

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST
(the “Trust”)
One Iron Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
April 30, 2020

STATE STREET CASH RESERVES FUND

Institutional Class (CCQXX)
Administration Class (CCVXX)
Investment Class (CCWXX)
Investor Class (MMDXX)
Premier Class (MMEXX)

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL LIQUID RESERVES FUND

Premier Class (SSIXX)
Investment Class (SSVXX)
Service Class (LRSXX)
Institutional Class (SSHXX)
Investor Class (SSZXX)
Administration Class (SSYXX)
Trust Class (TILXX)

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL TREASURY MONEY MARKET FUND

Premier Class (TRIXX)
Investment Class (TRVXX)
Select Class (TYSXX)
Institutional Class (SSJXX)
Investor Class (SSNXX)
Administration Class (SSKXX)

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL TREASURY PLUS MONEY MARKET FUND

Premier Class (TPIXX)
Investment Class (TPVXX)
Select Class (TPSXX)
Institutional Class (SAJXX)
Investor Class (SAEXX)
Administration Class (SSQXX)
Trust Class (TPLXX)

STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL U.S. GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND

Premier Class (GVMXX)
Investment Class (GVVXX)
Select Class (GVSXX)
Institutional Class (SAHXX)
Investor Class (SAMXX)
Administration Class (SALXX)
Class G (SSOXX)

STATE STREET TREASURY OBLIGATIONS MONEY MARKET FUND (TAQXX)

STATE STREET ULTRA SHORT TERM BOND FUND

Institutional Class (SSTUX)
Investment Class (SSUTX)

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) relates to the prospectuses dated April 30, 2020 as may be revised and/or supplemented from time to time thereafter for each of the Funds listed above (each, a “Prospectus” and collectively, the “Prospectuses”).

The SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectuses. A copy of each Prospectus can be obtained free of charge by calling (877) 521-4083 or by written request to the Trust at the address listed above.

The Trust's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, including the independent registered public accounting firm reports thereon, are included in the Trust's [annual reports](#) and are incorporated into this SAI by reference. Copies of the Trust's annual reports and semiannual reports are available, without charge, upon request, by calling (877) 521-4083 or by written request to the Trust at the address above.

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GENERAL

The Trust was organized as a business trust under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts on February 16, 2000.

The Trust is an open-end management investment company. The Trust includes the following diversified series:

- State Street Aggregate Bond Index Fund;
- State Street Aggregate Bond Index Portfolio;
- State Street Cash Reserves Fund (the “Cash Reserves Fund”);
- State Street Cash Reserves Portfolio (the “Cash Reserves Portfolio”);
- State Street Defensive Global Equity Fund;
- State Street Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund;
- State Street Equity 500 Index Fund;
- State Street Equity 500 Index II Portfolio;
- State Street ESG Liquid Reserves Fund;
- State Street Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Index Fund;
- State Street Global All Cap Equity ex-U.S. Index Portfolio;
- State Street Hedged International Developed Equity Index Fund;
- State Street International Developed Equity Index Fund;
- State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund (the “ILR Fund”);
- State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund (the “Treasury Fund”);
- State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund (the “Treasury Plus Fund”);
- State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund (the “U.S. Government Fund”);
- State Street Small/Mid Cap Equity Index Fund;
- State Street Small/Mid Cap Equity Index Portfolio;
- State Street Target Retirement Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2020 Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2025 Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2030 Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2035 Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2040 Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2045 Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2050 Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2055 Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2060 Fund;
- State Street Target Retirement 2065 Fund;
- State Street Treasury Obligations Money Market Fund (the “Treasury Obligations Fund”);
- State Street Ultra Short Term Bond Fund (the “Ultra Short Bond Fund”); and
- State Street Ultra Short Term Bond Portfolio (the “Ultra Short Bond Portfolio”).

The Trust includes the following non-diversified series:

- State Street China Equity Select Fund;
- State Street International Value Spotlight Fund.

The Cash Reserves Fund, ILR Fund, Treasury Fund, Treasury Plus Fund, and U.S. Government Fund are referred to in this SAI as the “Money Funds,” “Money Market Funds,” or the “Funds.” The Treasury Fund, Treasury Plus Fund and the Treasury Obligations Fund are also sometimes separately referred to in this SAI as the “Treasury Funds.” Each of the Money Market Funds, the Cash Reserves Fund and the Ultra Short Bond Fund may be referred to in context as the “Fund” as appropriate.

