derivatives do not constitute qualifying income to a regulated investment company for purposes of the 90% gross income test described above. The tax treatment of some other commodity-linked derivative instruments in which a Fund might invest is not certain, in particular with respect to whether income or gains from such instruments constitute qualifying income to a regulated investment company. If a Fund were to treat income or gain from a particular instrument as qualifying income and the income or gain were later determined not to constitute qualifying income and, together with any other non-qualifying income, caused the Fund's non-qualifying income to exceed 10% of its gross income in any taxable year, the Fund would fail to qualify as a regulated investment company unless it were eligible to and did pay a tax at the Fund level.

Exchange-Traded Notes

The timing and character of income or gains arising from ETNs can be uncertain.

Book-Tax Differences

Certain of a Fund's investments in derivative instruments and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and any of a Fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, are likely to produce a difference between its book income and the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any). If such a difference arises and the Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income, the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company that is accorded special tax treatment and to avoid an entity-level tax. In the alternative, if a Fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income (including realized capital gains) and net tax-exempt income, the distribution (if any) of such excess generally will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund's remaining earnings and profits (including earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in its shares and (iii) thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Foreign Taxation

Income proceeds and gains received by a Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Except in the case of PNC International Equity Fund, PNC International Growth Fund, and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund, shareholders generally will not be entitled to claim a credit or deduction with respect to foreign taxes incurred by a Fund. This will decrease the Fund's yield on securities subject to such taxes. In the case of PNC International Equity Fund, PNC International Growth Fund, and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund, if more than 50% of the Fund's assets at taxable year end consist of the securities of foreign corporations, the Fund may elect to permit shareholders to claim a credit or deduction on their income tax returns for their pro rata portions of qualified taxes paid by the Fund to foreign countries in respect of foreign securities that the Fund has held for at least the minimum period specified in the Code. In either such case, shareholders will include in gross income from foreign sources their pro rata shares of such taxes paid by the Fund. A shareholder's ability to claim an offsetting foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by the Fund is subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in the shareholder's not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. Shareholders who do not itemize on their U.S. federal income tax returns may claim a credit (but not a deduction) for such foreign taxes. Shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax and those who invest in the Funds through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through individual retirement accounts or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by a Fund. Funds that are not qualified funds of funds are not permitted to pass through to their shareholders foreign taxes paid by Underlying RICs in which they invest.

State and Local Taxes

Although each Fund expects to qualify as a regulated investment company and expects not to be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent it distributes its investment income and capital gains to shareholders, depending upon the extent of its activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, a Fund may be subject to the tax laws of such states or localities.

Foreign Shareholders

Distributions by a Fund to shareholders that are not "U.S. persons" within the meaning of the Code ("foreign shareholders") properly reported by the Fund as (1) Capital Gain Dividends, (2) short-term capital gain dividends and (3) interest-related dividends, each as defined and subject to certain conditions described below, generally are not subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax.

In general, the Code defines (1) “short-term capital gain dividends” as distributions of net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses and (2) “interest-related dividends” as distributions from U.S. source interest income of types similar to those not subject to U.S. federal income tax if earned directly by an individual foreign shareholder, in each case to the extent such distributions are properly reported as such by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders.

The exceptions to withholding for Capital Gain Dividends and short-term capital gain dividends do not apply to (1) distributions to an individual foreign shareholder who is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the distribution and (2) distributions attributable to gain that is treated as effectively connected with the conduct by the foreign shareholder of a trade or business within the United States under special rules regarding the disposition of U.S. real property interests. The exception to withholding for interest-related dividends does not apply to distributions to a foreign shareholder (1) that has not provided a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (2) to the extent that the dividend is attributable to certain interest on an obligation if the foreign shareholder is the issuer or is a 10% shareholder of the issuer, (3) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (4) to the extent the dividend is attributable to interest paid by a person that is a related person of the foreign shareholder and the foreign shareholder is a controlled foreign corporation. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as short-term capital gain or interest-related dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if the Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as a short-term capital gain or interest-related dividend to shareholders.

Foreign shareholders should contact their intermediaries regarding the application of these rules to their accounts.

Distributions by a Fund to foreign shareholders other than Capital Gain Dividends, short-term capital gain dividends or interest-related dividends (e.g., dividends attributable to U.S. source interest income to which the exception from withholding above does not apply) are generally subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate).

A foreign shareholder is not, in general, subject to U.S. federal income tax on gains (and is not allowed a deduction for losses) realized on the sale of shares of a Fund unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the foreign shareholder of a trade or business within the United States, (ii) in the case of a foreign shareholder that is an individual, the shareholder is present in the United States for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the year of the sale and certain other conditions are met, or (iii) the special rules relating to gain attributable to the sale or exchange of “U.S. real property interests” (“USRPIs”) apply to the foreign shareholder’s sale of shares of a Fund (as described below).

If a foreign shareholder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the shareholder in the United States.

Special rules would apply if a Fund were a qualified investment entity (“QIE”) because it is either a “U.S. real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) or would be a USRPHC but for the operation of certain exceptions to the definition of USRPIs described below. Very generally, a USRPHC is a domestic corporation that holds USRPIs the fair market value of which equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market values of the corporation’s USRPIs, interests in real property located outside the United States and other trade or business assets. USRPIs are generally defined as any interest in U.S. real property and any interest (other than solely as a creditor) in a USRPHC or former USRPHC. A Fund that holds, directly or indirectly, significant interests in REITs may be a USRPHC. Interests in domestically controlled QIEs, including REITs and RICs that are QIEs, not-greater-than-10% interests in publicly traded classes of stock in REITs and not-greater-than-5% interests in publicly traded classes of stock in RICs generally are not USRPIs, but these exceptions do not apply for purposes of determining whether a Fund is a QIE.

If an interest in a Fund were a USRPI, the Fund would be required to withhold U.S. tax on the proceeds of a share redemption by a greater-than-5% foreign shareholder, in which case such foreign shareholder generally would also be required to file U.S. tax returns and pay any additional taxes due in connection with the redemption.

If a Fund were a QIE, under a special “look-through” rule, any distributions by the Fund to a foreign shareholder (including, in certain cases, distributions made by the Fund in redemption of its shares) that are attributable directly or indirectly to (i) distributions received by the Fund from a lower-tier RIC or REIT that the Fund is required to treat as USRPI gain in its hands and (ii) gains realized on the disposition of USRPIs by the Fund would retain their character as gains realized from USRPIs in the hands of the Fund’s foreign shareholders and would be subject to U.S. tax withholding. In addition, such distributions could result in the foreign shareholder being required to file a U.S. tax return and pay tax on the distributions at regular U.S. federal income tax rates. The consequences to a foreign shareholder, including the rate of such withholding and character of such distributions (e.g., as ordinary income or USRPI gain), would vary depending upon the extent of the foreign shareholder’s current and past ownership of the Fund.

The Funds generally do not expect that they will be QIEs.

In order to qualify for any exemptions from withholding described above or for lower withholding tax rates under income tax treaties, or to establish an exemption from backup withholding, a foreign shareholder must comply with special certification and filing requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing the applicable IRS Form W-8BEN, W-8BEN-E or substitute form). Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisers in this regard.

Foreign shareholders should consult their tax advisers and, if holding shares through intermediaries, their intermediaries concerning the application of these rules to their investment in the Fund.

Backup Withholding

Each Fund generally is required to withhold and remit to the U.S. Treasury a percentage of the taxable distributions and redemption proceeds paid to any individual shareholder who fails to properly furnish the Fund with a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify to the Fund that he or she is not subject to such withholding. The backup withholding rules may also apply to distributions that are properly designated as exempt-interest dividends. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder’s U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Shares Purchased Through Tax-Qualified Plans or Other Tax-Advantaged Accounts

Tax-qualified plans and other tax-advantaged arrangements (collectively, “tax-advantaged accounts”) generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on distributions from the Funds or on redemptions of the Funds’ shares. Special tax rules apply to investments through such tax-advantaged accounts. Account holders investing in a Fund through a tax-advantaged account generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on Fund distributions received by the account or on redemptions of Fund shares held in the account. Distributions from a tax-advantaged account generally are taxable to the recipient as ordinary income with certain exceptions (for example, distributions to participants from a Roth 401(k) plan generally are not taxable to participants in such a plan).

Investors in a Fund through a tax-advantaged account should consult with their own tax advisers and their plan administrator or other designated financial intermediary to determine the suitability of a Fund as an investment through their tax-advantaged account and the specific U.S. federal income as well as any state, local, foreign, or other tax consequences to them of investing in a Fund through such account.

The Funds generally do not expect to provide tax-advantaged accounts with tax information reporting, on IRS Form 1099 or otherwise, regarding shareholder cost basis or the tax attributes or character of income received from Fund distributions or redemptions.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury regulations and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”)) generally require a Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an “IGA”) between the United States and a foreign government. If a shareholder of a Fund fails to provide the requested information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA or an IGA, the Fund may be required to withhold under FATCA at a rate of 30% with respect to that shareholder on ordinary dividends it pays and, 30% of the gross proceeds of redemptions, sales and exchanges and certain Capital Gain Dividends it pays on or after January 1, 2019. If a payment by a Fund is subject to FATCA withholding, the Fund is required to withhold, even if such payment would otherwise be exempt from withholding under rules applicable to foreign shareholders described above (e.g., Capital Gain Dividends, short-term capital gain dividends and interest-related dividends).

Each prospective investor is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective investor’s own situation, including investments through an intermediary.

Tax Shelter Reporting

Under U.S. Treasury regulations, if an individual or corporate shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more or \$10 million or more, respectively, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct holders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement but, under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all regulated investment companies. 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 advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

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TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

The business and affairs of the Trust are managed under the direction of the Board in accordance with Delaware law and the Trust’s Agreement and Declaration of Trust. Information pertaining to the Trustees and Officers of the Trust is set forth below. As of the date of this SAI, the Board currently consists of eight Trustees. None of the current Trustees is affiliated with the Adviser or its affiliates and none of the Trustees is an “interested person” of the Trust as defined under Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. A list of the Trustees and Officers of the Trust and a brief statement of their present positions and principal occupations during the past five years or longer are set out below.

Trustees

Name, Address⁽¹⁾ Age and Date of Birth	Position Held With the Trust and Term of Office⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years or Longer	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex⁽³⁾ Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years or Longer⁽⁴⁾
Dorothy A. Berry Age: 75 Date of Birth: 9/12/43	Trustee since April 2006.	Retired; President, Talon Industries, Inc. (administrative, management and business consulting), 1986-2012. Chairman, Independent Directors Council, 2010-2011.	19 portfolios	Chairman and Trustee, Professionally Managed Portfolios; Trustee, Allegiant Funds until 2010.

Name, Address ⁽¹⁾ Age and Date of Birth	Position Held With the Trust and Term of Office ⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years or Longer	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽³⁾ Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years or Longer ⁽⁴⁾
Calvin G. Butler, Jr. Age: 49 Date of Birth: 5/2/1969	Trustee since February 2018	Chief Executive Officer, Baltimore Gas and Electric Co. ("BGE"), 2014 to present; prior to 2014, Senior Vice President, regulatory and external affairs, BGE; Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs, ComEd.	19 portfolios	Director, BGE (utility); Director; RLI Corp. (insurance company); Director, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond until 2017.
John G. Drosdick Age: 75 Date of Birth: 8/9/43	Trustee since November 2010; Chairman of the Board and Nominating Committee since June 2011.	Retired; Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President, Sunoco, Inc. (manufacturer and marketer of petroleum and petrochemical products), 1996-2008.	19 portfolios	Director, United States Steel Corporation (steel producer); Director, H.J. Heinz Company (U.S.-based food company) until June 2013; Director, Triumph Group, Inc. (aerospace manufacturer); Director, Lincoln Financial Corporation (financial services) until 2005.
Mark Hancock Age: 50 Date of Birth: 2/5/68	Trustee since October 2016.	President, The Glenmore Group, LLC (consulting), 2016 to present; Part-time Faculty, Lake Forest Graduate School of Management, 2017 to Present; Managing Director, Goldman Sachs & Co. (asset management), 2008-2015.	19 portfolios	None

Name, Address ⁽¹⁾ Age and Date of Birth	Position Held With the Trust and Term of Office ⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years or Longer	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex ⁽³⁾ Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years or Longer ⁽⁴⁾
L. White Matthews, III Age: 73 Date of Birth: 10/5/45	Trustee since February 2010; Chairman of the Audit Committee from June 2011 to February 2012.	Retired; Chief Financial Officer, Ecolab Inc., 1999-2001; Chief Financial Officer, Union Pacific Corporation, 1989-1998; Director and Chairman of the Board of (privately held) Constar International Inc. (bottles and packaging manufacturer), 2009-2014; Chairman and Director, Ceridian Corporation (payroll and human resources services), 2003-2007.	19 portfolios	Director, Hyla, Inc. (cellphone recycler); Director, Matrixx Initiatives, Inc. (pharmaceuticals) until 2011; Director (since 2003) and Chairman of the Board (since 2011) of (publicly traded) Imation Corp. (data storage) until May 2015; Director, PNC Funds, Inc. until 2010.
Edward D. Miller, M.D. Age: 75 Date of Birth: 2/1/43	Trustee since February 2010.	Retired; Dean and Chief Executive Officer, Johns Hopkins Medicine, 1997- 2012.	19 portfolios	Director, EnGeneIC Ltd. (biopharmaceuticals) since January 2016; Director, Care Fusion (healthcare devices) until 2017; Director, NantHealth, Inc. (healthcare solutions) until 2017; Director, PNC Funds, Inc. until 2010.
Ashi S. Parikh Age: 52 Date of Birth: 2/16/66	Trustee since February 2018.	Retired; Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, Ridgeworth Investments, LLC, 2010-2017.	19 portfolios	Director, IWG The Ohio State University Endowment Foundation; Director, Action Ministries, Inc. (poverty relief); Trustee, Ridgeworth Funds (investment company) until 2017; Director, Ridgeworth Holdings LLC (investment company) until 2017.

Name, Address⁽¹⁾ Age and Date of Birth	Position Held With the Trust and Term of Office⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years or Longer	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex⁽³⁾ Overseen by Trustee	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years or Longer⁽⁴⁾
Stephen M. Todd Age: 70 Date of Birth: 4/24/48	Trustee since November 2011; Chairman of the Audit Committee since February 2012.	Retired; Global Vice Chairman—Assurance Professional Practice, Ernst & Young London, UK (accounting firm), 2003-2010.	19 portfolios	Director, Dover Corporation (diversified multi-national manufacturing company); Director, Apergy Corporation (provider of equipment for oil and gas drilling and production); Trustee, Ancora Trust (registered investment company) until 2011.

Officers

Name, Address⁽¹⁾ Age and Date of Birth	Position Held with the Trust and Term of Office⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years or Longer⁽⁴⁾
Jennifer E. Spratley One East Pratt Street, 5th Floor Baltimore, MD 21202 Date of Birth: 2/13/69 Age: 49	President since 2014. Vice President from 2010 to 2014.	Managing Director, Administration, PNC Capital Advisors, LLC and PNC Realty Investors, Inc. since 2017; Head of Fund Administration, PNC Capital Advisors, LLC 2007-2017; Treasurer, PNC Capital Advisors, Inc., 2007-2009; Unit Leader, Fund Accounting and Administration, SEI Investments Global Funds Services 2005-2007; Fund Accounting Director, SEI Investments Global Funds Services 1999-2007.
Michael Nanosky 1900 East 9th Street, 14th Floor Cleveland, OH 44114 Date of Birth: 6/30/66 Age: 52	Chief Compliance Officer since 2014.	Chief Compliance Officer, PNC Funds since 2014; Vice President, Head of Compliance Testing and Monitoring, PNC Capital Advisors, LLC 2010-2014; Chief Compliance Officer, PNC Capital Advisors, LLC and PNC Realty Investors, Inc., 2010-2011; Chief Compliance Officer, CITI Fund Services, 2008-2010.
John F. Kernan 1900 East 9th Street, 14th Floor Cleveland, OH 44114 Date of Birth: 9/17/65 Age: 53	Vice President since June 2016. Treasurer from 2008 to 2018.	Managing Director, Fund Administration, PNC Capital Advisors, LLC since 2017; Director of Financial Fund Administration, PNC Capital Advisors, LLC 2004-2017; Senior Vice President, National City Bank, 2004-2009; Senior Director of Fund Administration, State Street Bank and Trust Company, 1998-2004.

Name, Address ⁽¹⁾ Age and Date of Birth	Position Held with the Trust and Term of Office ⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years or Longer ⁽⁴⁾
Michele Nahrstedt 1900 East 9th Street, 14th Floor Cleveland, OH 44114 Date of Birth: 8/31/61 Age: 57	Treasurer since 2018.	Director of Financial Fund Administration, PNC Capital Advisors, LLC since March, 2018; Audit Director, Cohen & Company (accounting firm), 1999 – March, 2018.
Thomas R. Rus One East Pratt Street, 5th Floor Baltimore, MD 21202 Date of Birth: 10/11/59 Age: 59	Secretary since 2015.	Director of Regulatory Fund Administration, PNC Capital Advisors, LLC since February 2015, Chief Compliance Officer, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. 2014-2015; Chief Compliance Officer, Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc., 2010-2014; Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer and Assistant Secretary MTB Investment Advisors, Inc. and MTB Funds, 2003-2010.

⁽¹⁾ Each Trustee can be contacted by writing to PNC Funds, c/o PNC Capital Advisors, LLC, One East Pratt Street, 5th Floor, Baltimore, MD 21202, Attention: Thomas R. Rus.

⁽²⁾ With respect to the term of office for each Trustee of the Trust, the Trustees have adopted a retirement policy in which each will retire at the calendar-year end in the year in which he or she reaches the age of 75 years. With respect to the term of office for each Officer of the Trust, pursuant to the Trust’s By-Laws any officer may be removed by the Board at any regular or special meeting of the Board or to the extent permitted by the Board, by the President. In addition, any Trustee or Officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Trust. Such resignation shall be effective upon receipt, unless specified to be effective at some later time.

⁽³⁾ The “Fund Complex” is comprised of the nineteen portfolios of the Trust for which the Adviser or any of its affiliates serves as investment adviser.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (i.e., “public companies”) or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

The information above includes each Trustee’s principal occupation during the last five years, or longer if relevant to the Trustee’s qualifications to serve on the Board. Each Trustee possesses extensive additional experience, skills and attributes relevant to his or her qualifications to serve as a Trustee. The cumulative background of the Trustees and the role each plays as a member of a board that collectively possesses the talents needed for the representation of shareholder interests, led to the conclusion that each Trustee should serve as a Trustee for the Trust. Among others, the following attributes were specifically noted in the evaluation of the Trustees: Ms. Berry, an attorney by training, has been an executive in various aspects of the finance and mutual fund industry for more than thirty years. Mr. Butler has years of executive leadership and board-level experience across multiple industries. Mr. Drosdick brings experience as a senior executive of a major corporation and as a director of both commercial and financial companies. Mr. Hancock has served in a leadership position in the asset management industry for numerous years. Mr. Matthews has served as the chairman of a number of large enterprises and brings a significant depth of experience to the Board. Dr. Miller has demonstrated leadership and management abilities evidenced in his senior executive positions. Mr. Parikh has years of senior executive experience in the asset management industry and board experience across many industries. Mr. Todd brings years of financial and accounting expertise to the Board, in addition to senior executive—level management experience. In addition, the Trustees’ previous experience on the Board provides a deep understanding of the issues impacting the shareholders of the Funds.

The Board has appointed an independent Trustee as Chairman of the Board. The Board has also engaged the Adviser and Co-Administrators to manage and administer the Funds and to retain other service providers, as necessary. All parties engaged to render services to the Funds are subject to the oversight of the Board. The Chairman presides at

meetings, oversees preparation of meeting agenda, serves as liaison between the Adviser and other Trustees, and performs such acts and duties as may be permitted by the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust, Bylaws, policies, and governing law. The Chairman may also perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Board from time to time. The designation of the Chairman does not impose on the Chairman any duties, obligations or liability beyond that imposed on such person as a member of the Board generally. The Board conducts regular quarterly meetings and any such special meetings as are required, either in person or telephonically, to ensure the uninterrupted oversight of the management of the Trust. The Board regularly meets separately from the Adviser and other service providers to consider matters that are scheduled to come before the Board and to meet periodically with the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer. As part of its duties, the Board oversees risk relating to the Funds. Through reports and interactions with the Adviser during and between meetings, the Board monitors various types of risk, including but not limited to, investment risk, operational risk and enterprise risk as well as the operation of the Adviser's risk management program. There can be no assurance that all components of risk have been identified by the Board. The Board relies on professionals, such as the independent registered public accountants and legal counsel, to assist the Trustees in performing their oversight responsibility. The Board has established the committees described below and may establish ad hoc committees from time to time to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities. The Board believes that its leadership structure is appropriate because it enables the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview by the delegation of responsibility among committees of the Board and frequent communications with professionals retained to serve the Funds, including the Adviser, legal counsel, financial and accounting professionals and compliance personnel, all of whom enhance the Board's oversight.

Officers of the Trust shall be appointed by the Board, or to the extent permitted by the Board, the President. Each Officer shall serve at the pleasure of the Board, or to the extent permitted by the Board, at the pleasure of the President. Subject to an Officer's rights under a contract of employment, any Officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by the Board at any Board meeting, or, to the extent permitted by the Board, by the President. Any Officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the Trust. Such resignation shall take effect upon receipt unless specified to be effective at some later time and, unless otherwise specified in such notice, the acceptance of the resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Any resignation is without prejudice to the rights, if any, of the Trust under any contract to which the Officer is a party.

The Board has formed two committees: an Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee. Each Committee is composed of the Trust's eight Trustees, Dorothy A. Berry, Calvin G. Butler, John G. Drosdick, Mark Hancock, L. White Matthews, III, Edward D. Miller, M.D., Ashi S. Parikh, and Stephen M. Todd.

The Audit Committee generally oversees the Trust's accounting and financial reporting process. Among its responsibilities, the Audit Committee annually determines the engagement and compensation of the Trust's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, reviews and approves the audit and non-audit services performed by the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, evaluates the adequacy of the Trust's internal financial and disclosure controls, oversees the audit process and reviews with the auditors the scope and results of the audit of the Trust's financial statements. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is Stephen M. Todd, and Ms. Berry, along with Messrs. Matthews and Todd, serve as the Audit Committee Financial Experts. The Audit Committee was established on May 22, 2003 and held five formal meetings during the last fiscal year.

The function of the Nominating Committee is to identify qualified candidates for election to the Board using a variety of means as it determines are necessary or appropriate, including recommendations of shareholders or members, as described below. The Committee may also solicit recommendations from current and former Trustees, management or others who may be familiar with qualified candidates. The Committee may, in its sole discretion, retain and terminate any search firm (and approve such search firm's fees and other retention terms) to assist in the identification of candidates. In considering candidates for a Trustee nominee, the Committee shall give due consideration to the overall Board balance of diversity of skills, perspectives, backgrounds and experiences. The Chairman of the Nominating Committee is John G. Drosdick. The Nominating Committee was established on February 19, 2004 and met once during the last fiscal year.

The Nominating Committee shall accept and review shareholder nominations for Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust as defined under Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act. The Nominating Committee will evaluate the nominees’ qualifications for Board membership and their independence from the Trust’s investment adviser and other principal service providers. Specific qualifications will be based on the needs of the Board at the time of the nomination. A shareholder nomination for Trustee may be submitted to the Trust by sending the nomination to the Trust’s Secretary at One East Pratt Street, 5th Floor, Baltimore, MD 21202 with the following information:

- Shareholder’s name, the fund name and number of fund shares owned and length of period held;
- Name, age and address of a candidate;
- A detailed resume describing, among other things, the candidate’s educational background, occupation, employment history, financial knowledge and expertise and material outside commitments (e.g., memberships on other boards and committees, charitable foundations, etc.);
- Number of fund shares owned by the candidate and length of time held;
- A supporting statement which (i) describes the candidate’s reasons for seeking election to the Board and (ii) documents his/her ability to satisfy the director qualifications described in the Board’s policy; and
- A signed statement from the candidate confirming his/her willingness to serve on the Board.

The Secretary will submit all shareholder nominations for a Trustee to the Committee. The Committee shall assess shareholder nominees in the same manner it reviews its own nominations.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

The following table shows the dollar range of shares beneficially owned by each Trustee in the fund family (the “Fund Complex”) in the aggregate as of December 31, 2017.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

Name of Trustee/Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Portfolios of the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
Dorothy A. Berry		Over \$100,000
International Equity Fund	\$10,001-50,000	
Small Cap Fund	Over \$100,000*	
Total Return Advantage Fund	Over \$100,000*	
Calvin G. Butler	None**	None**
Mark Hancock		Over \$100,000
Ultra Short Bond Fund	Over \$100,000	
Edward D. Miller, M.D.		Over \$100,000
International Equity Fund	Over \$100,000*	
Small Cap Fund	Over \$100,000*	
L. White Matthews, III		\$50,001-100,000
International Equity Fund	\$10,001-50,000	
Small Cap Fund	\$10,001-50,000	
Ashi S. Parikh	None**	None**
John G. Drosdick		Over \$100,000
International Equity Fund	\$50,001-100,000	
Small Cap Fund	\$50,001-100,000	
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$50,001-100,000	
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	Over \$100,000	
Stephen M. Todd		Over \$100,000
International Equity Fund	Over \$100,000	
Small Cap Fund	Over \$100,000	

Name of Trustee/Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Funds	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Portfolios of the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	Over \$100,000	

* Dollar amounts include ownership interest held by Trustees through deferred compensation plan.

** Calvin G. Butler and Ashi S. Parikh became Trustees in February 2018 and did not own any shares as of December 31, 2017.

As of October 31, 2018, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust as a group owned beneficially less than 1% of each class of the outstanding shares of each of the portfolios of the Fund Complex and less than 1% of the outstanding shares, in the aggregate, of all of the portfolios of the Fund Complex.

Certain Interests of Independent Trustees

A number of Independent Trustees serve as directors or executives of other companies that are not affiliated with the Trust or the Adviser. Those companies may, from time to time, engage in non-routine banking transactions with PNC Bank. The Independent Trustees have no personal interest in the transactions and may only be aware of them in their capacities with such companies. The general nature of the transactions is described briefly below.

Mr. Drosdick serves as a director for United States Steel Corporation (“U.S. Steel”). PNC Bank participates in a syndicate that provides a credit facility to U.S. Steel. The amount of the credit facility as of December 31, 2017 was \$1.5 billion. As of the end of 2017, PNC Bank was responsible for \$90 million under this credit facility. There was a \$0 balance outstanding as of December 31, 2017. In addition, as of December 31, 2017, PNC Bank is the issuer of \$23.3 million of Standby Letters of Credit which are issued as Bi-Lateral Letter of Credit Obligations under the Amended and Restated Security Agreement included in the \$1.5 billion credit facility. In early 2014, PNC purchased the owner/lessor interest in a slab caster at U.S. Steel’s Fairfield, AL mill and the amount owing as of December 31, 2017 was \$16.8 million. U.S. Steel engages in various commercial and/or investment banking activities (including short-term loans and cash management programs) with PNC Bank, for which the bank receives customary fees and expenses. In addition, Mr. Drosdick serves as a director for Triumph Group, Inc. (“Triumph Group”). PNC Bank is the lead bank in a syndicate that, as of December 31, 2017, provided a \$1 billion credit facility to Triumph Group. As of December 31, 2017, PNC Bank was responsible for \$114 million under the credit facility. There was a \$609.4 million balance as of December 31, 2017. PNC Bank is further responsible for \$36.1 million of a \$375 million term loan to Triumph Group with \$309.4 million outstanding as of December 31, 2017.

Mr. Butler serves as the chief executive officer of Baltimore Gas and Electric Company (“BGE”). BGE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Exelon Corporation (NYSE: EXC), a publicly traded utility services holding company. Exelon Corporation is engaged, through its subsidiary, Exelon Generation Company, LLC, in the energy generation business, and through its subsidiaries, Commonwealth Edison Company, PECO Energy Company, BGE, Pepco Holdings LLC, Potomac Electric Power Company, Delmarva Power & Light Company, and Atlantic City Electric Company, in the energy delivery and distribution businesses. PNC Bank participates as a lender in several revolving credit facilities that, as of December 31, 2017, provided Exelon Corporation and these subsidiaries with access to credit in the aggregate amount of approximately \$9 billion. PNC Bank’s share in Exelon Corporation’s revolving credit facilities as of that date was \$355 million. As of December 31, 2017, there were no draws under Exelon Corporation’s revolving credit facilities; however, availability was reduced by issued letters of credit. As of December 31, 2017, PNC Bank’s share in the issued letters of credit was approximately \$41 million.

Board Compensation

Board compensation for each of the Trustees includes compensation for their service as a Trustee to the Trust. Effective January 1, 2018, for his or her service as a Trustee of the Trust, each Trustee receives an annual fee of \$126,000, in addition to a reimbursement of all out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a Trustee. Each Trustee also

receives an annual fee of \$4,000 as a member of the Audit Committee. The Chairman of the Board receives an additional fee of \$25,000 per year and the Chairman of the Audit Committee receives an additional fee of \$10,000 per year for their services in these capacities. Prior to January 1, 2018, each Trustee received an annual fee of \$85,000 plus \$7,750 for each Board meeting attended in person, and such amount, up to a maximum of \$3,750, as may be determined for each special Board meeting attended, in addition to a reimbursement of all out-of-pocket expenses incurred as a Trustee. Each Trustee also received \$800 for each Audit Committee meeting attended. The Chairman of the Board received an additional fee of \$25,000 per year and the Chairman of the Audit Committee received an additional fee of \$10,000 per year for their services in these capacities. No person who is an officer, director, trustee, or employee of the Adviser, the Underwriter, or any parent or subsidiary thereof, who serves as an officer, trustee, or employee of the Trust receives any compensation from the Trust. Fees are paid quarterly in arrears and are allocated to the Funds based on a number of factors, including their average daily net assets.

The Trustees may elect to defer payment of 25% to 100% of the fees they receive in accordance with a Trustee Deferred Compensation Plan (the “Plan”). Under the Plan, a Trustee may elect to have his or her deferred fees treated as if they had been invested by the Trust in the shares of one or more portfolios of the Trust and the amount paid to the Trustee under the Plan will be determined based on the performance of such investments. Distributions are generally in the form of a lump sum or equal installments over a period of 2 to 15 years. The Plan will remain unfunded for federal income tax purposes under the Code. Deferral of Trustee fees in accordance with the Plan will have a negligible impact on portfolio assets and liabilities and will not obligate the Trust to retain any Trustee or pay any particular level of compensation.

The table below summarizes the compensation for each of the Trustees of the Trust for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018.

Name of Person, Position	Aggregate Compensation from PNC Funds	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of PNC Funds’ Expense	Total Compensation from Fund Complex ⁽¹⁾
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES			
Dorothy A. Berry, Trustee	\$ 117,012 ⁽²⁾	\$ 0	\$ 124,500 ⁽²⁾
Maryann Bruce, Trustee ⁽³⁾	\$ 117,012	\$ 0	\$ 124,500
Calvin G. Butler, Jr., Trustee ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 42,257 ⁽²⁾	\$ 0	\$ 42,973 ⁽²⁾
Mark Hancock, Trustee	\$ 117,012	\$ 0	\$ 124,500
Ashi S. Parikh, Trustee ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 42,257	\$ 0	\$ 49,973
L. White Matthews, III, Trustee	\$ 117,012	\$ 0	\$ 124,500
Edward D. Miller, M.D., Trustee	\$ 117,012 ⁽²⁾	\$ 0	\$ 124,500 ⁽²⁾
John G. Drosdick, Chairman of the Board and Trustee	\$ 140,481	\$ 0	\$ 149,500
Stephen M. Todd, Chairman of the Audit Committee and Trustee	\$ 126,400	\$ 0	\$ 134,500

⁽¹⁾ The Fund Complex was comprised of two investment companies for which the Adviser serves as investment adviser. As of the date of this SAI, PNC Advantage Funds has deregistered as an investment company and PNC Funds has nineteen portfolios.

⁽²⁾ This amount includes the total amount of deferred compensation accrued during the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018. As of May 31, 2018, total deferred compensation payable from the Fund Complex to Mr. Butler, Ms. Berry, and Dr. Miller amounted to \$11,093, \$379,794 and \$717,590, respectively.

⁽³⁾ Maryann Bruce resigned as Trustee effective August 10, 2018.

⁽⁴⁾ Calvin G. Butler, Jr and Ashi S. Parikh became Trustees in February 2018.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser have each adopted a code of ethics under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act that: (i) establishes procedures for personnel with respect to personal investing, (ii) prohibits or restricts certain transactions that may be deemed to create a conflict of interest between personnel and the Funds and (iii) permits personnel to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds.

Shareholder and Trustee Liability

Consistent with the Delaware Statutory Trust Act, the Trust's Agreement and Declaration of Trust provides that shareholders of the Funds will not be subject in such capacity to any personal liability whatsoever to any person in connection with property of the Funds or the acts, obligations or affairs of the Funds. Shareholders of the Funds will have the same limitation of personal liability as is extended to stockholders of corporations organized under Delaware law. The Agreement and Declaration of Trust provide that no Trustee or Officer of the Trust shall be subject in such capacity to any personal liability whatsoever to any person, save only liability to the Funds or their shareholders for any act or omission that constitutes a bad faith violation of the implied contractual covenant of good faith and fair dealing for such Trustee's or Officer's own willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard for such Trustee's or Officer's duty to such person; and, subject to the foregoing exception, all such persons shall look solely to the property of the Funds for satisfaction of claims of any nature arising in connection with the affairs of the Funds. If any shareholder, Trustee or Officer of the Trust is made party to any suit or proceeding to enforce any such liability, subject to the foregoing exception (in the case of Trustees and Officers), such shareholder, Trustee or Officer shall not, on account thereof, be held to any personal liability.

**ADVISORY, ADMINISTRATION, UNDERWRITING, CUSTODIAN
SERVICES, AND TRANSFER AGENCY AGREEMENTS**

Advisory Agreements

The Adviser serves as investment adviser to the Funds pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. The Adviser is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of PNC Bank which, in turn, is wholly owned by PNC, a bank holding company and financial holding company with headquarters in Pittsburgh, PA. As of August 31, 2018, the Adviser managed approximately \$52.3 billion in assets. The Adviser is located at One East Pratt Street, 5th Floor, Baltimore, MD 21202.

The Adviser entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with Polaris Capital Management, LLC, (“Polaris” or the “Sub-Adviser”), dated January 4, 2010, on behalf of PNC International Equity Fund. Polaris is a registered investment adviser with the SEC with over \$13.6 billion in assets under management as of August 31, 2018. Polaris’ principal offices are at 121 High St., 2nd Floor, Boston, MA 02110.

For services performed under the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser receives fees as an annual percentage rate, based on average daily net assets, computed daily and paid monthly, at the following rates:

Fund	Contractual Advisory Fee as a Percentage of Net Assets
Balanced Allocation Fund	0.75%
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	1.00%
International Equity Fund*	0.80%
International Growth Fund	0.80%
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	0.55%
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	0.55%
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	0.55%
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	0.75%
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	0.75%
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	0.75%
Small Cap Fund	0.90%
Intermediate Bond Fund	0.40%
Total Return Advantage Fund	0.40%
Ultra Short Bond Fund	0.20%
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	0.40%
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	0.40%
Government Money Market Fund	0.15%
Treasury Money Market Fund	0.15%
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund	0.15%

* Reflects the Fund’s current contractual advisory fee which was reduced from 0.90% of the Fund’s average daily net assets to 0.80% of the Fund’s average daily net assets effective June 1, 2018.

From time to time, the Adviser and its predecessor have contractually or voluntarily waived fees or reimbursed the Funds for expenses. As described in the Prospectus, the Money Market Funds suspended payment of Shareholder Servicing Fees from January 1, 2010 to December 2017. On December 15, 2017, those suspensions were lifted, and Class A, Service Class, and Advisor Class Shares became subject to shareholder servicing fees of up to 0.10%. Effective June 20, 2018, Class A and Service Class Shares became subject to shareholder servicing fees of up to 0.15%. This limitation on the shareholder servicing fees of Class A and Service Class Shares is voluntary and may be removed at any time without prior notice.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive management fees and reimburse or pay certain operating expenses for each Fund to the extent such Fund's total annual fund operating expenses exceed the following percentage of average daily net assets, excluding certain expenses such as extraordinary expenses, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, dealer and underwriter spreads, commitment fees on leverage facilities, prime broker fees and expenses, interest expense, and dividend expenses related to short sales:

Fund	Class A Shares	Class C Shares	Class I Shares	Class R Shares	Class R4 Shares	Class R5 Shares	Class R6 Shares	Advisor Shares	Service Shares
Balanced Allocation Fund	1.21%	1.95%	0.95%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	1.51%	N/A	1.25%	1.50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
International Equity Fund	1.26%	1.98%	0.98%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.90%	N/A	N/A
International Growth Fund	1.11%	N/A	0.85%	1.10%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	0.93%	1.65%	0.65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	0.93%	1.65%	0.65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	0.93%	1.65%	0.65%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	1.13%	1.85%	0.85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.84%	N/A	N/A
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	1.13%	1.85%	0.85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.84%	N/A	N/A
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	1.13%	1.85%	0.85%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Small Cap Fund	1.27%	1.99%	0.99%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intermediate Bond Fund	0.79%	1.53%	0.53%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Return Advantage Fund	0.79%	1.53%	0.53%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ultra Short Bond Fund	0.49%	N/A	0.23%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	0.78%	1.53%	0.53%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	0.78%	N/A	0.53%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Government Money Market Fund	0.44%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.29%	N/A
Treasury Money Market Fund	0.49%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Treasury Plus Market Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.38%	0.53%

This expense limitation continues through September 28, 2019, at which time the Adviser will determine whether to renew, revise or discontinue it, except that it may be terminated by the Board at any time. The Adviser can be reimbursed by a Fund for any contractual fee reductions or expense reimbursements if reimbursement to the Adviser (a) occurs within the three years following the year in which the Fund accrues a liability or recognizes a contingent liability with respect to such amounts paid, waived, or reimbursed by the Adviser and (b) does not cause the total annual fund operating expenses of a class to exceed the percentage expense limitation that was in effect (i) at the time the Adviser paid, waived or reimbursed the amount being repaid by the Fund or (ii) at the time of the reimbursement by the Fund. Any recoupment of fees waived or expenses reimbursed would be subject to the terms of any expense limitation agreement in place at the time of the recoupment.

During the last three fiscal years, the Funds incurred advisory fees, net of fee waivers, as set forth below:

Fund	2018	2017	2016
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ (54,242) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 106,203	\$ 237,849
Emerging Markets Equity Fund ⁽²⁾	\$ 22,988	\$ (23,041) ⁽¹⁾	N/A
International Equity Fund	\$ 10,308,011	\$ 7,154,506	\$ 5,720,842
International Growth Fund ⁽³⁾	\$ (62,311) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (88,181) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (38,655) ⁽¹⁾
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (106,433) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 31,897	\$ 98,068
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 170,227	\$ 435,690	\$ 547,167
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 225,398	\$ 573,396	\$ 717,878
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 2,968,388	\$ 1,681,691	\$ 784,434
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 869,837	\$ 554,584	\$ 202,897
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 28,847	\$ 45,786	\$ 32,685
Small Cap Fund	\$ 5,869,983	\$ 8,904,116	\$ 6,219,644
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 718,360	\$ 987,202	\$ 1,258,155
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 444,541	\$ 539,405	\$ 670,857
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 890,845	\$ 821,649	\$ 756,326
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 135,202	\$ 213,369	\$ 229,723
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 355,258	\$ 463,947	\$ 485,842
Government Money Market Fund	\$ 14,779,029	\$ 14,390,371	\$ 1,301,749
Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 1,841,228	\$ 1,780,834	\$ 242,852
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 796,201	\$ 838,022	\$ 235,211

(1) Negative amounts shown represent the amount of expenses reimbursed by the Adviser to the Fund after the waiver of all contractual advisory fees.