Each Fund listed below as a feeder fund (each a “Feeder Fund” and collectively the “Feeder Funds”) seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its investable assets in a corresponding master portfolio in the Trust or, as indicated below, the State Street Master Funds that has substantially similar investment strategies to those of the Feeder Fund. The table below shows the respective Portfolio in which each Feeder Fund invests. All Portfolios together are referred to in this SAI as the “Portfolios” and each Portfolio may be referred to in context as the “Portfolio” as appropriate.

<u>Feeder Fund</u>	<u>Master Portfolio</u>
Cash Reserves Fund	Cash Reserves Portfolio
ILR Fund	State Street Money Market Portfolio (“Money Market Portfolio”)*
Treasury Fund	State Street Treasury Money Market Portfolio (“Treasury Portfolio”)*
Treasury Plus Fund	State Street Treasury Plus Money Market Portfolio (“Treasury Plus Portfolio”)*
U.S. Government Fund	State Street U.S. Government Money Market Portfolio (“U.S. Government Portfolio”)*
Treasury Obligations Fund	Treasury Plus Portfolio*
Ultra Short Bond Fund	Ultra Short Bond Portfolio

* This Portfolio is in the State Street Master Funds.

The Money Market Portfolio, Treasury Portfolio, Treasury Plus Portfolio and U.S. Government Portfolio are referred to in this SAI as the “Money Portfolios,” or “Money Market Portfolios.” The Treasury Portfolio and Treasury Plus Portfolio are also sometimes separately referred to in this SAI as the “Treasury Portfolios.”

Trust Class shares of the ILR Fund are issued only to former shareholders of SSGA Prime Money Market Fund and SSGA Money Market Fund, each a series of SSGA Funds. Trust Class shares of the Treasury Plus Fund are issued only to former shareholders of SSGA U.S. Treasury Money Market Fund, a series of SSGA Funds.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNDS AND THEIR INVESTMENTS AND RISKS

Each Fund’s Prospectus contains information about the investment objective and policies of that Fund. This SAI should only be read in conjunction with the Prospectus of the Fund or Funds in which you intend to invest.

In addition to the principal investment strategies and the principal risks of the Funds and Portfolios described in each Fund’s Prospectus, a Fund or Portfolio may employ other investment practices and may be subject to additional risks, which are described below. In reviewing these practices of the Feeder Funds, you should assume that the practices of the corresponding Portfolio are the same in all material respects.

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS AND RISKS

To the extent consistent with its investment objective and restrictions, each Fund or Portfolio may invest in the following instruments and use the following techniques, and is subject to the following additional risks.

Auction Rate Securities.

Auction rate municipal securities permit the holder to sell the securities in an auction at par value at specified intervals. The dividend or interest is typically reset by “Dutch” auction in which bids are made by broker-dealers and other institutions for a certain amount of securities at a specified minimum yield. The rate set by the auction is the lowest interest or dividend rate that covers all securities offered for sale. While this process is designed to permit auction rate securities to be traded at par value, there is the risk that an auction will fail due to insufficient demand for the securities. A Portfolio will take the time remaining until the next scheduled auction date into account for purposes of determining the securities’ duration.

Cash Reserves

A Fund may hold portions of its assets in cash or short-term debt instruments with remaining maturities of 397 days or less pending investment or to meet anticipated redemptions and day-to-day operating expenses. Short-term debt instruments consist of: (i) short-term obligations of the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities, authorities or political subdivisions; (ii) other short-term debt securities rated at the time of purchase Aa or higher by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") or AA or higher by Standard & Poor's Rating Group ("S&P") or, if unrated, of comparable quality in the opinion of SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (the "Adviser" or "SSGA FM"); (iii) commercial paper; (iv) bank obligations, including negotiable certificates of deposit, time deposits and bankers' acceptances; and (v) repurchase agreements.

Cleared Derivatives Transactions

Transactions in some types of swaps are required to be centrally cleared. In a cleared derivatives transaction, a Portfolio's counterparty to the transaction is a central derivatives clearing organization, or clearing house, rather than a bank or broker. Because the Portfolios are not members of a clearing house, and only members of a clearing house can participate directly in the clearing house, the Portfolios hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives transactions, a Portfolio will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through its accounts at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house. Centrally cleared derivative arrangements may be less favorable to a Portfolio than bilateral (non-cleared) arrangements. For example, a Portfolio may be required to provide greater amounts of margin for cleared derivatives transactions than for bilateral derivatives transactions. Also, in contrast to bilateral derivatives transactions, in some cases following a period of notice to a Portfolio, a clearing member generally can require termination of existing cleared derivatives transactions at any time or an increase 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. Each Portfolio is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or which the Adviser expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Portfolio's behalf. In that case, the transaction might have to be terminated, and the Portfolio could lose some or all of the benefit of the transaction, including loss of an increase in the value of the transaction and loss of hedging protection. In addition, the documentation governing the relationship between the Portfolios and clearing members is drafted by the clearing members and generally is less favorable to the Portfolios than typical bilateral derivatives documentation. For example, documentation relating to cleared derivatives generally includes a one-way indemnity by the Portfolio in favor of the clearing member for losses the clearing member incurs as the Portfolio's clearing member. Also, such documentation typically does not provide the Portfolio any remedies if the clearing member defaults or becomes insolvent.