(2) PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund commenced operations on March 31, 2017.

(3) PNC International Growth Fund commenced operations on February 29, 2016.

(4) Reflects fees paid pursuant to the Fund's contractual advisory fee rate in effect prior to March 31, 2017.

(5) The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

During the last three fiscal years, advisory fees were waived and expenses reimbursed, as applicable, as set forth below:

Fund	2018	2017	2016
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 213,416	\$ 210,546	\$ 224,156
Emerging Markets Equity Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ 108,823	\$ 40,886	N/A
International Equity Fund	\$ 855,000	\$ 701,173	\$ 579,698
International Growth Fund ⁽²⁾	\$ 115,735	\$ 123,757	\$ 45,064
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 162,292	\$ 135,610	\$ 101,283
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 356,746	\$ 248,030	\$ 154,843
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 368,897	\$ 264,274	\$ 116,236
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 544,921	\$ 775,375	\$ 466,960
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 353,355	\$ 488,311	\$ 389,222
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 197,417	\$ 217,371	\$ 209,402
Small Cap Fund	\$ 598,018	\$ 1,053,039	\$ 865,718
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 2,773	\$ 3,764	\$ 4,472
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 202,433	\$ 144,708	\$ 84,578
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 14,095	\$ 12,570	\$ 9,028
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 124,885	\$ 102,848	\$ 91,649
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 78,056	\$ 54,574	\$ 40,613
Government Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,534,730
Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 4,747	\$ 895,522
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund ⁽³⁾	\$ 0	\$ 4,938	\$ 236,950

(1) PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund commenced operations on March 31, 2017.

(2) PNC International Growth Fund commenced operations on February 29, 2016.

(3) The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

The Adviser can be reimbursed by the Fund for any contractual fee reductions or expense reimbursements if reimbursement to the Adviser (a) occurs within the three years following the year in which the Fund accrues a liability or recognizes a contingent liability with respect to such amounts paid, waived or reimbursed by the Adviser and (b) does not cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of a class to exceed the percentage expense limitation that was in effect (i) at the time the Adviser paid, waived or reimbursed the amount being repaid by the Fund or (ii) at the time of the reimbursement by the Fund. Any recoupment of fees waived or expenses reimbursed would be subject to the terms of any expense limitation agreement in place at the time of the recoupment.

Subject to the supervision of the Board, the Adviser provides a continuous investment program for each Fund, including investment research and management with respect to all securities and investments and cash equivalents in each Fund. The Adviser determines from time to time what securities and other investments will be purchased, retained or sold by each Fund. The Adviser provides the services under the Advisory Agreement in accordance with each Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions as stated in the Prospectus and resolutions of the Board applicable to such Fund.

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Funds and the Adviser have received an exemptive order from the SEC to operate under a manager of managers structure that permits the Adviser, with the approval of the Board, to appoint, terminate and replace sub-advisers and materially amend existing sub-advisory agreements without shareholder approval.

The Adviser has entered into a Sub-Advisory Agreement with Polaris (the "Polaris Sub-Advisory Agreement") who serves as sub-adviser (the "Sub-Adviser") to a portion of PNC International Equity Fund's assets that the Adviser has allocated to a value strategy. Polaris provides a continuous investment program for that portion of the assets of PNC International Equity Fund that, from time to time, may be allocated to Polaris and according to the

investment strategy stated at the time of allocation. The allocation may be determined by the Board, it being understood that the assets so allocated may consist of all, or a portion of, or none of the assets of the Fund and that the Board or the Adviser has the right to allocate and reallocate such assets at any time.

Polaris, subject to the supervision of the Board and the Adviser, is responsible for providing a continuous investment program for the portion of PNC International Equity Fund it manages, including investment research and management with respect to all securities, investments, cash and cash equivalents. Polaris will assist the Adviser in determining from time to time what securities will be purchased, retained or sold by PNC International Equity Fund. Polaris will provide its services consistent with the investment objective, policies and restrictions of PNC International Equity Fund stated in its Prospectus and this SAI and resolutions applicable to PNC International Equity Fund.

Effective June 1, 2018, for its services, Polaris is paid by the Adviser an annualized fee of 40 basis points with respect to the portion of assets of PNC International Equity Fund allocated to Polaris. Prior to June 1, 2018, the Adviser paid an annualized fee to Polaris consistent with the following schedule (each specified number of basis points applies only to assets within its adjacent dollar range):

Up to \$125 million	-	0.35%
\$125 million to \$200 million	-	0.40%
Over \$200 million	-	0.50%

The Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be), places orders pursuant to their investment determinations for the respective Funds either directly with the issuer or with any broker or dealer. In selecting brokers or dealers for executing portfolio transactions, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be), uses their best efforts to seek on behalf of the Trust and the respective Funds the best overall terms available. In assessing the best overall terms available for any transaction, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be), considers all factors they deem relevant, including the breadth of the market in the security, the price of the security, the financial condition and execution capability of the broker or dealer and the reasonableness of the commission, if any, both for the specific transaction and on a continuing basis. In evaluating the best overall terms available and in selecting the broker or dealer to execute a particular transaction, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be) may also consider the brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) provided to the respective Funds and/or other accounts over which the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser or any affiliate of any of them exercises investment discretion. Each of the Adviser and Sub-Adviser is authorized, subject to the prior approval of the Board, to negotiate and pay to a broker or dealer who provides such brokerage and research services a commission for executing a portfolio transaction for a Fund which is in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting that transaction if, but only if, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be), determines in good faith that such commission was reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided by such broker or dealer viewed in terms of that particular transaction or in terms of the overall responsibilities of the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be) with respect to the accounts as to which it exercises investment discretion.

In no instance will Fund securities be purchased from or sold to the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, the Underwriter (or any other principal underwriter to the Trust) or an affiliated person of either the Trust, the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser, or the Underwriter (or such other principal underwriter) unless permitted by an order of the SEC or applicable rules. In executing portfolio transactions for the Fund, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be), may, but is not obligated to, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased with those of other investment portfolios of the Trust and/or its other clients where such aggregation is not inconsistent with the policies set forth in the Trust's registration statement. In such event, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) will allocate the securities so purchased or sold and the expenses incurred in the transaction, in the manner it considers to be the most equitable and consistent with its fiduciary obligations to the Funds and/or such other clients. The Adviser (and Polaris with respect to that portion of the assets of PNC International Equity Fund allocated to Polaris) will maintain all books and records with respect to the securities transactions for the Funds and furnish to the Board such periodic and special reports as the Board may request.

The Advisory Agreement and the Polaris Sub-Advisory Agreement provide that the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be) 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 performance of the Advisory Agreement (or Polaris Sub-Advisory Agreement, as the case may be), except a loss resulting from a breach of fiduciary duty with respect to the receipt of compensation for services or a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be) in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard by the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser, as the case may be) of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Unless sooner terminated, each of the Advisory Agreement and the Polaris Sub-Advisory Agreement remains in effect for an initial period of up to two years after its approval and will continue in effect with respect to the Funds to which it relates from year to year thereafter, subject to annual approval by the Board, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of such Funds (as defined by the 1940 Act) and a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any party to the agreement by votes cast in person at a meeting called for such purpose. The Advisory Agreement (or Polaris Sub-Advisory Agreement) may be terminated by the Trust or the Adviser on 60 days' written notice without penalty and will terminate immediately in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act. The Polaris Sub-Advisory Agreement (i) also terminates upon the effective date of the termination of the Advisory Agreement with respect to PNC International Equity Fund and (ii) may also be terminated by Polaris at any time on 180 days' written notice to the Trust and the Adviser.

Portfolio Managers

Other Accounts Managed

The following tables provide information about funds and accounts, other than the Funds, for which the Funds' portfolio managers are primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management as of May 31, 2018 (unless otherwise noted).

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total # of Accounts Managed	Total Assets (in millions)	# of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fee	Total Assets with Performance-Based Advisory Fee (in millions)
Martin C. Schulz					
Managing Director, International Equity Investment Management Team and Balanced Allocation Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	4	\$ 12.6	0	\$ 0
Calvin Y. Zhang					
Senior Analyst and Portfolio Manager, International Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	4	\$ 12.6	0	\$ 0

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance-Based Advisory Fee (in millions)</u>
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.					
President and Chief Investment Officer, Polaris Capital Management, LLC (Sub-Adviser), International Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	7	\$ 5,703.37	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	6	\$ 127.81	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	45	\$ 6,397.18	1	\$ 63.61
Sumanta Biswas, CFA					
Assistant Portfolio Manager, Polaris Capital Management, LLC (Sub-Adviser), International Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	7	\$ 5,703.37	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	6	\$ 127.81	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	45	\$ 6,397.18	1	\$ 63.61
Bin Xiao, CFA					
Portfolio Manager, Polaris Capital Management, LLC (Sub-Adviser), International Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	7	\$ 5,703.37	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	6	\$ 127.81	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	45	\$ 6,397.18	1	\$ 63.61
Douglas Roman, CFA, CMT					
Director, Large Cap Advantage Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	18	\$ 36.9	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	8,854	\$ 7,143.1	0	\$ 0

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance-Based Advisory Fee (in millions)</u>
Mark Batty, CFA					
Senior Portfolio Manager, Large Cap Advantage Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	16	\$ 36.1	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	6,425	\$ 5,034.6	0	\$ 0
Michael Coleman, CFA					
Manager, Balanced Allocation Management Team and Large Cap Advantage Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	16	\$ 36.1	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	6,425	\$ 5,034.6	0	\$ 0
Hitesh C. Patel, Ph.D.					
Director, Structured Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 27.1	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	343	\$ 617.9	0	\$ 0
Paul Kleinaitis, CFA					
Portfolio Manager, Structured Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 27.1	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	332	\$ 486.4	0	\$ 0

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance-Based Advisory Fee (in millions)</u>
Chen Chen, Ph.D.					
Manager, Structured Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 27.1	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	332	\$ 486.4	0	\$ 0
James E. Mineman					
Director, Co-Lead Portfolio Manager, Small Cap Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	3	\$ 173.7	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	\$ 16.4	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	762	\$ 1,099.7	0	\$ 0
Brian J. Reynolds, CFA					
Research Analyst, Small Cap Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	3	\$ 173.7	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	\$ 16.4	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	762	\$ 1,099.7	0	\$ 0
Lisa A. Teter					
Analyst, Small Cap Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	3	\$ 173.7	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	\$ 16.4	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	762	\$ 1,099.7	0	\$ 0

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance-Based Advisory Fee (in millions)</u>
M. Jed Ellerbroek, Jr., CFA					
Senior Analyst, Small Cap Equity Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	3	\$ 173.7	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	\$ 16.4	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	762	\$ 1,099.7	0	\$ 0
Jeffrey Bryant, CFA					
Assistant Portfolio Manager, Taxable Fixed Income Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 304.6	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	400	\$ 19,074.9	0	\$ 0
Mark A. Lozina, CFA					
Senior Portfolio Manager, Short Duration, Taxable Fixed Income Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 304.6	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	400	\$ 19,074.9	0	\$ 0
John Graziani, CFA					
Assistant Portfolio Manager, Taxable Fixed Income Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 304.6	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	400	\$ 19,074.9	0	\$ 0
Richard Mears, CFA					
Portfolio Manager, Taxable Fixed Income Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 304.6	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	400	\$ 19,074.9	0	\$ 0

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets (in millions)</u>	<u># of Accounts Managed with Performance-Based Advisory Fee</u>	<u>Total Assets with Performance-Based Advisory Fee (in millions)</u>
Sean T. Rhoderick, CFA					
Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer of Taxable Fixed Income Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 304.6	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	400	\$ 19,074.9	0	\$ 0
Adam Mackey					
Director, Municipal Fixed Income Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	2,627	\$ 6,651.9	0	\$ 0
Aneet Deshpande, CFA					
Managing Director, Portfolio Manager, Multi-Asset Solutions, Balanced Allocation Investment Management Team	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
Jason Weber, CFA					
Portfolio Manager, Balanced Allocation and Taxable Fixed Income Investment Management Teams	Registered Investment Companies:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	4	\$ 304.6	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	400	\$ 19,074.9	0	\$ 0

Description of Compensation

The Adviser compensates its portfolio managers with a combination of a fixed cash base salary and variable incentive compensation, which may be comprised of a cash bonus and a stock compensation award.

A portfolio manager's base salary is dependent on his/her level of experience and expertise. The variable incentive compensation for the portfolio managers is determined on a fully discretionary basis as described below. The discretionary incentive compensation is determined by evaluating multiple factors including investment performance, the Adviser's financial performance, PNC's financial performance and individual contributions made by the portfolio management staff. Investment performance is compared relative to a pre-defined peer group and evaluated on a one-, three- and five-year basis with 25%, 50%, and 25% weightings, respectively. Peer performance metrics are calculated for each portfolio composite. Portfolio team grand mean investment performance scores are determined by combining composite peer performance scores weighted by composite assets under management. The overall portfolio manager incentive compensation allocation is determined by evaluating each of the Adviser's and PNC's current year versus prior year and budgeted financial performance and current year assets under management flows. Additionally, the Adviser's management conducts a subjective assessment of the portfolio manager individual performance, including but not limited to his or her contribution to the investment team-oriented process and overall performance, client feedback, contributions to the business objectives of the firm, leadership, teamwork and management skills. The combination of these factors determines individual incentive compensation payments.

In addition to the compensation described above, portfolio managers may receive compensation in the form of stock of PNC under its stock plan which is a program that awards a portion of discretionary year-end compensation in restricted stock or stock option awards of PNC that are subject to vesting and other conditions. Eligibility for participation in this incentive program depends on the portfolio manager's performance and seniority.

Polaris employees receive a salary plus the possibility of a year-end bonus and contribution to a SEP IRA account. All cash flow in excess of operating expenses earned by the firm is distributed to personnel annually in the form of a bonus. Bonuses are variable and based on annual firm and personnel goals which are assigned to specific employees and reviewed annually. At the senior level, bonuses range from 0 to a multiplier of base salary. The combination is designed to pay employees above market compensation. The stability of firm personnel is enhanced by the recognition that the bonus is based on annual firm profits which are a function of assets under management, and therefore, performance. There is no formal split between specific performance targets and subjective criteria.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Portfolio managers at the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser typically manage multiple accounts. These accounts may include, among others, mutual funds, separate accounts, proprietary accounts, and pooled investment vehicles. Portfolio managers make investment decisions for each portfolio based on the investment objectives, policies, practices and other relevant investment considerations that the managers believe are applicable to that portfolio. Consequently, portfolio managers may purchase (or sell) securities for one portfolio and not another portfolio. The Adviser and the Sub-Adviser have adopted brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures which they believe are reasonably designed to address any potential conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients.

If the different accounts have materially and potentially conflicting investment objectives or strategies, a conflict of interest could arise. For example, if a portfolio manager purchases a security for one account and sells the same security short for another account, such trading pattern may disadvantage either the account that is long or short. In making portfolio manager assignments, the Trust, the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser seek to avoid such potentially conflicting situations. However, where a portfolio manager is responsible for accounts with differing investment objectives and policies, it is possible that the portfolio manager will conclude that it is in the best interest of one account to sell a portfolio security while another account continues to hold or increases the holding in such security.

The results of the investment activities of the Funds may differ significantly from the results achieved by the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser for other client accounts. The Adviser and the Sub-Adviser will manage the Funds and the other client accounts they manage in accordance with their respective investment objectives and guidelines. However, the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser may give advice and take action with respect to any current or future other client accounts that may compete or conflict with the advice the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser may give to the Funds, or may involve a different timing or nature of action than with respect to the Funds.

Transactions undertaken by the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser for other client accounts may adversely impact the Funds. The Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, on behalf of one or more other client accounts, may buy or sell positions while the Funds are undertaking the same or a differing, including potentially opposite, strategy, which could disadvantage the Funds. For example, a Fund may buy a security and the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, on behalf of its other client accounts, may establish a short position in that same security. The subsequent short sale may result in impairment of the price of the security which the Fund holds. Conversely, the Fund may establish a short position in a security and the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser, on behalf of its other client accounts, may buy that same security. The subsequent purchase may result in an increase of the price of the underlying position in the short sale exposure of the Fund and such increase in price would be to the Fund's detriment. Conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions regarding a Fund may benefit other client accounts of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser. For example, the sale of a long position or establishment of a short position by a Fund may impair the price of the same security sold short by (and therefore benefit) the other client accounts of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser and the purchase of a security or covering of a short position in a security by a Fund may increase the price of the same security held by (and therefore benefit) the other client accounts of the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser.

Each Fund may invest in other funds and other funds advised or serviced by the Adviser and the Sub-Adviser or their related persons. Because the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or their related persons receive fees for providing services to such other funds, the Funds' investments in such other funds benefit the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or their related persons. Additionally, the Funds' investments in other funds managed or serviced by the Adviser, the Sub-Adviser and/or their related persons may represent a significant portion of such other funds' assets. Such investments create a conflict of interest for the Adviser and/or Sub-Adviser in managing the Funds' assets.

The Adviser is a wholly owned subsidiary of PNC Bank. Certain regulatory requirements impose investment and other restrictions that apply to a bank, such as PNC Bank, and some of its affiliated persons when they manage the investments of others, including restrictions that limit the ability to invest in certain affiliates of the bank and other types of issuers. These restrictions, as well as PNC Bank and Adviser-adopted policies and procedures, may be applied to holdings of the PNC Funds and holdings of customers of certain related investment advisers and may restrict the Adviser's ability to invest in or engage in transactions with certain issuers of equity securities, fixed income securities and other investments. These restrictions may limit a Fund portfolio manager's ability to make certain investments the portfolio manager might otherwise select and may adversely affect a Fund's performance.

Ownership of Securities

The following table sets forth the dollar range of equity securities beneficially owned by each Portfolio Manager in the Fund that he or she manages as of May 31, 2018 (unless otherwise indicated).

Dollar Range of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned

Balanced Allocation Fund	
Aneet Deshpande, CFA	None
Jason Weber, CFA	None
Michael Coleman, CFA	None
Martin C. Schulz	\$1-10,000
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	
Martin C. Schulz	\$1-10,000
Calvin Y. Zhang	\$10,001-50,000
International Equity Fund	
Martin C. Schulz	\$50,001-100,000
Calvin Y. Zhang	None
Bernard R. Horn, Jr.	Over \$1,000,000
Sumanta Biswas, CFA	None
Bin Xiao, CFA	None

International Growth Fund

Martin C. Schulz	\$1-10,000
Calvin Y. Zhang	None

Multi-Factor All Cap Fund

Douglas J. Roman, CFA, CMT	None
Mark W. Batty, CFA	\$1-10,000
Michael Coleman, CFA	None

Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund

Douglas J. Roman, CFA, CMT	\$10,001-50,000
Mark W. Batty, CFA	\$1-10,000
Michael Coleman, CFA	None

Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund

Douglas Roman, CFA, CMT	\$10,001-50,000
Mark W. Batty, CFA	\$1-10,000
Michael Coleman, CFA	None

Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund

Hitesh C. Patel, Ph.D.	None
Paul Kleinaitis, CFA	None

Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund

Hitesh C. Patel, Ph.D.	None
Paul Kleinaitis, CFA	None

Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund

Hitesh C. Patel, Ph.D.	None
Paul Kleinaitis, CFA	None
Chen Chen, Ph.D.	None

Small Cap Fund

M. Jed Ellerbroek, Jr., CFA	None
James E. Mineman	\$100,001-500,000
Lisa A. Teter	\$10,001-50,000
Brian J. Reynolds, CFA	\$10,001-50,000

Intermediate Bond Fund

Jeffrey Bryant, CFA	None
Sean T. Rhoderick, CFA	None

Total Return Advantage Fund

John Graziani, CFA	None
Sean T. Rhoderick, CFA	None
Jason Weber, CFA	None

Ultra Short Bond Fund

Mark A. Lozina, CFA	None
Richard Mears, CFA	None
Sean T. Rhoderick, CFA	None

Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund

Adam Mackey	None
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Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund

Adam Mackey	None
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Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

The Trust is required to disclose information concerning the Funds’ proxy voting policies and procedures to shareholders. The Board has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility for voting proxies for securities held by each Fund. The Adviser will vote such proxies in accordance with the proxy policies and procedures, which have been reviewed by the Board and adopted by the Trust and which are found in Appendix B. Any material changes to the proxy policies and procedures will be submitted to the Board for approval. When the Fund invests in other registered investment companies either in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) of the 1940 Act or certain exemptive relief provided by the SEC, the Fund expects to vote proxies associated with those investments in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders (i.e., “mirror” or “echo” voting) of those investment companies. Information regarding how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities for the most recent 12-month period ending June 30 of each year is available (1) without charge, upon request by calling 1-800-622-FUND (3863) and (2) on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Administration and Accounting Services

The Trust has entered into a Co-Administration and Accounting Services Agreement dated June 30, 2010, as amended from time to time (the “Co-Administration Agreement”) with the Co-Administrators, pursuant to which BNY Mellon and the Adviser have agreed to serve as Co-Administrators to the Trust.