Counterparty risk with respect to derivatives has been and will continue to be affected by new rules and regulations relating to the derivatives market. With respect to a centrally cleared transaction, a party is subject to the credit risk of the clearing house and the clearing member through which it holds its cleared position. Credit risk of market participants with respect to centrally cleared derivatives is concentrated in a few clearing houses, and it is not clear how an insolvency proceeding of a clearing house would be conducted and what impact an insolvency of a clearing house would have on the financial system. A clearing member is obligated by contract and regulation to segregate all funds received from customers with respect to cleared derivatives positions from the clearing member's proprietary assets. However, all funds and other property received by a clearing member from its customers with respect to cleared derivatives are generally held by the clearing member on a commingled basis in an omnibus account (which can be invested in instruments permitted under the regulations). Therefore, a Portfolio might not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the Portfolio's clearing member because the Portfolio would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of the funds held by the clearing member on behalf of customers, with a claim against the clearing member for any deficiency. Also, the clearing member is required to transfer to the clearing house the amount of margin required by the clearing house for cleared derivatives, which amount is generally held in an omnibus account at the clearing house for all customers of the clearing member. Regulations promulgated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") require that the clearing member notify the clearing house of the initial margin provided by the clearing member to the clearing house that is attributable to each customer. However, if the clearing member does not accurately report the Portfolio's initial margin, the Portfolio is subject to the risk that a clearing house will use the assets attributable to it in the clearing house's omnibus account to satisfy payment obligations a defaulting customer of the clearing member has to the clearing house. In addition, clearing members generally provide the clearing house the net amount of variation margin required for cleared swaps for all of its customers, rather than individually for each customer. A Portfolio is therefore subject to the risk that a clearing house will not make variation margin payments owed to the Portfolio if another customer of the clearing member has suffered a loss and is in default, and the risk that the Portfolio will be required to provide additional variation margin to the clearing house before the clearing house will move the Portfolio's cleared derivatives positions to another clearing member. In addition, if a clearing member does not comply with the applicable regulations or its agreement with the Portfolio, or in the event of fraud or misappropriation of customer assets by a clearing member, the Portfolio could have only an unsecured creditor claim in an insolvency of the clearing member with respect to the margin held by the clearing member.

Market Turbulence Resulting from COVID-19

An outbreak of a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus first detected in China in December 2019 has spread globally in a short period of time. In an organized attempt to contain and mitigate the effects of the spread of the coronavirus known as COVID-19, governments and businesses world-wide have taken aggressive measures, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations. COVID-19 has resulted in the disruption of and delays in the delivery of healthcare services and processes, the cancellation of organized events and educational institutions, the disruption of production and supply chains, a decline in consumer demand for certain goods and services, and general concern and uncertainty, all of which have contributed to increased volatility in global markets. The effects of COVID-19 will likely affect certain sectors and industries more dramatically than others, which may adversely affect the value of a Fund's investments in those sectors or industries. COVID-19, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations, the global economy, individual companies and capital markets in ways that cannot be foreseen at the present time. In addition, the impact of infectious diseases in developing or emerging market countries may be greater due to limited health care resources. Political, economic and social stresses caused by COVID-19 also may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks in certain countries. The duration of COVID-19 and its effects cannot be determined at this time, but the effects could be present for an extended period of time.

Swap Execution Facilities

Certain derivatives contracts are required to be executed through swap execution facilities ("SEFs"). A SEF is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute derivatives by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. Such requirements may make it more difficult and costly for investment funds, such as a Portfolio, to enter into highly tailored or customized transactions. Trading swaps on a SEF may offer certain advantages over traditional bilateral over-the-counter trading, such as ease of execution, price transparency, increased liquidity and/or favorable pricing. Execution through a SEF is not, however, without additional costs and risks, as parties are required to comply with SEF and CFTC rules and regulations, including disclosure and recordkeeping obligations, and SEF rights of inspection, among others. SEFs typically charge fees, and if a Portfolio executes derivatives on a SEF through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. A Portfolio also may be required to indemnify a SEF, or a broker intermediary who executes swaps on a SEF on the Portfolio's behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Portfolio's transactions on the SEF. In addition, a Portfolio may be subject to execution risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared, and no clearing member is willing to clear the transaction on the Portfolio's behalf. In that case, the transaction might have to be terminated, and the Portfolio could lose some or all of the benefit of any increase in the value of the transaction after the time of the trade.