The Co-Administrators provide a wide variety of accounting, shareholder and administrative services to the Trust under the Co-Administration Agreement. The Co-Administration Agreement provides that the Co-Administrators 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 Co-Administration Agreement relates, except a loss resulting from intentional misconduct, bad faith or negligence on the part of the Co-Administrators in the performance of their duties. The Co-Administration Agreement also provides that it creates no joint and/or several liability among the Co-Administrators with respect to any loss arising out of services provided by a specific Co-Administrator.

BNY Mellon is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. The Adviser is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of PNC.

Under the Co-Administration Agreement, the Co-Administrators are entitled to receive administration fees with respect to each Fund, computed daily and paid monthly, at annual rates based on the average daily net assets of each Fund. BNY Mellon also receives other transaction-based charges and is reimbursed for out of pocket expenses.

During the last three fiscal years, the Funds paid to the Co-Administrators administration fees, as set forth below:

Fund	2018	2017	2016
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 15,406	\$ 26,037	\$ 37,409
Emerging Markets Equity Fund*	\$ 12,729	\$ 2,484	\$ N/A
International Equity Fund	\$ 599,581	\$ 463,120	\$ 375,387
International Growth Fund**	\$ 9,039	\$ 7,211	\$ 2,526
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 9,839	\$ 15,148	\$ 17,405
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 52,728	\$ 51,253	\$ 51,236
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 58,819	\$ 61,903	\$ 60,027
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 227,276	\$ 141,019	\$ 74,028
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 81,716	\$ 61,822	\$ 36,944
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 18,920	\$ 18,208	\$ 17,562

Fund	2018	2017	2016
Small Cap Fund	\$ 363,038	\$ 544,470	\$ 401,385
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 95,209	\$ 127,643	\$ 162,327
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 86,048	\$ 89,539	\$ 98,661
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 231,546	\$ 212,898	\$ 195,976
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 37,496	\$ 43,382	\$ 44,334
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 59,134	\$ 68,570	\$ 69,010
Government Money Market Fund	\$ 3,155,434	\$ 3,676,410	\$ 860,744
Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 582,056	\$ 586,993	\$ 274,159
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund***	\$ 288,711	\$ 98,760	\$ 62,930

* PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund commenced operations on March 31, 2017.

** PNC International Growth Fund commenced operations on February 29, 2016.

*** The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

During the last three fiscal years, no co-administration fees were waived.

Underwriter

PNC Funds Distributor, LLC (the “Underwriter”) is the principal underwriter of the Funds’ shares and is located at Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, ME 04101. The Underwriter is a registered broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

Under a Distribution Agreement with the Trust dated May 31, 2017 (the “Distribution Agreement”), the Underwriter acts as the agent of the Trust in connection with the continuous offering of the Funds’ shares. The Underwriter continually distributes the Funds’ shares using commercially reasonable efforts. The Underwriter has no obligation to sell any specific quantity of the Funds’ shares. The Underwriter and its officers have no role in determining the investment policies of the Trust. In addition, the Adviser also entered into a Distribution Services Agreement with the Underwriter dated May 31, 2017 (the “Distribution Services Agreement”). Pursuant to the Distribution Services Agreement, the Adviser has agreed to provide compensation to the Underwriter for the marketing and sales services it provides under the Distribution Agreement.

Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Trust has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the Underwriter and its affiliates from and against any losses that the Underwriter or its affiliates may incur arising out of (i) the Underwriter performing its duties and obligations under and in accordance with the Distribution Agreement; (ii) the Trust’s breach of any of its obligations, representations, warranties or covenants contained in the Distribution Agreement; (iii) the Trust’s failure to comply with any applicable laws or regulations; or (iv) any claim that the Trust’s Registration Statement, Prospectus, shareholder reports, sales literature and advertising materials or other information filed or made public by the Trust includes or included an untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary in order to make the statements therein not misleading, provided that the Trust’s indemnification obligation shall not be deemed to cover any losses arising out of any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement or omission or alleged omission made in reliance upon and in conformity with information relating to the Underwriter and furnished to the Trust or its counsel by the Underwriter. In no event will this indemnification obligation be construed to protect the Underwriter or its affiliates from losses resulting from the Underwriter’s willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence in the performance of its duties under the Distribution Agreement or from the Underwriter’s reckless disregard of its obligations under the Distribution Agreement.

The Trust has provided additional indemnification to the Underwriter in respect of certain distribution arrangements it has entered into in respect of the Funds, including indemnifying the Underwriter for losses arising out of (i) the Underwriter’s actions or failures to act in certain circumstances; (ii) certain representations or warranties

made by the Underwriter; or (iii) certain indemnifications provided by the Underwriter. In no event will this indemnification obligation be construed to protect the Underwriter or its affiliates resulting from the Underwriter's willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence in the performance of its duties with respect to such distribution arrangements or the Underwriter's reckless disregard of its duties with respect to such distribution arrangements.

Although the Funds have not incurred material losses under these indemnification obligations in the past, a Fund could incur significant potential liability under these indemnification obligations that would material adversely affect the NAV of its shares. For more information regarding these indemnification obligations, please see the Distribution Agreement, which is filed as an exhibit to this registration statement and available on the SEC's website.

Unless otherwise terminated, the Distribution Agreement between the Trust and the Underwriter will continue in force and renew annually, provided that such annual renewal is approved by (i) either the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust, or the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds and (ii) the vote of a majority of those Trustees of the Trust who are not parties to the Distribution Agreement or interested persons of any such party ("Qualified Trustees"), cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the approval. The Distribution Agreement shall automatically terminate in the event of its assignment. In addition, the Distribution Agreement may at any time be terminated by the Underwriter, by a vote of a majority of Qualified Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Funds upon not less than 60 days' prior written notice to the other party.

The Underwriter was not paid commissions on sales of Institutional, Advisor and Service Shares of PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund during the last three fiscal years by the Fund because the Fund had not yet commenced operations. With respect to the Predecessor Fund, the Underwriter was not paid commissions on sales of Institutional, Advisor, and Service Shares during the last three fiscal years.

The Underwriter was paid the following aggregate combined commissions on sales of Class A and Class C Shares during the last three fiscal years. Amounts presented related to Class A and Class C Shares of the Fund. Class R6 Shares are not subject to sales charges.

Fund	2018	2017	2016
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 618	\$ 1,141	\$ 1,771
Emerging Markets Equity Fund*	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ N/A
International Equity Fund	\$ 5,043	\$ 2,049	\$ 1,662
International Growth Fund**	\$ 4	\$ 13	\$ 0
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 131	\$ 240	\$ 556
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 2,034	\$ 433	\$ 1,535
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 282	\$ 637	\$ 821
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 4,101	\$ 4,586	\$ 12,458
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 1,753	\$ 1,840	\$ 8,916
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 109	\$ 1,687	\$ 270
Small Cap Fund	\$ 945	\$ 2,693	\$ 20,803
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 20	\$ 68	\$ 1,480
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 31	\$ 515	\$ 1,494
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 1	\$ 80	\$ 6
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 589	\$ 1,063
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 81
Government Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund***	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund commenced operations on March 31, 2017.

** PNC International Growth Fund commenced operations on February 29, 2016.

*** The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

Sales charges apply to purchases of Class A and Class C Shares even when such shares are not purchased through a financial intermediary. In such cases, the applicable sales charge is deducted from the shareholder's investment and paid to the Funds' Underwriter. The Underwriter may use those monies received to pay for any eligible distribution or marketing expense or shareholder services, including to reimburse the Adviser for certain up-front payments and or finder's fees paid by the Adviser to financial intermediaries in connection with the sale of shares of the Funds. For additional information, see the "Distribution and Shareholder Services Plans" section of the Prospectus.

The Underwriter received for allowable distribution-related expenditures and services approximately the following combined commissions on sales of Class A and Class C Shares during the last three fiscal years:

Fund	2018	2017	2016
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 13	\$ 496	\$ 1
Emerging Markets Equity Fund*	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ N/A
International Equity Fund	\$ 79	\$ 9	\$ 23
International Growth Fund**	\$ 0	\$ 13	\$ 0
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 1	\$ 0	\$ 143
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 20	\$ 27	\$ 0
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 9	\$ 23	\$ 32
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$ 6
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 0	\$ 12	\$ 107
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 6	\$ 706	\$ 20
Small Cap Fund	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ 5
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 16	\$ 31	\$ 0
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ 2
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 498	\$ 0
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Government Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund***	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund commenced operations on March 31, 2017.

** PNC International Growth Fund commenced operations on February 29, 2016.

*** The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

Distribution Plans and Related Agreement

Pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, the Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan for Class A Shares (the "A Shares Plan") and a Distribution Plan for Class C Shares (the "C Shares Plan") (collectively, the "Plans") which permit the Funds to bear certain expenses in connection with the distribution of Class A Shares and Class C Shares, respectively. As required by Rule 12b-1, the Trust's Plans and any related agreements have been approved and are subject to annual approval by a majority of the Board and by a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust and have no direct or indirect interest in the operation of the Plans or any agreement relating to the Plans (the "Disinterested Trustees"), by vote cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on the Plans and related agreements. In compliance with the Rule, the Trustees requested and evaluated information they thought necessary to make an informed determination of whether the Plans and related agreements should be implemented and concluded, in the exercise of reasonable business judgment and in light of their fiduciary duties, that there is a

reasonable likelihood that the Plans and related agreements will benefit the Funds and their shareholders. For instance, asset growth resulting from the Plan can be expected to benefit the Funds' shareholders through the realization of economies of scale and potentially lower expense levels.

Rule 12b-1 also requires that persons authorized to direct the disposition of monies payable by a Fund (in the Funds' case, the Underwriter) provide for the Trustees' review of quarterly reports on the amounts expended and the purposes for the expenditures.

Any change in the Plans that would materially increase the distribution expenses of a class would require approval by the shareholders of such class, but otherwise, the Plans may be amended by the Trustees, including a majority of the Disinterested Trustees who do not have any direct or indirect financial interest in the Plans or related agreements. The Plans and related agreements may be terminated as to a particular Fund or class by a vote of the Trust's Disinterested Trustees or by vote of the shareholders of the Fund or class in question, on not more than 60 days' written notice. The selection and nomination of Disinterested Trustees has been committed to the discretion of such Disinterested Trustees as required by the Rule.

The A Shares Plan provides that each Fund will reimburse the Underwriter for distribution expenses related to the distribution of Class A Shares in an amount not to exceed 0.10% per annum of the average aggregate net assets of such shares. Costs and expenses reimbursable under the A Shares Plan are (a) direct and indirect costs and expenses incurred in connection with the advertising and marketing of a Fund's Class A Shares, including but not limited to any advertising or marketing via the Internet, radio, television, newspapers, magazines, direct mail solicitation or other medium, and (b) direct and indirect costs and expenses incurred in preparing, printing and distributing a Fund's Prospectus for such shares (except those used for regulatory purposes or for distribution to existing shareholders) and in implementing and operating the A Shares Plan. The Board has approved a contractual commitment whereby, actual distribution fees for Class A Shares are limited to no more than: (i) 0.00% with respect to each Tax Exempt Bond Fund and each Money Market Fund; (ii) 0.01% with respect to PNC Balanced Allocation Fund, PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund, PNC Total Return Advantage Fund, PNC Intermediate Bond Fund, PNC International Growth Fund, and PNC Ultra Short Bond Fund; and (iii) 0.03% with respect to PNC International Equity Fund, PNC Multi-Factor All Cap Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund, PNC Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund, PNC Small Cap Fund, and PNC Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund. This commitment continues through September 28, 2019, at which time the Board will determine whether to renew, revise, or discontinue it, except that it may be terminated by the Board at any time.

The C Shares Plan provides that the Funds may compensate the Underwriter from Class C Share assets for distribution of Class C Shares in an amount not to exceed 0.75% per annum of the average daily net assets of such shares. Payments to the Underwriter under the C Shares Plan are to be used by the Underwriter to cover expenses and activities primarily intended to result in the sale of a Fund's Class C Shares. Such expenses and activities may include but are not limited to: (a) direct out-of-pocket promotional expenses incurred by the Underwriter in advertising and marketing Class C Shares; (b) expenses incurred in connection with preparing, printing, mailing and distributing or publishing advertisements and sales literature; (c) expenses incurred in connection with printing and mailing Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information to other than current shareholders; (d) periodic payments or commissions to one or more securities dealers, brokers, financial institutions or other industry professionals, such as investment advisers, accountants and estate planning firms (each a "Distribution Organization") with respect to a Fund's Class C Shares beneficially owned by customers for whom the Distribution Organization is the dealer of record or holder of record of such Class C Shares; (e) the direct or indirect cost of financing the payments or expenses included in (a) and (d) above; or (f) for such other services as may be construed, by any court or governmental agency or commission, including the SEC, to constitute distribution services under the 1940 Act or rules and regulations thereunder.

During the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018, the Funds paid the Underwriter the following amounts under the A Shares Plan:

Fund	2018
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 440

Fund	2018
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	\$ 0
International Equity Fund	\$ 3,566
International Growth Fund	\$ 0
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 172
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 1,791
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 2,402
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 5,818
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 2,851
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 824
Small Cap Fund	\$ 504
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 144
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 427
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 51
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 112
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 9
Government Money Market Fund	\$ 0
Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 0
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund*	\$ 0

* The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

During the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018, the Funds paid the Underwriter the following amounts under the C Shares Plan:

Fund	2018
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 3,890
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	\$ 0
International Equity Fund	\$ 26,901
International Growth Fund	\$ 0
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 1,687
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 3,974
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 1,155
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 7,223
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 58,871
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 7,995
Small Cap Fund	\$ 149,402
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 1,420
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 4,354
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 1,577
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 0
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund*	\$ 0

* The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

During the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018, the Underwriter paid the following expenses in connection with distribution under the A Shares Plan:

Fund	Compensation to Dealers	Compensation and Expenses of the Underwriter and its Sales Personnel	Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel Expenses	Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders	Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising	Totals
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 215	\$ 224	\$ 440
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
International Equity Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,747	\$ 1,818	\$ 3,566
International Growth Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 84	\$ 88	\$ 172
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 878	\$ 913	\$ 1,791
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,177	\$ 1,225	\$ 2,402
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,851	\$ 2,967	\$ 5,818
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,397	\$ 1,454	\$ 2,851
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 404	\$ 420	\$ 824
Small Cap Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 247	\$ 257	\$ 504
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 71	\$ 74	\$ 144
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 209	\$ 218	\$ 427
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 25	\$ 26	\$ 51
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 55	\$ 57	\$ 112
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 9
Government Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund*	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

During the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018, the Underwriter incurred the following expenses in connection with distribution under the C Shares Plan:

Fund	Compensation to Dealers**	Compensation and Expenses of the Underwriter and Its Sales Personnel Expenses	Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel	Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders	Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising	Totals
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 3,843	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 19	\$ 20	\$ 3,882
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
International Equity Fund	\$ 18,335	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 97	\$ 101	\$ 18,534
International Growth Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

Fund	Compensation to Dealers**	Compensation and Expenses of the Underwriter and Its Sales Personnel Expenses	Allocable Overhead, Telephone and Travel	Printing and Mailing of Prospectuses to Other Than Current Shareholders	Preparation and Distribution of Sales Literature and Advertising	Totals
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 1,593	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 1,608
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 4,630	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 26	\$ 27	\$ 4,683
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 1,685	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 1,705
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 11,894	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ 11,941
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 35,661	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 170	\$ 177	\$ 36,008
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 38,846	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 37	\$ 38	\$ 38,921
Small Cap Fund	\$ 110,441	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 453	\$ 472	\$ 111,366
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 1,228	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 1,238
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 4,351	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 12	\$ 12	\$ 4,375
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 1,556	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5	\$ 5	\$ 1,565
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Government Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund*	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

** Includes amounts paid by the Underwriter to the Adviser to reimburse the Adviser for certain up-front payments of distribution fees and shareholder servicing fees and/or finder's fees paid to financial intermediaries. For additional information, see the "Purchasing, Exchange, and Redeeming Fund Shares - Sales Charges" and "Distribution and Shareholders Services Plans" section of the Prospectus for Class A and Class C Shares.

Unreimbursed expenses incurred under the A Shares Plan in the previous fiscal year that have been carried over to the fiscal year ending May 31, 2018 amounted to \$0. The Funds do not generally engage in joint distribution activities. To the extent they do, they would typically allocate the costs pro rata based on each Fund's net assets. The Plans are designed, among other things, to assist the Fund in attracting and/or retaining assets. Because certain of the Funds' service providers, including the Adviser, are paid fees by the Funds that are based on the Funds' assets under management those service providers could be deemed to have a financial interest in the operation of the Plans and their related agreements.

The Underwriter may enter into agreements with selected broker-dealers, banks or other financial intermediaries for distribution of the Funds' shares. With respect to certain financial intermediaries and related fund "supermarket" platform arrangements, the Fund and/or Adviser, rather than the Underwriter, may enter into such agreements. These financial intermediaries may otherwise act as processing agents and are responsible for promptly transmitting purchase, redemption and other requests to the Funds.

Investors who purchase shares through financial intermediaries will be subject to the procedures of those intermediaries through which they purchase shares, which may include charges, investment minimums, cutoff times and other restrictions in addition to, or different from, those listed herein. Information concerning any charges or services will be provided to customers by the financial intermediary through which they purchase shares. Investors purchasing shares of the Funds through financial intermediaries should acquaint themselves with their financial intermediary's procedures and should read the Prospectus in conjunction with any materials and information provided by their financial intermediary. The financial intermediary and not its customers, will be the shareholder of record, although customers may have the right to vote shares depending upon their arrangement with the intermediary.

The Adviser or its affiliates may provide additional cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of the Funds or provide other services. Such payments are in addition to any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees paid by the Funds. These additional payments may be made to intermediaries, including affiliates of the Adviser, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, record-keeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, including, but not limited to, maintaining investor accounts at the financial intermediary level, processing and mailing trade confirmations, monthly statements, prospectuses, annual reports, semi-annual reports, and other shareholder communications; account-level tax reporting; preparing record date shareholder lists; collecting and posting distributions to shareholder accounts; and establishing and maintaining systematic withdrawals and automated investment plans and shareholder account registrations (such services collectively, "Sub-Transfer Agency Services"). Payments may also be made for marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid to intermediaries for inclusion of the Funds on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs, as consistent with applicable rules of the SEC and FINRA. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." In some cases, these payments may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the Funds to you, subject to their suitability as an investment option. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of the Funds' shares or the provision of services to the Funds.

The Funds' Adviser may, from time to time in its sole discretion, institute one or more promotional incentive programs for dealers, which will be paid for or reimbursed by the Underwriter from 12b-1 fees received from the Funds. These programs may include incentives for past sales or encouragement for future sales that may include the following: merchandise, travel expenses, prizes, meals and lodging and gifts that do not exceed \$100 per year, per individual.

Custodian Services, Transfer Agency Agreements and Other Intermediary Services

The Bank of New York Mellon, with offices at 225 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10286, serves as custodian (the "Custodian") to the Trust pursuant to an Amended and Restated Custodian Services Agreement dated June 30, 2010, as amended. The Custodian's responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling the Funds' cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities and collecting interest and dividends on the Fund's investments.

BNY Mellon, in its role as transfer agent, is located at 760 Moore Road, King of Prussia, PA 19406 and provides transfer agency and dividend disbursing agent services for the Funds pursuant to a Transfer Agency and Service Agreement dated June 30, 2010, as amended from time to time. As part of these services, BNY Mellon maintains records pertaining to the sale, redemption and transfer of Fund shares and distributes each Fund's cash distributions to shareholders.

The Funds may be distributed through a wide range of intermediaries. A number of those intermediaries may hold shares of the Funds of record on behalf of investors who hold the beneficial interest in such shares. The investors with the beneficial interests may be, for example, an intermediary's clients or investors in an investment plan to which the intermediary acts as a record-keeper or trustee. The Funds may enter into arrangements with such intermediaries that establish the intermediaries' records as a Fund's master security holder files for certain purposes. In the event a

Fund's records of shareholders disagree with those of such an intermediary, the Fund may incur significant expenses in resolving the disagreement and the Fund's net asset value and the value of your investment in the Fund could be adversely affected.

Payments for Sub-Transfer Agency Services are in addition to, and separate from, any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees paid by the Funds. The fees paid to a financial intermediary are typically paid periodically over time, during the period when the intermediary's clients hold investments in a Fund. The amount of continuing compensation paid to different financial intermediaries for Sub-Transfer Agency Services varies. In most cases, the compensation is a percentage of the value of the financial intermediary's clients' investments in the Funds. The actual services provided, and the payments made for such Sub-Transfer Agency Services, may vary among the intermediaries. A Fund may reimburse related parties some or all of certain types of payments made to financial intermediaries by the related party, or may make payments directly to financial intermediaries that provide such services.

The Funds paid the following amounts to financial intermediaries for Sub-Transfer Agency Services during each of the last three fiscal years (the table does not include amounts that may have been paid pursuant to or from the proceeds of a Shareholder Services Plan or 12b-1 plan):

Fund	2018	2017	2016
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 274	\$ 1,445	\$ 5,638
Emerging Markets Equity Fund*	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ N/A
International Equity Fund	\$ 11,232	\$ 24,357	\$ 62,336
International Growth Fund**	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 81	\$ 565	\$ 1,491
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 1,104	\$ 3,005	\$ 8,808
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 1,248	\$ 5,646	\$ 12,158
Multi Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 24,110	\$ 30,619	\$ 20,345
Multi Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 8,718	\$ 17,336	\$ 19,172
Multi Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 3,068	\$ 4,873	\$ 6,743
Small Cap Fund	\$ 59,197	\$ 293,625	\$ 140,176
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 304	\$ 1,306	\$ 4,065
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 722	\$ 1,715	\$ 3,839
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 5,671	\$ 13,211	\$ 16,976
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 451	\$ 855	\$ 1,757
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 41	\$ 424	\$ 1,889
Government Money Market Fund	\$ 27	\$ 1,084	\$ 1,690
Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 3	\$ 0	\$ 0
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund***	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund commenced operations on March 31, 2017.

** PNC International Growth Fund commenced operations on February 29, 2016.

*** The fees in this chart for the period March 1, 2018 through May 31, 2018 reflect the fees incurred by the Fund, and fees prior to March 1, 2018 represent fees incurred by the Predecessor Fund.

The Adviser or its affiliates also may provide additional cash payments out of its own resources to intermediaries (including affiliates of the Adviser) that provide marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid to intermediaries for inclusion of the Funds on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs, as consistent with applicable rules of the SEC and FINRA. These payments described in this section sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." In some cases, these payments may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the Funds to you, subject to their suitability as an investment option. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of the Funds' shares or the provision of services to the Funds.

Securities Lending Activities

Brown Brothers Harriman (“BBH”), serves as the Funds’ securities lending agent. For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018, the income earned by the Funds as well as the fees and/or compensation paid by the Funds (in dollars) pursuant to a securities lending agreement between BBH and the Funds were as follows:

Fees and/or compensation paid by the Funds for securities lending activities and related services

Fund	Gross income earned by the Fund from securities lending activities	Fees paid to securities lending agent from a revenue split	Fees paid for any cash collateral management service (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) that are not included in a revenue split	Administrative fees not included in a revenue split	Indemnification fees not included in a revenue split	Rebates Paid to Borrower	Aggregate fees/compensation paid by the Fund for securities lending activities	Net income from securities lending activities
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 7,992	\$ 1,467	\$ 460	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 195	\$ 2,123	\$ 5,869
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	\$ 3,361	\$ 417	\$ 246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,031	\$ 1,694	\$ 1,667
International Equity Fund	\$ 1,395,945	\$ 236,272	\$ 54,067	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160,517	\$ 450,856	\$ 945,088
International Growth Fund	\$ 1,390	\$ 198	\$ 95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 305	\$ 598	\$ 792
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 3,882	\$ 713	\$ 155	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160	\$ 1,028	\$ 2,854
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 10,485	\$ 1,228	\$ 879	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,466	\$ 5,572	\$ 4,913
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 13,477	\$ 828	\$ 1,341	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,997	\$ 10,166	\$ 3,312
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 293,752	\$ 42,544	\$ 25,797	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55,236	\$ 123,577	\$ 170,175
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 135,003	\$ 23,191	\$ 5,269	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,780	\$ 42,240	\$ 92,763
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 107,673	\$ 20,237	\$ 2,808	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,681	\$ 26,725	\$ 80,947
S&P 500 Index Fund	\$ 1,368	\$ 217	\$ 98	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 186	\$ 500	\$ 868
Small Cap Fund	\$ 394,836	\$ 60,482	\$ 28,572	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63,855	\$ 152,909	\$ 241,928
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 6,818	\$ 452	\$ 894	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,666	\$ 5,012	\$ 1,807
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 5,684	\$ 395	\$ 741	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,967	\$ 4,103	\$ 1,581

For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2018, BBH, acting as agent of the Funds, provided the following services to the Funds in connection with the Funds’ securities lending activities: (i) locating borrowers and arranging loans; (ii) negotiating loan terms, including, but not limited to, the amount of any loan premium; (iii) monitoring daily the value of the loaned securities and collateral; (iv) seeking additional collateral as necessary from borrowers, and returning collateral to borrowers; (v) receiving and holding collateral from borrowers, and facilitating the investment and reinvestment of cash collateral; (vi) selecting securities to be loaned; (vii) monitoring and managing distribution and dividend activity; and (viii) administering termination of loans and arranging for return of loaned securities to the Funds at loan termination.

SHAREHOLDER SERVICES PLAN

The Trust has implemented a Shareholder Services Plan with respect to Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class R Shares, Advisor Class Shares, and Service Class Shares (the “Services Plan”) pursuant to which the Trust may enter into agreements with financial institutions, retirement plan providers or trustees and similar entities pertaining to the provision of administrative services to their customers or plan participants who are the beneficial owners of a Fund’s Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class R Shares, Advisor Class Shares, or Service Class Shares in consideration for payments for such services. The Services Plan provides for the payment (on an annualized basis) of up to 0.25% of the NAV attributable to each Fund’s Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class R Shares or Service Class Shares held by

the entity's customers or plan participants, the payment (on an annualized basis) of up to 0.10% of the NAV attributable to each Fund's Advisor Class Shares held by an entity's customers or plan participants. Affiliates of PNC may receive such fees under the Services Plan.

When you buy Class C Shares, financial intermediaries providing such services begin to receive the shareholder services fee immediately and are paid the shareholder services fee for as long as you hold your shares.

Services under the Services Plan may include:

- (i) aggregating and processing purchase and redemption requests from customers;
- (ii) providing customers with a service that invests the assets of their accounts in Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class R Shares, Advisor Class Shares, or Service Class Shares;
- (iii) processing dividend payments from the Funds;
- (iv) providing information periodically to customers showing their position in Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class R Shares, Advisor Class Shares, or Service Class Shares;
- (v) arranging for bank wires;
- (vi) responding to customer inquiries relating to the services performed with respect to Class A Shares, Class C Shares, Class R Shares, Advisor Class Shares, or Service Class Shares beneficially owned by customers;
- (vii) providing sub-accounting for customers or providing information to the transfer agent for sub-accounting;
- (viii) forwarding shareholder communications;
- (ix) delivering Prospectuses and confirmations in respect of any transactions in shares by customers;
- (x) receiving, tabulating and transmitting proxies executed by customers; and
- (xi) other similar services requested by the Trust.

Payments under the Services Plan may be made to any party, including the Adviser, or an affiliated person thereof, to reimburse that party ("Reimbursement Payments") for payments, including advance payments, made by that party to a financial institution, retirement plan provider or trustee and similar entities in respect of personal shareholder services, maintenance of shareholder accounts and/or shareholder administrative services rendered (or to be rendered in the future) to holders of Shares. See the section "Distribution and Shareholder Services Plans" in the Funds' Prospectus for additional information. Such Reimbursement Payments made in respect of any class of Shares shall not exceed the annual rates described above in respect of the applicable share class.

Shareholder servicing agreements between the Trust and financial institutions are terminable, without penalty, at any time by the Trust (which termination may be by vote of a majority of the Trustees) or by the financial institution upon notice to the Trust.

The Money Market Funds suspended payment of shareholder services fees effective from January 1, 2010 to December 2017. On December 15, 2017, those suspensions were lifted, and Class A, Service Class and Advisor Class Shares became subject to shareholder servicing fees of up to 0.10%. On June 20, 2018, Class A and Service Class Shares became subject to shareholder servicing fees of up to 0.15%. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, Class A Shares are subject to shareholder servicing fees of up to 0.20%. This suspension is voluntary and may be removed at any time without prior notice.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement and the Polaris Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Adviser and Sub-Adviser are responsible for making decisions with respect to, and placing orders for, all purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the Funds. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser purchase portfolio securities either directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or broker and/or dealer making a market in the securities involved. Purchases from an underwriter of portfolio securities include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter and purchases from dealers serving as market makers may include the spread between the bid and asked price. Transactions on stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. There is generally no stated commission in the case of securities traded in the over-the-counter market, but the price includes an undisclosed commission or markup.

For the last three fiscal years, the Funds below paid brokerage commissions in the aggregate as follows:

Fund	2018	2017	2016
Balanced Allocation Fund	\$ 2,974	\$ 17,941	\$ 25,541
Emerging Markets Equity Fund*	\$ 16,413	\$ 12,576	\$ N/A
International Equity Fund	\$ 1,193,552	\$ 899,931	\$ 642,200
International Growth Fund**	\$ 10,199	\$ 5,993	\$ 2,728
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	\$ 15,670	\$ 20,758	\$ 13,180
Multi-Factor Large Cap Growth Fund	\$ 41,753	\$ 56,958	\$ 63,276
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	\$ 57,268	\$ 98,952	\$ 76,797
Multi-Factor Small Cap Core Fund	\$ 328,370	\$ 365,431	\$ 170,192
Multi-Factor Small Cap Growth Fund	\$ 163,912	\$ 137,379	\$ 75,328
Multi-Factor Small Cap Value Fund	\$ 73,020	\$ 63,392	\$ 67,315
Small Cap Fund	\$ 188,786	\$ 384,626	\$ 347,004
Intermediate Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Total Return Advantage Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 148
Ultra Short Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Intermediate Tax Exempt Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Tax Exempt Limited Maturity Bond Fund	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

* PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund commenced operations on March 31, 2017.

** PNC International Growth Fund commenced operations on February 29, 2016.

While the Adviser and Sub-Adviser generally seek competitive spreads or commissions, they may not necessarily allocate each transaction to the underwriter or dealer charging the lowest spread or commission available on the transaction. Allocation of transactions, including their frequency, to various dealers is determined by the Adviser and Sub-Adviser in their best judgment and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable to shareholders. Under the Advisory Agreement and the Polaris Sub-Advisory Agreement, pursuant to Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Adviser and Sub-Adviser are authorized to negotiate and pay higher brokerage commissions in exchange for research services rendered by broker-dealers. Subject to this consideration, broker-dealers who provide supplemental investment research to the Adviser and Sub-Adviser may receive orders for transactions by the Funds. Such research services may include research reports on companies, industries and securities; economic and financial data; financial publications; computer databases; and market data and trade analytics, computer software and other services. Nevertheless, research services are only one of many factors considered in selecting broker-dealers. Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by the Adviser and Sub-Adviser and does not reduce the fees payable to the Adviser by the Funds or to the Sub-Adviser by the Adviser. Such information may be useful to the Adviser and Sub-Adviser in serving the Funds or other clients and, similarly, supplemental information obtained by the placement of business of other clients may be useful to the Adviser and Sub-Adviser in carrying out their obligations to the Funds.

Portfolio securities will not be purchased from or sold to the Trust's Adviser, Sub-Adviser, Underwriter, or any "affiliated person" (as such term is defined under the 1940 Act) with any of them acting as principal, except to the extent permitted by applicable law. In addition, a Fund will not give preference to the Adviser's (or Sub-Adviser's) affiliates with respect to such transactions, securities, savings deposits, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

Each Fund may at times invest in securities of its regular broker-dealers or the parent of its regular broker-dealers. The value of each Fund's aggregate holdings of securities of its regular broker-dealers as of May 31, 2018 is as follows:

Fund	Issuer	Value of Fund's Aggregate Holdings of Issuer
Balanced Allocation Fund	JP Morgan Chase	\$ 217,000
	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	\$ 212,000
	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 209,000
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$ 78,000
	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$ 64,000
	HSBC Securities (USA), INC.	\$ 37,000
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	\$ 26,000
Multi-Factor All Cap Fund	TD Securities (USA) LLC	\$ 47,000
Multi-Factor Large Cap Value Fund	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 1,722,000
Intermediate Bond Fund	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	\$ 4,535,000
	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 2,220,000
	JP Morgan Chase & Co., Inc.	\$ 1,961,000
	HSBC Securities (USA), Inc.	\$ 1,425,000
	TD Securities (USA) LLC	\$ 1,254,000
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	\$ 934,000
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$ 697,000
	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$ 610,000
Total Return Advantage Bond Fund	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	\$ 3,938,000
	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 2,477,000
	JP Morgan Chase	\$ 2,254,000
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$ 1,739,000
	HSBC Securities (USA), Inc.	\$ 1,200,000
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	\$ 621,000
	Wells Fargo & Co.	\$ 562,000
TD Securities (USA) LLC	\$ 15,000	
Ultra Short Bond Fund	Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	\$ 11,089,000
	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 4,499,000
	JP Morgan Chase	\$ 4,449,000
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$ 3,984,000
	TD Securities (USA) LLC	\$ 3,543,000
	Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.	\$ 1,021,000

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Value of Fund's Aggregate Holdings of Issuer</u>
Government Money Market Fund	Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$ 950,000,000
	HSBC Securities (USA), Inc.	\$ 775,000,000
	RBC Capital Markets, LLC	\$ 400,000,000
	TD Securities (USA) LLC	\$ 305,000,000
	Banc of America Securities LLC	\$ 100,000,000
	Deutsche Bank Securities, Inc.	\$ 60,000,000
Treasury Plus Money Market Fund	TD Securities (USA) LLC	\$ 70,000,000
	Goldman Sachs & Co.	\$ 58,000,000
	HSBC Securities (USA), Inc.	\$ 50,000,000
	RBC Capital Markets, LLC	\$ 50,000,000

The Adviser has agreed to maintain a policy and practice of conducting its investment management activities independently of the respective commercial departments of all of the Adviser's affiliates. In making investment decisions for the Funds, the Adviser's personnel will not inquire or take into consideration whether the issuer of securities proposed for purchase or sale for the Funds' accounts are customers of the commercial departments of any of the Adviser's affiliates.

Investment decisions for a Fund are made independently from those for the other Funds and for other investment companies and accounts advised or managed by the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser). Such other Funds, investment companies and accounts may also invest in the same securities as a Fund. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of a Fund and another investment company or account, the transaction will be averaged as to price and available investments allocated as to amount, in a manner which the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) believes to be equitable to the Fund and such other investment company or account. In some instances, this investment procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by the Fund or the size of the position obtained or sold by the Fund. In connection therewith and to the extent permitted by law and by the Advisory Agreement and the Polaris Sub-Advisory Agreement, the Adviser (or Sub-Adviser) may aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased for the Fund with those to be sold or purchased for other investment companies or advisory clients.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP, with offices at 1700 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103, serves as the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Funds. The independent registered public accounting firm provides services including (i) audits of the annual financial statements; and (ii) review of certain documents in connection with SEC filings. The financial highlights for the Funds included in the Prospectus and the financial statements for the Funds contained in the Trust's 2018 Annual Reports, are incorporated by reference into this SAI and were audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP.

COUNSEL

Ropes & Gray LLP, with offices at 800 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02199-3600, is counsel to the Trust. Schiff Hardin LLP with offices at 901 K Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20001, is counsel to the Independent Trustees. Smith Katzenstein Jenkins, LLP, with offices at the Brandywine Building, 1000 West Street, Suite 1501, P.O. Box 410, Wilmington, DE 19899-0410, acts as special Delaware counsel for the Trust with respect to certain matters under Delaware law.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Trust bears all costs in connection with its organization, including the fees and expenses of registering and qualifying its shares for distribution under federal and state securities regulations.

As used in this SAI, a “vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares” of the Trust or a particular investment fund means, with respect to the approval of an investment advisory agreement, a distribution plan or a change in a fundamental investment policy, the affirmative vote of the lesser of (a) 50% or more of the outstanding shares of the Funds or such Fund or (b) 67% or more of the shares of the Funds or such Fund present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Funds or such Fund are represented at the meeting in person or by proxy.

The assets belonging to a Fund include the consideration received by the Trust upon the issuance of shares in that Fund, together with all income, earnings, profits and proceeds derived from the investment thereof, including any proceeds from the sale of such investments, any funds or payments derived from any reinvestment of such proceeds and a portion of any general assets of the Trust not belonging to the Fund. In determining a Fund’s NAV, assets belonging to a Fund are charged with the liabilities with respect to that Fund.

Persons owning 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund may be deemed to “control” (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) the Fund. Through the exercise of voting rights with respect to shares of a Fund, those persons may have the ability to control the outcome of matters requiring the approval of shareholders of a Fund.

PNC Investment Company, LLC, an affiliate of the Adviser (the “seed investor”), made the initial investment in PNC International Growth Fund and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund. When a seed or other investor owns a substantial portion of a Fund it may be deemed to control such Fund and may have the ability to control the outcome of matters requiring the approval of shareholders. The seed investor has redeemed a portion of its investments and may redeem some or all of its remaining investments in PNC International Growth Fund and PNC Emerging Markets Equity Fund at any time and without prior notice, including at a time when the affected Fund has not otherwise achieved significant scale and may choose to vote the shares it holds on any matters brought to shareholders for a vote in the same proportion as other shareholders of a seeded Fund vote their shares. The redemption of a seed investor’s capital may adversely affect the affected seeded Fund and its shareholders, including by reducing the affected Fund’s ability to maintain a diversified portfolio, causing the Fund to realize gains that will be distributed and taxable to remaining shareholders of the Fund, increasing the Fund’s operating expense ratio and transaction costs and leaving the Fund with remaining assets that are insufficient to support the Fund’s continued operation. To the extent a seed investor in a Fund is an entity subject to domestic and/or international banking regulations, changes in those regulations (e.g., capital requirements) or in the seed investor’s financial status may cause or require the seed investor to redeem its investment in a Fund when it otherwise would not choose to redeem that investment.

As of August 31, 2018, the following persons owned of record, or are known by the Funds to own beneficially, five percent or more of any class of the outstanding shares of the Funds (except PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund):

<u>FUND NAME AND CLASS/SHAREHOLDER</u>	<u>SHARES OUTSTANDING</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A		
PNC TREASURY MANAGEMENT CASH SWEEP FBO PNC CASH SWEEP CLIENTS ATTN MICHAEL HOULIHAN TWO PNC PLAZA 620 LIBERTY AVE 32 FL PITTSBURGH, PA 15222-2722	1,207,164,254.320	95.18%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
INTERMEDIATE BOND FUND CLASS A		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	13,824.065	5.88%
INTERMEDIATE TAX EXEMPT BOND FUND CLASS A		
MSSB FBO CAREN M PETERSON 1813 KINGS HWY ROCKFORD, IL 61107-1354	31,347.968	11.31%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FBO CUSTOMERS ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	29,939.497	10.80%
JOAN M LORENZETTI TTEE JOAN M LORENZETTI REVOCABLE TRUST 1306 JASBERG ST HANCOCK, MI 49930-1039	19,380.593	6.99%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	16,122.796	5.81%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SPECIAL CUSTODIAN ACCOUNT FBO OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS 101 MONTGOMERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4122	15,523.396	5.60%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	15,103.414	5.45%
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS A		
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	862,635.851	29.14%
PIMS/PRUDENTIAL RETIREMENT AS NOMINEE FOR THE TTEE/CUST PL 002 ISC GROUP, LLC 401 (K) 20480 HIGHLAND RD BATON ROUGE, LA 70817-7347	570,180.481	19.26%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
PIMS/PRUDENTIAL RETIREMENT AS NOMINEE FOR THE TTEE/CUST PL 002 IMPERIAL HEALTH 401 (K) PROFIT 501 DR. MICHAEL DEBAKEY DR LAKE CHARLES, LA 70601	278,325.002	9.40%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCOUNT 101 MONTGOMERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	210,742.323	7.12%
RELIANCE TRUST COMPANY FBO MASSMUTUAL REGISTERED PRODUCT PO BOX 28004 ATLANTA, GA 30358	192,061.635	6.49%
MULTI-FACTOR ALL CAP FUND CLASS A		
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST ROTH IRA FBO MARGARET A STEIGHNER 130 FREEPORT RD BUTLER, PA 16002-3527	6,565.067	5.77%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP CORE FUND CLASS A		
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCOUNT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	794,930.059	22.78%
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	551,049.412	15.79%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS A		
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	407,414.273	21.41%
DCGT AS TTEE AND/OR CUST FBO PLIC VARIOUS RETIREMENT PLANS OMNIBUS ATTN NPIO TRADE DESK 711 HIGH STREET DES MOINES, IA 50392	110,858.561	5.83%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
SMALL CAP FUND CLASS A		
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCOUNT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	602,688.469	39.05%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	193,290.569	12.52%
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	135,821.043	8.80%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS A		
NATIONWIDE TRUST COMPANY FSB C/O IPO PORTFOLIO ACCOUNTING PO BOX 182029 COLUMBUS, OH 43218-2029	56,580.927	12.00%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCOUNT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	26,839.016	5.69%
TOTAL RETURN ADVANTAGE FUND CLASS A		
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	72,931.451	21.70%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	46,959.235	13.97%
TREASURY MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS A		
PNC TREASURY MANAGEMENT CASH SWEEP FBO PNC CASH SWEEP CLIENTS ATTN MICHAEL HOULIHAN TWO PNC PLAZA 620 LIBERTY AVE 32 FL PITTSBURGH, PA 15222-2722	416,718,785.150	90.94%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CUSTOMERS ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS DEPARTMENT 4TH FL 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	39,570,504.660	8.64%
ULTRA SHORT BOND FUND CLASS A		
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FBO CUSTOMERS ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	19,339.709	22.48%
MSSB C/F CATHERINE E MCDEVITT IRA STANDARD DATED 08/02/04 1489 STRATFORD CT POTTSTOWN, PA 19465-7280	9,313.211	10.82%
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST IRA FBO DAN R GERDS 5590 CARMONA PL SARASOTA, FL 34238-4709	5,127.757	5.96%
TAX EXEMPT LIMITED MATURITY BOND FUND CLASS A		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	12,678.374	63.39%
DAVID W BRINK AND JANE S BRINK 232 N. MYRTLE AVE MONROVIA, CA 91016-0000	4,199.094	21.00%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	1,423.886	7.12%
PERSHING LLC P.O. BOX 2052 JERSEY CITY, NJ 07303-9998	1,196.708	5.98%
INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND CLASS A		
PNC INVESTMENT CORP 300 DELAWARE AVE STE 304 WILMINGTON, DE 19801	2,040.429	64.14%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
PERSHING LLC P.O. BOX 2052 JERSEY CITY, NJ 07303-9998	924.945	29.08%
EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND CLASS A		
PNC INVESTMENT CORP 300 DELAWARE AVE STE 304 WILMINGTON, DE 19801	1,596.169	100.00%
BALANCED ALLOCATION FUND CLASS C		
PERSHING LLC P. O. BOX 2052 JERSEY CITY, NJ 07303-2052	10,133.017	24.88%
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST IRA FBO JILL R DRAPER 25 ROCK HILL LN FORT THOMAS, KY 41075-2125	3,562.778	8.75%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	2,441.208	5.99%
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST ROLLOVER IRA VICTORIA G STRICKLER 2710 MAJESTIC OAKS CT PLANT CITY, FL 33566-7571	2,238.932	5.50%
INTERMEDIATE BOND FUND CLASS C		
PERSHING LLC P. O. BOX 2052 JERSEY CITY, NJ 07303-2052	5,901.578	45.49%
WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES 2801 MARKET STREET ST. LOUIS, MO 63103	2,029.214	15.64%
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST IRA FBO DOUGLAS K HAPPEL 3802 NORTHUMBERLAND DR LOUISVILLE, KY 40245-1831	1,064.341	8.20%
AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INV SVCS 707 2ND AVENUE SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402	761.754	5.87%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
RAYMOND JAMES & ASSOC INC CSDN FBO DEBORA STARK IRA 723 SILVER FOX CROSSING COLLINSVILLE, IL 62234	716.184	5.52%
INTERMEDIATE TAX EXEMPT BOND FUND CLASS C		
WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES 2801 MARKET STREET ST. LOUIS, MO 63103	5,049.829	39.19%
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	2,588.744	20.09%
WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES 2801 MARKET STREET ST. LOUIS, MO 63103	2,492.792	19.34%
PERSHING LLC P. O. BOX 2052 JERSEY CITY, NJ 07303-2052	1,116.588	8.66%
WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES 2801 MARKET STREET ST. LOUIS, MO 63103	669.182	5.19%
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS C		
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FBO CUSTOMERS ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS 211 MAIN STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	50,472.753	22.83%
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS LLC MUTUAL FUND OMNIBUS PROCESSING OMNIBUS ATTN MUTUAL FUND OPS MANAGER 60 SOUTH SIXTH STREET-P08 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-4400	22,164.707	10.03%
MULTI-FACTOR ALL CAP FUND CLASS C		
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST IRA FBO JOY OVEREND 5697 WESTVIEW DR ORLANDO, FL 32810-3946	1,913.572	26.10%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
CARL E BEAUDOIN AND LORI M BEAUDOIN 203 PEG-WEN BLVD STATESBORO, GA 30461	1,601.671	21.85%
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	1,441.565	19.66%
MULTI-FACTOR LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS C		
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	4,306.178	28.15%
WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES 2801 MARKET STREET ST. LOUIS, MO 63103	1,902.168	12.43%
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST IRA FBO WILLIAM J LEMMON 544 DEERFIELD DR SW NORTH CANTON, OH 44720-3583	1,726.250	11.28%
WELLS FARGO CLEARING SERVICES 2801 MARKET STREET ST. LOUIS, MO 63103	1,326.000	8.67%
MULTI-FACTOR LARGE CAP VALUE FUND CLASS C		
ASCENSUS TRUST COMPANY FBO SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY LIVING SERVICES ACENSUS TRUST COMPANY PO BOX 10577 FARGO, ND 58106	4,311.230	42.78%
ERIC C SEIBEL AND ERIKA F SEIBEL 2 BROOK ST MAHWAH, NJ 07430-1104	1,460.706	14.49%
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST ROTH IRA FBO NANCY R CRANE 26422 VAN BROCKLIN RD MONROE, WA 98272	1,331.243	13.21%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
RAYMOND JAMES & ASSOC INC FBO SHIRLEY A LANUM 3708 N WYNGATE CT MUNCIE, IN 47304-9808089	1,289,232	12.79%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP CORE FUND CLASS C		
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FBO CUSTOMERS ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	20,178,719	40.30%
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	6,543,986	13.07%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP GROWTH CLASS C		
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	33,457,540	12.76%
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS LLC MUTUAL FUND OMNIBUS PROCESSING OMNIBUS ATTN MUTUAL FUND OPS MANAGER 60 SOUTH SIXTH STREET-P08 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-4400	13,299,419	5.07%
SMALL CAP FUND CLASS C		
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	230,898,958	28.77%
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS LLC MUTUAL FUND OMNIBUS PROCESSING OMNIBUS ATTN MUTUAL FUND OPS MANAGER 60 SOUTH SIXTH STREET-P08 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-4400	115,571,666	14.40%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS C		
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	3,383.073	8.18%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCT FBO CUSTOMERS ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	3,375.983	8.16%
TD AMERITRADE FBO JOHN BERGLUND & BRENDA BERGLUND JT TEN 15520 55TH AVE N MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55446-3756	3,199.285	7.73%
RAYMOND JAMES & ASSOC INC FBO PAUL R JENSEN IRA 6030 IVES LN N PLYMOUTH, MN 55442-1241309	2,656.417	6.42%
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST ROTH IRA FBO JOSEPH P MONTGOMERY 554 S CLEARFIELD RD CABOT, PA 16023-2704	2,545.095	6.15%
TOTAL RETURN ADVANTAGE FUND CLASS C		
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	3,630.096	11.15%
AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INV SVCS 707 2ND AVENUE SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402	3,284.000	10.09%
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST ROLLOVER IRA JAMES LINTON 203 FLOWER CT MOUNT AIRY, MD 21771	2,607.330	8.01%
AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INV SVCS 707 2ND AVENUE SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402	2,425.000	7.45%
AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INV SVCS 707 2ND AVENUE SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402	2,393.000	7.35%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INV SVCS 707 2ND AVENUE SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402	2,303.000	7.07%
BNYM I S TRUST CO CUST IRA FBO DOUGLAS R BAHR 187 12TH ST PASADENA, MD 21122	1,916.791	5.89%
JOHN E MAYS AND JANE C MAYS 13801 YORK RD APT M4 COCKEYSVILLE, MD 21030-1891	1,730.879	5.32%
BALANCED ALLOCATION FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	554,686.943	80.93%
GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	8,923,467,101.960	93.62%
INTERMEDIATE BOND FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	6,090,930.682	47.14%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	3,257,992.548	25.22%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	3,165,965.266	24.50%
INTERMEDIATE TAX EXEMPT BOND FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	4,557,429.379	86.70%
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	15,110,650.708	26.80%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	9,161,497.224	16.25%
CAPINCO C/O US BANK NA 1555 N RIVERCENTER DR STE 302 MILWAUKEE, WI 53212	3,185,881.626	5.65%
MULTI-FACTOR ALL CAP FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	96,725.309	32.46%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	87,974.760	29.52%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	82,895.803	27.82%
MUTLI-FACTOR LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	203,092.223	9.17%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	197,234.292	8.91%
SEI PRIVATE TRUST COMPANY C/O M&T BANK ATTN: MUTUAL FUND ADMINISTRATOR ONE FREEDOM VALLEY DRIVE OAKS, PA 19456	113,313.192	5.12%
MULTI-FACTOR LARGE CAP VALUE FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	603,057.929	16.69%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	224,080.142	6.20%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
SEI PRIVATE TRUST COMPANY C/O M&T BANK ATTN: MUTUAL FUND ADMINISTRATOR ONE FREEDOM VALLEY DRIVE OAKS, PA 19456	217,610.873	6.02%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP CORE CLASS I		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	2,889,672.957	19.52%
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	2,246,816.310	15.17%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	1,693,227.879	11.44%
TD AMERITRADE INC FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF OUR CLIENT PO BOX 2226 OMAHA, NE 68103-2226	1,692,889.574	11.43%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	1,412,946.510	9.54%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP GROWTH CLASS I		
RELIANCE TRUST COMPANY FBO MASSMUTUAL REGISTERED PRODUCT PO BOX 28004 ATLANTA, GA 30358	450,687.387	11.62%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	441,570.772	11.38%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO INC ATTN MUTUAL FUNDS SPECIAL CUSTODY ACCOUNT 101 MONTGOMERY ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104-4151	397,374.723	10.24%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	373,578.266	9.63%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	268,503.383	6.92%
SMALL CAP FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	2,559,016.625	12.91%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	1,525,064.261	7.69%
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	1,432,099.754	7.22%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	157,257.475	28.11%
MITRA & CO FBO 98 C/O RELIANCE TRUST COMPANY (WI) 480 PILGRIM WAY, STE 1000 GREEN BAY, WI 54304-5280	122,036.000	21.81%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	62,269.618	11.13%
TOTAL RETURN ADVANTAGE FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	5,915,066.347	47.56%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	1,848,484.394	14.86%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	1,698,710.625	13.66%

FUND NAME AND CLASS/SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
TREASURY MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	1,000,567,653.470	98.15%
ULTRA SHORT BOND CLASS I		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	12,358,213.476	36.41%
MAC & CO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET ROOM 151-1010 PITTSBURGH, PA 15258	4,880,685.573	14.38%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	4,511,245.956	13.29%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	3,190,767.695	9.40%
MERRILL LYNCH PIERCE FENNER & SMITH INC FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF ITS CUSTOMERS 4800 DEER LAKE DR E JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-6486	2,737,664.265	8.07%
JPMORGAN CHASE FBO JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A. AS CUST 6TH FL BROOKLYN, NY 11245	2,051,880.211	6.05%
TAX EXEMPT LIMITED MATURITY BD INST		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	8,204,432.329	85.29%
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	1,098,561.546	11.42%
INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND CLASS I		
PNC INVESTMENT CORP 300 DELAWARE AVE STE 304 WILMINGTON, DE 19801	304,910.205	72.71%

<u>FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER</u>	<u>SHARES OUTSTANDING</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
MAC & CO ATTN: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS 500 GRANT STREET ROOM 151-1010 PITTSBURGH, PA 15258	107,957.611	25.74%
PNC EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND CLASS I		
PNC INVESTMENT CORP 300 DELAWARE AVE STE 304 WILMINGTON, DE 19801	1,002,933.022	99.13%
GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET ADVISOR SHARES		
SAXON & CO. VI OMNIBUS ACCOUNT VICA P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	4,357.940	99.77%
INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS R6		
COVENANT TRUST COMPANY, CUSTODIAN COVENANT MINISTRIES OF BENEVOLENCE 8303 W. HIGGINS ROAD 6TH FLOOR CHICAGO, IL 60631	396,762.655	99.98%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP CORE CLASS R6		
PROFESSIONAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTOR LLC 400 BERWYN PARK, SUITE 110 899 CASSATT RD BERWYN, PA 19312	88.246	100.00%
MULTI-FACTOR SMALL CAP GROWTH CLASS R6		
PROFESSIONAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTOR LLC 400 BERWYN PARK, SUITE 110 899 CASSATT RD BERWYN, PA 19312	92.421	100.00%

As of October 31, 2018, the following persons owned of record, or are known by the Funds to own beneficially, five percent or more of any class of the outstanding shares of PNC Treasury Plus Money Market Fund:

<u>FUND NAME AND CLASS/ SHAREHOLDER</u>	<u>SHARES OUTSTANDING</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
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FUND NAME AND CLASS/SHAREHOLDER	SHARES OUTSTANDING	PERCENTAGE
TREASURY PLUS MONEY MARKET FUND ADVISOR CLASS		
MID ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY FBO HANNAH STREET CONSULTING INC 401(K) 1251 WATERFRONT PLACE, SUITE 525 PITTSBURGH, PA 15222	107,985.900	78.09%
MID ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY FBO RRC POWER SOLUTIONS 401(K) PROFIT S 1251 WATERFRONT PLACE, SUITE 525 PITTSBURGH, PA 15222	30,292.630	21.91%
TREASURY PLUS MONEY MARKET FUND INSTITUTIONAL CLASS		
SAXON & CO. P.O. BOX 7780-1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA 19182	511,377,370.570	100.00%
TREASURY PLUS MONEY MARKET FUND SERVICE CLASS		
PROFESSIONAL FUNDS DISTRIBUTOR LLC 400 BERWYN PARK, SUITE 110 899 CASSATT RD BERWYN, PA 19312	10.000	100.00%

APPENDIX A: DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES RATINGS

Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A Standard & Poor's Rating Service ("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 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. In the United States, for example, that means obligations with an original maturity of no more than 365 days—including commercial paper. 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. The following summarizes the rating categories used by S&P for short-term issues:

A-1 — A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2 — A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3 — A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

B — A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties which 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 commitment 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.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings - S&P's issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer's foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

Ratings assigned on Moody's Investors Service's ("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 on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. 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 on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Moody's employs the following designations to indicate the relative repayment ability of rated issuers:

P-1 — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2 — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3 — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP — Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

A Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity or security stream and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. 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. The following summarizes the rating categories used by Fitch for short-term obligations:

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.

Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings

The following summarizes the ratings used by S&P for long-term issuers:

AAA — An obligor rated 'AAA' has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. 'AAA' is the highest issuer credit rating assigned by S&P.

AA — An obligor rated 'AA' has very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. It differs from the highest-rated obligors only to a small degree.

A — An obligor rated 'A' has strong capacity to meet its financial commitments but is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligors in higher-rated categories.

BBB — An obligor rated ‘BBB’ has adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitments.

BB; B; CCC; and CC — Obligors rated ‘BB’, ‘B’, ‘CCC’ and ‘CC’ are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. ‘BB’ indicates the least degree of speculation and ‘CC’ the highest. While such obligors will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

BB — An obligor rated ‘BB’ is less vulnerable in the near term than other lower-rated obligors. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties and exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

B — An obligor rated ‘B’ is more vulnerable than the obligors rated ‘BB’, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments.

CCC — An obligor rated ‘CCC’ is currently vulnerable and is dependent upon favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet its financial commitments.

CC — An obligor rated ‘CC’ is currently highly vulnerable. 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 of default.

R — An obligor rated ‘R’ is under regulatory supervision owing to its financial condition. During the pendency of the regulatory supervision the regulators may have the power to favor one class of obligations over others or pay some obligations and not others.

SD and D — An obligor rated ‘SD’ (selective default) or ‘D’ is in default on one or more of its financial obligations including rated or unrated financial obligations but excluding hybrid instruments classified as regulatory capital or in nonpayment according to terms. An obligor is considered in default unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within five business days of the due date in the absence of a stated grace period, or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. A ‘D’ rating is assigned when S&P believes that the default will be a general default and that the obligor will fail to pay all or substantially all of its obligations as they come due. An ‘SD’ rating is assigned when S&P believes that the obligor has selectively defaulted on a specific issue or class of obligations, but it will continue to meet its payment obligations on other issues or classes of obligations in a timely manner. An obligor’s rating is lowered to ‘D’ or ‘SD’ if it is conducting a distressed exchange offer.

NR — An issuer designated ‘NR’ is not rated.

Note: The ratings from ‘AA’ to ‘CCC’ may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Local Currency and Foreign Currency Ratings - S&P’s issuer credit ratings make a distinction between foreign currency ratings and local currency ratings. An issuer’s foreign currency rating will differ from its local currency rating when the obligor has a different capacity to meet its obligations denominated in its local currency, vs. obligations denominated in a foreign currency.

The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for long-term debt:

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. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies and securities firms.

The following summarizes long-term ratings used by Fitch:

AAA — Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA — Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A — High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB — Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB — Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists which supports the servicing of financial commitments.

B — Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC — Substantial credit risk. Default is a real possibility.

CC — Very high levels of credit risk. Default of some kind appears probable.

C — Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. Default is imminent or inevitable, or the issuer is in standstill.

Conditions that are indicative of a 'C' category rating for an issuer include:

- a. the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following nonpayment of a material financial obligation;
- b. the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation; or
- c. Fitch otherwise believes a condition of 'RD' or 'D' to be imminent or inevitable, including through the formal announcement of a distressed debt exchange.

RD — Restricted default. 'RD' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch's opinion has experienced an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation but which has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure and which has not otherwise ceased operating. This would include:

- a. the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- b. the uncured expiry of any applicable grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation;
- c. the extension of multiple waivers or forbearance periods upon a payment default on one or more material financial obligations, either in series or in parallel; or
- d. execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D — Default. 'D' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch Ratings' opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure, or which has otherwise ceased business.

Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a distressed debt exchange.

"Imminent" default typically refers to the occasion where a payment default has been intimated by the issuer and is all but inevitable. This may, for example, be where an issuer has missed a scheduled payment, but (as is typical) has a grace period during which it may cure the payment default. Another alternative would be where an issuer has formally announced a distressed debt exchange, but the date of the exchange still lies several days or weeks in the immediate future.

In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency's opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer's financial obligations or local commercial practice.

Note: The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' Long-Term IDR category, or to Long-Term IDR categories below 'B'.

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.

Note rating symbols 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.

Moody’s Municipal Investment Grade (“MIG”) scale is used to rate U.S. municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three 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. The following summarizes the ratings used by Moody’s for these short-term obligations:

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.

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. The rating transitions on the VMIG scale, as shown in the diagram below, differ from those on the Prime scale to reflect the risk that external liquidity support generally will terminate if the issuer’s long-term rating drops below investment grade.

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.

Fitch uses the same ratings for municipal securities as described above for other short-term credit ratings.

About 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 may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default. The analyses, including ratings, of S&P and its affiliates (together, "S&P") are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or make any investment decisions.

Moody's credit ratings are and must be construed solely as, statements of opinion and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, sell or hold any securities.

Fitch Ratings' credit ratings provide 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 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 agency's credit ratings cover the global spectrum of corporate, sovereign (including supranational and sub-national), financial, bank, insurance, municipal and other public finance entities and the securities or other obligations they issue, as well as structured finance securities backed by receivables or other financial assets.



APPENDIX B: POLICY 406: PROXY VOTING

Introductory Note: Under Section 206(4) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), an adviser has a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of its clients with respect to all services undertaken on the client’s behalf, including proxy voting. Moreover, the right to vote a security belongs to the client and should generally be exercised. To satisfy its fiduciary duty, the adviser must vote proxies on behalf of clients and cast the proxy votes in a manner consistent with the best interest of its clients.

An adviser may have a number of conflicts that can affect how it votes proxies on behalf of clients. The following are examples of situations where a conflict of interest may exist:

- (i) An adviser (or its affiliate) may manage a pension plan, administer employee benefit plans, or provide brokerage, underwriting, insurance, or banking services to a company whose management is soliciting proxies;
- (ii) An adviser may have business or personal relationships with participants in proxy contests, corporate directors or candidates for directorships. For example, an executive of the adviser may have a spouse or other close relative who serves as a director or executive of a company; or
- (iii) An adviser believes that a failure to vote in favor of management’s recommendations may harm the adviser’s relationship with the company.

Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-6 was designed to prevent material conflicts of interest from affecting the manner in which advisers vote clients’ proxies.

Requirement: As stated above an adviser has a fiduciary duty to exercise its voting authority in a manner consistent with the best interest of its clients. Under the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (“ERISA”), an adviser must adhere to similar fiduciary standards and responsibilities with respect to all accounts that are subject to ERISA.

Advisers Act Rule 206(4)-6 makes it a fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative act, practice or course of business within the meaning of Section 206(4) of the Act for an Adviser to exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, unless (i) the adviser has adopted and implemented written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the adviser votes proxies in the best interest of its clients, (ii) the adviser describes its proxy voting procedures to its clients and provides copies on request, and (iii) the adviser discloses to clients how they may obtain information on how the adviser voted their proxies.

Policy:

I. Voting Authority

Each investment management agreement shall specify that PNC Capital Advisors, LLC (“PCA”) shall be responsible for voting proxies for its clients unless, by agreement with PCA, the client or another party, such as a trustee or named fiduciary, has expressly reserved the authority to vote proxies for the client’s account.

With respect to securities over which PCA has voting authority:

- A. PCA shall cast the proxy votes in a manner consistent with the best interest of its clients; and

- B. PCA may refrain from casting a vote in certain circumstances where: (i) the firm believes that refraining from voting is in the best interests of its clients; (ii) a client directs PCA to refrain from voting with respect to that client's securities; or (iii) casting the vote would be unduly burdensome.

II. Proxy Voting Guidelines and Procedures

PCA's Proxy Voting Committee (the "Committee") shall adopt and implement written proxy voting policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that PCA votes proxies in the best interest of its clients. PCA's Proxy Voting Procedures include an attachment of guidelines used by PCA to vote certain matters, (the "Guidelines"). At a minimum, the Guidelines shall address how PCA will vote proxies (or what factors it will take into consideration) when voting on matters, such as: (i) changes in corporate governance structures; (ii) adoption or amendments to compensation plans (including stock options); (iii) matters involving social issues or corporate responsibility; and, (iv) matters related to mutual funds, such as approval of advisory contracts, distribution plans ("12b-1 plans"), and mergers. PCA's Proxy Voting Procedures shall also include a provision on how the Firm identifies, and seeks to avoid or mitigate material conflicts of interest related to proxy voting.

The Committee may, from time to time, request information from PCA Investment Teams to assist the Committee in determining how to vote on a particular issue. Any unsolicited attempt by any employee, officer, or director of PCA or its Affiliates to influence the Committee or any of its members in determining how to vote on a particular issue shall be reported in writing to the Committee. Any such action may be considered a breach of PCA Code of Ethics. The Committee shall determine whether such action must be reported to PNC Legal.

III. Conflicts of Interest

The Committee shall seek to identify material conflicts of interest during the voting process, and take steps to avoid or manage those conflicts. The Committee shall document any actions taken to avoid or manage the conflict of interest.

A. Identifying Conflicts

Committee members shall disclose to the Committee any conflicts of interest in which they believe would impair their independence or judgment in deciding how to vote proxies. The Committee may determine, at its discretion, whether additional action is necessary to determine whether Committee members may have conflicts of interests that would affect their ability to vote proxies in the best interest of the clients.

B. Managing Conflicts Generally

If the Committee identifies a particular and material conflict of interest during the voting process, the Committee shall either: (i) defer to the voting recommendation of an independent third-party provider of proxy services; (ii) ask an independent fiduciary to vote the proxy; or (iii) disclose the conflict to the client and vote the proxy according to the client's instructions.

C. Managing Conflicts Specific to Committee Members

If the Committee identifies a particular and material conflict of interest related to a specific Committee member, the Committee shall exclude the Committee member from voting on a particular issue or issues.

D. Managing Conflicts Specific to Trustees of PNC Funds (the "Funds")

The Committee shall maintain a list of public companies for which a Trustee of the Funds serve as a member of the board of directors, or with respect to which a Trustee is known to have an actual conflict of interest. If the Committee identifies a particular and material conflict of interest related to a specific Trustee, the Committee shall either: (i) defer to the voting recommendation of an independent third party provider of proxy services; (ii) ask an independent fiduciary to vote the proxy; (iii) disclose the conflict to the client and vote the proxy according to the client's

instructions; or (iv) take such other action as the committee deems necessary or appropriate to reasonably address and/or mitigate such conflict(s).

E. Managing Conflicts Specific to Voting Shares of the Funds

If a PCA client owns shares in PNC Funds, the Committee will vote in the same proportion as the votes of the other shareholders of the underlying fund. This is known as “echo voting” and is designed to avoid any potential for a conflict of interest. This same process will be followed with respect to any PNC Funds owning shares in other PNC Funds.

IV. Client Disclosures

PCA shall make the following disclosures required under Rule 206(4)-6 in PCA’s Form ADV, Part 2:

- A. A description of PCA’s proxy voting procedures to its clients;
- B. Instructions on how clients may obtain a copy of PCA’s proxy voting procedures on request; and
- C. Instructions on how clients may obtain information on how PCA voted their proxies.

References to Related Policies & Procedures:

PCA

Policy 602: Record Retention

Policy 801: Form ADV Amendments and Delivery

Proxy Voting Procedures

PCA Proxy Guidelines

PNC Funds

Funds’ policies relating to Proxy Voting



Proxy Voting Committee Procedures

Overview: The following procedures were designed to provide guidance to PNC Capital Advisors, LLC's ("PCA") Proxy Voting Committee ("Committee") regarding key processes and responsibilities of the Committee and to ensure that the Committee meets its responsibility to clients in connection with the voting of proxies. PCA is authorized to engage a proxy voting service, Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (referred to as "ISS" or the "Service"), to assist the Committee in the voting, research, and recordkeeping associated with its proxy voting responsibilities.

PCA Policies:

- Section 407: Proxy Voting Policy

Systems:

- ISS's Proxy Exchange

Proxy Voting Guidelines

The Committee has drafted custom proxy voting guidelines ("Guidelines"), attached herein that cover specific ballot issues and describe how PCA will generally vote each matter.

- "Routine Matters" are those issues that are addressed in the proxy voting guidelines and include a specific recommendation as to how to vote (e.g., "for", "against" or "case by case in line with ISS' recommendation").
- "Refer Items" are those issues in the proxy statement for which the Guidelines are silent, or where the Guidelines state that the item is to be referred to the Committee.(1)

The Committee shall review the Guidelines at least annually and adjust voting directives where needed.

In 2013, the Committee adopted specialized proxy guidelines published by ISS to meet specific client needs. Those guidelines include:

- ISS's "Catholic Faith-Based U.S. Proxy Voting Guidelines" for select PCA socially responsible clients.
- ISS's "Taft-Hartley U.S. Proxy Voting Guidelines" and "Taft-Hartley International Proxy Voting Guidelines" for select PCA clients.

If a client wishes to have their proxy ballots voted according to these specialized policies published by ISS, PCA must receive this request in writing from the client.

Proxy Handling Procedures

With respect to proxies for which PCA has authority to vote, such votes will be determined by the Committee. The Committee will meet periodically to discuss the proxy votes for upcoming shareholders meetings. So long as a majority of the voting members are present, such meetings may take place in person and/or via telephone conference call. Notice given shall be reasonable under the circumstances. The Committee may also determine proxy votes by written consent of a quorum of voting members. The Committee Chair does not have to be part of the voting quorum.

(1) Note: In instances when there is a Refer Item where management and ISS' recommendation are aligned, such item will automatically be voted by ISS according to management's recommendation (herein referred to as an "Automatic Refer Item"). Updated 8/14

The Committee will appoint one or more Proxy Administrators to assist in the administration of proxy material. The Committee delegates to the Proxy Administrator(s) the duty to review each Refer Item (excluding Automatic Refer Items) and the Service's recommendations with respect to each issue. The Proxy Administrator(s) is also responsible for ensuring that all proxies for which the Committee has authority to vote are voted, and that such votes were cast in accordance with the Committee's instructions. The Proxy Administrator(s) is also responsible for querying the Service on a periodic basis to ensure that all ballots have been voted prior to the designated cut-off date. If an issue is identified where a ballot vote was not voted timely, the issue must be escalated to the Committee Chair and presented to the Committee at the next meeting. If the issue involves a PNC Fund, the Proxy Administrator(s) must also communicate the issue to the Director of Financial Fund Administration.

In the event that a PCA Portfolio Manager wishes to have a proxy item voted in a certain matter, differently than called for under PCA's then current Guidelines, the issue will be directed to the Committee for review and final determination.

(1) Authority to Vote Proxies

The Committee adopts the Guidelines attached to the Proxy Voting Policy for the separately managed accounts, and the Board of Trustees of the Funds determines whether to adopt such Guidelines for the Funds. The Committee then authorizes the Service to act as its voting agent. As a general matter, the Committee will instruct the Service to vote all Routine Matters in accordance with the Guidelines. Refer Items (except Automatic Refer Items) will be voted in accordance with the instructions of the Committee. The Committee will decide Refer Items (except Automatic Refer Items) by majority vote of the Committee members, but only in the event a quorum is obtained. The Committee reserves the right, in all circumstances, not to vote in accordance with such Guidelines if the Committee determines that the vote recommended and/or cast is not in the best interests of the clients. The Committee remains solely responsible for determining how to vote each proxy.

The Committee will document the rationale for its vote in its minutes for all Refer Items (except Automatic Refer Items). The Proxy Administrator(s) will maintain a record of the proxy voting decisions made by the Committee and this information will be submitted to the Committee for review.

For Refer Items (except Automatic Refer Items), the Committee will determine how to vote such proxy by considering a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- Publicly available information
- Research and recommendation provided by the Service
- Industry practices
- Any special circumstances relating to the company
- Advice from portfolio managers or investment professionals
- Advice from legal counsel
- Market conditions
- Industry trends

Ultimately, any such decision must be made based on a determination that the vote being cast will be in the best interests of the issuer's shareholders. In the event that the cost of voting certain proxy issues outweighs the benefits, the Committee is not required to vote such proxies. Such situations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Proxy is written in a language other than English and no translation has been provided
- Proxy requires overseas travel in order to vote
- Securities on loan must be recalled in order to vote and either the vote relates to a routine matter or the amount of securities on loan are de minimis when compared to the company's total outstanding shares

(2) Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest occurs when the interests of PCA, its affiliates and the interests of their employees, officers and directors, interfere in any way with the interests of their clients. The Committee seeks to avoid all situations that might lead to a real or apparent material conflict between (i) the interests of PCA, its affiliates and the interest of their employees, officers and directors; and (ii) the Committee's proxy voting responsibilities. Any position or interest, financial or otherwise, which could materially conflict with PCA, including Committee members, responsibilities to vote proxies, or which affects or could reasonably be expected to affect the Committee's independence or judgment concerning how to vote proxies that the Committee has the discretion to vote, would be considered a conflict of interest. PCA and the Committee members have a responsibility to avoid material conflicts of interest, or the appearance of any conflicts of interest. This procedure is meant to prevent material conflicts of interests from affecting the manner in which the Committee votes proxies. Materiality: When determining whether a conflict is material, the Committee may take into account financial considerations. For example, when the Committee is asked to vote on an issue with respect to a publicly traded company for which an affiliate of PCA provides services, the affiliate's relationship may be considered material if the revenue generated by such relationship exceeds 1% of that affiliate's annual revenue.

Identification of Conflicts of Interest: Proxies required to be voted with respect to PCA's publicly traded companies and PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. (PNC)(2) shall be voted in accordance with the Guidelines with respect to all Routine Matters. Any refer items for PCA's publicly traded companies and PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. will be voted according to ISS's recommendation. Refer items for clients who are also public entities follow ISS's recommendation. Proxies required to be voted with respect to publicly traded companies of which a Trustee of PNC Funds is member of the board of directors shall be voted in accordance with the Guidelines with respect to all Routine Matters except to the extent that the proxies are required to be voted in accordance with specialized proxy guidelines. Refer items for public entities of which a Trustee of PNC Funds is a member of the board of directors will be voted in accordance with ISS's recommendation. The list of these publicly traded companies is kept on file with PCA Operations.

With respect to PCA's investment company clients, conflicts may arise involving the investment adviser. In such cases, PCA will follow the Guidelines described herein, including the procedures for handling conflicts of interest.

Affiliated and non-affiliated mutual fund holdings (based on CUSIP) held in the PNC Funds and PNC Funds held in accounts managed by PCA, are voted according to the vote on the street, commonly referred to as echo voting. Echo voting means ISS will vote shares, on ballots for the companies identified to echo vote, in the same proportion as the votes of the other shareholders. When echo voting occurs, the PNC Funds and PCA clients may split their shares. For example, if the street vote is 55% in favor of a particular ballot item, then 55% of the shares held by the PNC Funds and PCA clients will be voted for the issue while 45% of the shares held will be voted against the issue.

In the event that a Committee member has a conflict of interest that would impair his or her independence or judgment in deciding how to vote, such member should recuse himself or herself from the Committee's consideration of a particular proxy issue. The Committee may also exclude a Committee member from voting on a particular issue or issues if the Committee determines that the member has or may have a conflict of interest that would affect his or her ability to vote the proxy in the best interests of the client. Such exclusion may only take place if two-thirds of the Committee members present at such meeting, except the one for whom exclusion is being requested, agree to exclude such member.

The Committee may determine, in its discretion, whether additional action is necessary to determine whether Committee members may have conflicts of interests that would affect their ability to vote proxies in the best interest of the clients. The Committee may also take action it deems necessary to determine whether there is a real or apparent material conflict between (i) the interests of PCA, its affiliates and the interest of their employees, officers and

(2) PNC Capital Advisors, LLC is a registered investment adviser and direct, wholly owned subsidiary of PNC Bank, National Association ("PNC Bank"). PNC Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.

directors; and (ii) the Committee's proxy-voting responsibilities. This may include requesting that employees and officers of PCA and its affiliated entities answer questions designed to elicit whether a material conflict of interest may exist.

(3) Procedure for Verifying Independence of Proxy Voting Service

The Committee shall annually review the services provided by the Service and any other proxy voting and recording service providers ("proxy service providers") retained by PCA. The Committee shall conduct such review with a view to determining whether the proxy service provider is capable of making impartial proxy voting recommendations in the best interests of PCA's clients. Among the actions which the Committee may undertake in making such an assessment are:

- Review of a proxy service provider's conflict management procedures and assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of such procedures;
- Review of a proxy service provider's Form ADV, if applicable, and other disclosure made by a proxy service provider regarding its products, services and methods of addressing conflicts of interest; and,
- Inquiries to, and discussions with, representatives of a proxy service provider regarding its products, services and methods of addressing conflicts of interest.

On an annual basis, PCA's Compliance Team shall request from the Service the following items:

- A copy of the Service's written policies and procedures in place to guard against any conflicts of interest; and
- A copy of the SSAE 16(3) prepared by an independent public accounting firm regarding the Service.

The items will be reviewed and a summary of such review will be presented to the Committee. In cases where the Committee has concerns that a proxy service provider's relationship with an issuer may engender conflicts of interests with respect to the proxy voting recommendations made by the proxy service provider, the Committee may request from the proxy service provider information concerning the proxy service provider's relationship with the issuer.

(4) Recordkeeping

PCA shall retain records relating to the voting of proxies, including:

- A copy of this Proxy Voting Procedure;
- A copy of each proxy statement received by PCA regarding portfolio securities in PCA client accounts;
- A record of each vote cast by PCA on behalf of a client;
- A copy of each written client request for information on how PCA voted proxies on behalf of the client account;
- A copy of any written response by PCA to the client; and
- All minutes of the Committee setting forth the basis for any proxy voting decision, and any other documents prepared on behalf of the Committee material to a proxy voting decision.

PCA shall rely on proxy statements filed on the SEC's EDGAR system instead of maintaining its own copies of proxy statements. PCA shall also maintain at the Service records of proxy votes cast on behalf of PCA's clients provided that the Service can provide a copy of the documents promptly upon request.

(3) An SSAE 16 examination signifies that a service organization has had its controls and security procedures objectives and control activities examined by an independent accounting and auditing firm.

PNC Capital Advisors, LLC

Summary Proxy Voting Guidelines

Last Amended June 26, 2018

1. OPERATIONAL ISSUES

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** matters such as the following, as long as the Committee considers the proposals to be reasonable by industry standards and not for the purpose of management entrenchment:

- Ratifying Auditors
- Company name changes
- Stock splits
- Changing annual meeting date or location
- Changing state of incorporation
- Changing bylaws or charter that are of a housekeeping nature (updates or corrections)
- Allowing shareholders to submit proposals as close to the meeting date as reasonably possible and within the broadest window possible

The Committee recommends generally voting **AGAINST** matters such as the following:

- Reducing quorum requirements for shareholder meetings below a majority of the shares outstanding absent a compelling reason.
- Shareholder proposals to change the date/time/location of the annual meeting unless the current scheduling or location is unreasonable
- Approving “other business” when it appears as voting item, when no further details are provided

The Committee recommends generally voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS**(4) matters such as the following:

- Increasing or decreasing amounts of authorized stock
- Changing terms of authorized stock
- Changing size of board

2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Voting, Board Composition and Control Issues

The Committee favors the following resolutions, as long as the proposal is reasonable by industry standards, that: (i) improve shareholder democracy; (ii) reduce the likelihood of management entrenchment or conflict of interest; or (iii) are likely to make management more responsive to the concerns of institutional shareholders. Therefore:

The Committee recommends a vote **FOR**:

- Confidential voting
- Independent Audit Committees
- Independent Nominating Committees
- Independent Compensation Committees
- Requiring information on proponents of shareholder resolutions
- Fixing the board size or designating a range for the board size

(4) “CASE-BY-CASE BASIS” voting correlates to PCA votes on a case-by-case basis in line with Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”) recommendation.

- Repealing classified boards and electing all directors annually
- Reduction of the par value of common stock
- Implementing a reverse stock split when the number of authorized shares will be proportionately reduced
- Implementing a reverse stock split to avoid delisting
- Instituting open-market share repurchase plans in which all shareholders may participate on equal terms
- Increasing the common share authorization for a stock split or share dividend, provided that the increase in authorized shares would not result in an excessive number of shares available for issuance as considered reasonable in the opinion of the Committee
- Shareholder proposals asking that any future poison pill be put to a shareholder vote.
- Proposals to lower supermajority voting requirements.
- Management proposals requiring a majority for election of directors.

The Committee recommends generally voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS(5)** matters such as the following;

- Election of Directors in a non-contested election generally vote FOR the election of Directors except in circumstances where issues or practices relating to Board accountability and/or responsiveness arise.
- Management proposals to ratify a poison pill
- Management and Shareholder proposals for proxy access.
- Shareholder proposals requiring a majority for election of directors

The Committee recommends voting FOR Shareholder Advisory Committees, or other attempts to involve shareholders or other constituencies directly in board decision making Targeted share placements (Placing blocks of securities with friendly third parties).

The Committee recommends a vote **AGAINST**:

- Classifying the board
- “Fair Price” provisions requiring greater than a majority vote of all shares.
- Proposals requiring supermajority voting
- Proposals to eliminate cumulative voting(6)
- Proposals to provide shareholders with the ability to act by written consent
- Repricing of “underwater” options
- Shareholder proposals to impose a mandatory retirement age for outside directors
- Shareholder proposals to approve recapitalization plan for all Stock to have one-vote per share

The Committee recommends a vote **FOR**:

- Management proposals to perpetuate a current dual class structure

The Committee recommends a vote on a **CASE-BY-CASE-BASIS**:

- Creation of “declawed” blank check preferred stock (stock that cannot be used as a takeover defense)

(5) “CASE-BY-CASE BASIS” voting correlates to PCA voting on a case-by-case basis giving significant weight to ISS’ recommendations.

(6) The Committee should consider a vote against cumulative voting if a company has a strong record of recognizing shareholder rights, or when a shareholder proposal is made by an entity which is likely to be counterproductive to shareholder value.

- Creation of preferred stock in cases where the company specifies the voting, dividend, conversion, and other rights of such stock and the terms of the preferred stock appear reasonable
- Creation of a new class of nonvoting or subvoting common stock if: (i) it is intended for financing purposes with minimal or no dilution to current shareholders and (ii) it is not designed to preserve the voting power of an insider or significant shareholder
- Creation of Blank check preferred stock
- Preemptive rights
- Proposals giving shareholders the right to call special meetings
- Management proposals to ratify existing thresholds for calling a special meeting
- Age or term limits for directors
- Proposals to separate the Chairman and CEO positions
- Greenmail
- Limiting shareholders' right to act by written consent
- Proposals for the same person to hold both Chairman and CEO positions
- Required representation of specific gender, race, or interest groups on board
- Election of censors (primarily noted in French companies)(7)
- Election of statutory auditors (primarily noted in Japanese companies)(8)

With respect to specific issues relating to director and officer indemnification and liability protection, the Committee recommends voting as follows:

The Committee recommends voting **FOR**:

- Restoring shareholder ability to remove directors with or without cause.
- Permitting shareholders to elect directors to fill board vacancies.
- Requiring that a majority or more of directors be independent.

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST**:

- Eliminating entirely directors' and officers' liability for monetary damages for violating the duty of care.
- Shareholder proposals requiring two candidates per board seat.
- Allowing only continuing directors may elect replacements to fill board vacancies.
- Proposals that directors may be removed only for cause.
- Shareholder proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors.
- Mandating a minimum amount of stock that directors must own in order to qualify as a director or to remain on the board

Proxy Contests

The election of directors in a contested election will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Succession Planning

Proposals seeking disclosure on a CEO succession planning policy will be voted **IN LINE WITH MANAGEMENT**.(9)

(7) Policy changes implemented at ISS June 4, 2012.

(8) Policy changes implemented at ISS September 12, 2012.

(9) Policy changes implemented at ISS September 12, 2012.

Establish Other Board Committee

Shareholder proposals to establish a new board committee will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Exclusive Venue

Management proposals designating an exclusive venue for adjudicating legal matters will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Environment, Sustainability, and Consumer Issues

As a general matter, the Committee recommends a vote **AGAINST** shareholder resolutions that seek to further environmental and sustainability issues by:

- Requiring a director nominee with environmental experience; or
- Proposals aimed at requiring increased board oversight of sustainability issues.

3. MERGERS AND CORPORATE RESTRUCTURINGS

Appraisal Rights

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to restore, or provide shareholders with, rights of appraisal.

Golden Parachutes

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** proposals to approve the company's golden parachute compensation in an acquisition, merger, consolidation, or proposed sale.

Mergers & Acquisitions

The Committee will have each merger and acquisition sent to the Committee as a **REFER** item.

Reorganization / Restructuring Plan

Proposals to common shareholders on bankruptcy plans of reorganization will be sent to the Committee as a **REFER** item.

Asset Sales

Asset Sales will be sent to the Committee will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by case-basis.

Spin Offs

Spin Offs will be sent to the Committee will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case—by-case basis.

Scheme of Arrangement

Scheme of Arrangements will be sent to the Committee will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Related-Party Transactions (“RPTs”)

Shareholder approval of RPTs will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Adjourn Meeting

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** proposals to adjourn a meeting.

4. STATE OF INCORPORATION

Control Share Acquisition Provisions

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to opt out of control share acquisition statutes unless doing so would enable the completion of a takeover that would be detrimental to shareholders.

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to restore voting rights to the control shares.

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals to amend the charter to include control share acquisition provisions.

Control Share Cashout Provisions

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to opt out of control share acquisition statutes unless doing so would enable the completion of a takeover that would be detrimental to shareholders.

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to restore voting rights to the control shares.

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals to amend the charter to include control share acquisition provisions.

Designation of Exclusive Forum for Resolution of Certain Disputes

Generally, the Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals designating Delaware as exclusive forum for litigation, and, in the event a different jurisdiction is designated, will **REFER** proposals for the Committee’s review.

Disgorgement Provisions

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to opt out of state disgorgement provisions.

Fair Price Provisions

Generally, the Committee recommends voting **CASE-BY-CASE** fair price provisions with shareholder vote requirements greater than a majority of disinterested shares.

Freezeout Provisions

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to opt out of state freezeout provisions.

Stakeholder Provisions

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals that ask the board to consider nonshareholder constituencies or other nonfinancial effects when evaluating a merger or business combination.

5. EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

The Committee generally favors compensation programs that relate management compensation to long-term performance.

As long as the Committee considers them to be reasonable by industry standards and have been approved by a compensation committee composed of independent directors, the Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** advisory votes on executive compensation on:

- Stock option plans
- Restricted stock bonus plans
- Director stock ownership proposals
- Executive compensation proposals

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** advisory votes on executive compensation, Management Say on Pay.

Say-On-Pay Frequency Vote

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** annual advisory votes on compensation.

Claw-back Provision (Compensation Recovery Policies)

The Committee generally favors voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** shareholder proposals requesting adoption of policy that seeks to recoup bonuses/awards in the event of a significant negative restatement of financial results. The Committee recommends considering, on a case-by-case basis, such shareholder proposals if the company has a history of negative material restatements and/or if the company has already adopted a formal claw-back policy.

Stock Plans in Lieu of Cash

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** plans which provide a dollar-for-dollar cash for stock exchange.

Director Retirement Plans

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** retirement plans for non-employee directors.

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** shareholder proposals to eliminate retirement plans for non-employee directors.

Employee Stock Purchase Plans

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** employee stock purchase plans where all of the following apply:

- Purchase price is at least 85 percent of fair market value
- Offering period is 27 months or less, and
- Potential voting power dilution (VPD) is ten percent or less.

Incentive Bonus Plans and Tax Deductibility Proposals (OBRA-Related Compensation Proposals)

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals that simply amend shareholder-approved compensation plans to include administrative features or place a cap on the annual grants any one participant may receive to comply with the provisions of Section 162(m).

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to add performance goals to existing compensation plans to comply with the provisions of Section 162(m) unless they are clearly inappropriate.

The Committee will generally vote **FOR** cash or cash and stock bonus plans that are submitted to shareholders for the purpose of exempting compensation from taxes under the provisions of Section 162(m) if no increase in shares is requested.

Employee Stock Ownership Plans (“ESOP”s)

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to implement an ESOP or increase authorized shares for existing ESOPs, unless the number of shares allocated to the ESOP is excessive (more than five percent of outstanding shares.)

401(k) Employee Benefit Plans

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals to implement a 401(k) savings plan for employees.

Shareholder Proposals Regarding Executive and Director Pay

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** shareholder proposals seeking to set absolute levels on compensation or otherwise dictate the amount or form of compensation.

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** shareholder proposals requiring director fees be paid in stock only.

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** shareholder proposals to put option repricings to a shareholder vote.

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** shareholder proposals that require management to adopt an advisory vote of shareholders for compensation practices.

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** advisory votes on executive compensation, Shareholder Say on Pay.(10)

Golden Coffins / Executive Death Benefits

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** proposals calling companies to adopt a policy of obtaining shareholder approval for any future agreements and corporate policies that could oblige the company to make payments or awards following the death of a senior executive in the form unearned salary or bonuses, accelerated vesting or the continuation in force of unvested equity grants, perquisites and other payments or awards made in lieu of compensation.

Hold Equity Past Retirement or for a Significant Period of Time

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** shareholder proposals asking companies to adopt policies requiring senior executive officers to retain all or a significant portion of the shares acquired through compensation plans.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (“SERP”s)

Shareholder proposals requesting extraordinary benefits contained in SERP agreements are put to a shareholder vote unless the company’s executive pension plans do not contain excessive benefits beyond what is offered under employee-wide plans will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

(10) Shareholder Say on Pay implemented at ISS on May 14, 2012.

Shareholder proposals requesting to limit the executive benefits provided under the company’s supplemental executive retirement plan will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Tax Gross-Up Proposals

Proposals that seek to adopt a policy of not providing tax gross-up payments to executives will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case—by-case basis.

Elimination of Acceleration of Equity

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** shareholder proposals seeking a policy requiring termination of employment prior to severance payment, and eliminating accelerated vesting of unvested equity.

Golden and Tin Parachutes

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** executive severance agreements (golden parachutes) triggered by a change in control if the following conditions are met: the benefit does not exceed relevant IRS guidelines, which are currently an amount equal to three times an executive’s annual compensation (salary and bonus), and the benefit has been approved by the company’s compensation committee.

Environment, Sustainability, and Consumer Issues

As a general matter, the Committee recommends a vote **AGAINST** shareholder resolutions that seek to further environmental and sustainability issues by: Requests to include sustainability as a performance measure for senior executive compensation or assess the feasibility of including such measure.

6. SOCIAL ISSUES

As a general matter, for proposals on social issues, in instances when management and ISS’ recommendation are aligned, the committee will vote in accordance with management’s recommendation.

Animal Welfare

Generally vote **AGAINST** requests for reports on issues of animal welfare and associated risks including:

- Report on risks associated with the use of battery cages in supply chain;
- Report on risks associated with the use of caged chickens in supply chain; or
- Report on risks associated with the use of gestation crates in supply chain.

Consumer Issues and Public Safety

As a general matter, the Committee recommends a vote **AGAINST** shareholder resolutions that seek to further specific social policies by:

- Requiring reports that go beyond standard industry practice including, but not limited to:
 - Requiring reports on gender pay gap; and
 - Requiring reports on human rights risk assessments.
- However, additional reporting may be warranted if:
 - The company’s level of disclosure lags that of its competitors, or
 - The company has a poor track record regarding gender equality or human rights, such as violations of federal and state regulations regarding.
- Restricting the company’s ability to do business in any location or with any particular group.
- Imposing any other constraints on matters normally left to the business judgment of management or the board of directors.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SUSTAINABILITY

As a general matter, for proposals on environmental and sustainability issues, in instances when management and ISS' recommendation are aligned, the committee will vote in accordance with management's recommendation.

Environmental Reports

Generally vote **FOR** requests for reports disclosing the company's environmental policies unless it already has well-documented environmental management systems that are available to the public.

Generally vote **AGAINST** proposals requesting reports on potential environmental impacts and risks including:

- Report of food waste management;
- Report on biomass carbon footprint and assess risks; and
- Requests that a company assess or report on the impacts to its portfolio of scenarios consistent with the internationally recognized Paris Agreement goal of limiting global increase in temperature to 2 degrees Celsius or below.

Global Warming

Generally vote **FOR** reports on the level of greenhouse gas emissions from the company's operations and products, unless the report is duplicative of the company's current environmental disclosure and reporting or is not integral to the company's line of business. However, additional reporting may be warranted if:

- The company's level of disclosure lags that of its competitors, or
- The company has a poor environmental track record, such as violations of federal and state regulations.

Generally vote **AGAINST** proposals to adopt quantitative carbon dioxide or greenhouse gas ("GHG") goals for products and/or operations.

Hydraulic Fracturing

Generally vote **FOR** proposals requesting greater disclosure of a company's hydraulic fracturing operations, unless the report is duplicative of the company's current disclosure and reporting or is not integral to the company's line of business. However, additional reporting may be warranted if:

- The company's level of disclosure lags that of its competitors, or
- The company has a poor environmental track record, such as violations of federal and state regulations.

Recycling

Generally vote **FOR** proposals to report on an existing recycling program.

Generally vote **AGAINST** proposals to assess the environmental impact of non-recyclable packaging.

Proposals requesting the adoption of recycling programs will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Water Issues

Generally vote **AGAINST** proposals requesting the implementation of a water quality stewardship policy.

8. GENERAL CORPORATE ISSUES

Charitable/Political Contributions

Generally vote **AGAINST** proposals asking the company to affirm political nonpartisanship in the workplace so long as:

- The company is in compliance with laws governing corporate political activities, and
- The company has procedures in place to ensure that employee contributions to company-sponsored political action committees (PACs) are strictly voluntary and not coercive.

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals to report or publish in newspapers the company's political contributions. Federal and state laws have reporting requirements.

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals disallowing the company from making political contributions.

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals restricting the company from making charitable contributions.

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals asking for a list of company executives, directors, consultants, legal counsels, lobbyists, or investment bankers that have prior government service and whether such service had a bearing on the business of the company

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals to improve the disclosure of a company's political contributions and trade association spending.

Lobbying

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals requesting information on a company's lobbying activities, including direct lobbying as well as grassroots lobbying activities.

9. LABOR STANDARDS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

China Principles

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** proposals to implement the China Principles unless:

- There are serious controversies surrounding the company's China operations, and
- The company does not have a code of conduct with standards similar to those promulgated by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

10. MILITARY BUSINESS

Foreign Military Sales/Offsets

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** reports on foreign military sales or offsets. Such disclosures may involve sensitive and confidential information. Moreover, companies must comply with government controls and reporting on foreign military sales.

Nuclear Weapons

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals asking a company to cease production of nuclear weapons components and delivery systems, including disengaging from current and proposed contracts. Components and delivery systems serve multiple military and non-military uses, and withdrawal from these contracts could have a negative impact on the company's business.

11. WORKPLACE DIVERSITY

Board Diversity

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** reports on the company's efforts to diversify the board, unless:

- The board composition is reasonably inclusive in relation to companies of similar size and business or
- The board already reports on its nominating procedures and diversity initiatives.

Equal Employment Opportunity ("EEO")

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** reports outlining the company's affirmative action initiatives unless all of the following apply:

- The company has well-documented equal opportunity programs
- The company already publicly reports on its company-wide affirmative initiatives and provides data on its workforce diversity, and
- The company has no recent EEO-related violations or litigation.

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** proposals seeking information on the diversity efforts of suppliers and service providers, which can pose a significant cost and administration burden on the company.

Glass Ceiling

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** reports outlining the company's progress towards the Glass Ceiling Commission's business recommendations, unless:

- The composition of senior management and the board is fairly inclusive;
- The company has well-documented programs addressing diversity initiatives and leadership development;
- The company already issues public reports on its company-wide affirmative initiatives and provides data on its workforce diversity; and
- The company has had no recent, significant EEO-related violations or litigation.

Sexual Orientation

The Committee recommends voting on a **CASE-BY-CASE BASIS** proposals to extend company benefits to or eliminate benefits from domestic partners. Benefit decisions should be left to the discretion of the company.

12. MUTUAL FUND PROXIES

Approve New Classes or Series of Shares

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** the establishment of new classes or series of shares.

Change Fundamental Investment Objective to Nonfundamental

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** proposals to change a fund's fundamental investment objective to nonfundamental.

The Committee recommends voting **AGAINST** any of the following changes:

- Removal of shareholder approval requirement to reorganize or terminate the trust or any of its series.
- Removal of shareholder approval requirement for amendments to the new declaration of trust.
- Removal of shareholder approval requirement to make material changes to the fund's management contract, such as increasing management fees; changes that are non-material include decreasing management fees, and changes to administrative responsibilities that do not have the effect of increasing total advisory and administrative fees under the contract.
- Removal of shareholder approval requirement to change the domicile of the fund.

Authorize the Board to Hire and Terminate Sub-advisors Without Shareholder Approval

The Committee recommends voting **FOR** proposals authorizing the board of a registered investment company to hire/terminate sub-advisors without shareholder approval when the registered investment company has applied for or received exemptive relief from the SEC.

International Proxy Voting Guidelines

PNC Capital Advisors, LLC
Summary Proxy Voting Guidelines
For International Proxies
Last Amended June 26, 2018

In general, international ballots will be votes in line with ISS except for the ballot items below which have been specifically reserved for the Committee to vote:

Proxy Contests

The election of directors in a contested election will be a **REFER(11)** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis(12).

Succession Planning

Proposals seeking disclosure on a CEO succession planning policy will be voted **IN LINE WITH MANAGEMENT**.

Establish Other Board Committee

Shareholder proposals to establish a new board committee will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Exclusive Venue/Forum

Management proposals designating an exclusive venue or forum for adjudicating legal matters will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Mergers & Acquisitions

The Committee will have each merger and acquisition sent to the Committee as a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Reorganization / Restructuring Plan

Proposals to common shareholders on bankruptcy plans of reorganization will be sent to the Committee as a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Asset Sales

Asset Sales will be sent to the Committee will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by case-basis.

Spin Offs

Spin Offs will be sent to the Committee will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

(11) REFER items where ISS's and Management's positions are aligned shall be voted in line with Management and not be sent the Committee for evaluation.

(12) "CASE-BY-CASE BASIS" voting correlates to PCA voting on a case-by-case basis giving significant weight to ISS' recommendations.

Scheme or Arrangement

Scheme or Arrangements will be sent to the Committee will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Related-Party Transactions (“RPTs”)

Shareholder approval of RPTs will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans (“SERP”s)

Shareholder proposals requesting extraordinary benefits contained in SERP agreements are put to a shareholder vote unless the company’s executive pension plans do not contain excessive benefits beyond what is offered under employee-wide plans will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Shareholder proposals requesting to limit the executive benefits provided under the company’s supplemental executive retirement plan will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.

Tax Gross-Up Proposals

Proposals that seek to adopt a policy of not providing tax gross-up payments to executives will be a **REFER** item sent to the Committee to evaluate on a case-by-case basis.