Risks Associated with Derivatives Regulation

The U.S. government has enacted legislation that provides for new regulation of the derivatives market, including clearing, margin, reporting, and registration requirements. The European Union ("EU") and some other countries are implementing similar requirements, which will affect a Portfolio when it enters into a derivatives transaction with a counterparty organized in that country or otherwise subject to that country's derivatives regulations. Clearing rules and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, restrict a Portfolio's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to the Portfolio of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Portfolio, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. While the new rules and regulations and 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 them to suffer liquidity, solvency or other challenges simultaneously), there is no assurance that they will achieve that result, and in the meantime, as noted above, central clearing and related requirements expose the Portfolios to new kinds of costs and risks.

For example, in the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, a Portfolio's ability to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under new special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the EU and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities with broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, with respect to counterparties who are subject to such proceedings in the European Union, the liabilities of such counterparties to the Portfolios could be reduced, eliminated, or converted to equity in such counterparties (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

Additionally, U.S. regulators, the EU and certain other jurisdictions have adopted minimum margin and capital requirements for uncleared derivatives transactions. These rules impose minimum margin requirements on derivatives transactions between a Portfolio and its counterparties. They impose regulatory requirements on the timing of transferring margin and the types of collateral that parties are permitted to exchange.

In addition, in November 2019, the SEC issued a release re-proposing a rule under the 1940 Act providing for the regulation of registered investment companies' use of derivatives and certain related instruments. The ultimate impact, if any, of possible regulation remains unclear, but the proposed rule, if adopted, could, among other things, restrict a Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions and/or increase the costs of such derivatives transactions such that a Fund may be unable to implement its investment strategy.

These and other regulations are new and evolving, so their potential impact on the Portfolios and the financial system are not yet known.

Custodial Risk

There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who hold a Portfolio's investments or settle a Portfolio's trades. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian or broker, a Portfolio would be delayed or prevented from recovering its assets from the custodian or broker, or its estate, and may have only a general unsecured claim against the custodian or broker for those assets. In recent insolvencies of brokers or other financial institutions, the ability of certain customers to recover their assets from the insolvent's estate has been delayed, limited, or prevented, often unpredictably, and there is no assurance that any assets held by a Portfolio with a custodian or broker will be readily recoverable by the Portfolio. In addition, there may be limited recourse against non-U.S. sub-custodians in those situations in which a Portfolio invests in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems and regulations are not fully developed, including emerging markets, and the assets of the Portfolio have been entrusted to such sub-custodians. SSGA FM or an affiliate may serve as the custodian of the Portfolios.

Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit ("ECDs"), Eurodollar Time Deposits ("ETDs") and Yankee Certificates of Deposit ("YCDs")

The Money Market Portfolio may invest in ECDs, ETDs and YCDs. ECDs and ETDs are U.S. dollar denominated certificates of deposit and time deposits, respectively, issued by non-U.S. branches of domestic banks and non-U.S. banks. YCDs are U.S. dollar denominated certificates of deposit issued by U.S. branches of non-U.S. banks.

Different risks than those associated with the obligations of domestic banks may exist for ECDs, ETDs and YCDs because the banks issuing these instruments, or their domestic or non-U.S. branches, are not necessarily subject to the same regulatory requirements that apply to domestic banks, such as loan limitations, examinations, and reserve, accounting, auditing, recordkeeping and public reporting requirements. Obligations of non-U.S. issuers also involve risks such as future unfavorable political and economic developments, withholding tax, seizures of non-U.S. deposits, currency controls, interest limitations, and other governmental restrictions that might affect repayment of principal or payment of interest, or the ability to honor a credit commitment.

Forward Commitments

Each Fund may invest in forward commitments. Each Fund may contract to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time consistent with the Fund's ability to manage its investment portfolio and meet redemption requests. A Fund may dispose of a commitment prior to settlement if it is appropriate to do so and realize short-term profits or losses upon such sale. When effecting such transactions, cash or other liquid assets (such as liquid high quality debt obligations) held by a Fund of a dollar amount sufficient to make payment for the portfolio securities to be purchased will be segregated on the Fund's records at the trade date and maintained until the transaction is settled. Such segregated assets will be marked to market on a daily basis, and if the market value of such assets declines, additional cash or assets will be segregated so that the market value of the segregated assets will equal the amount of such Fund's obligations. Forward commitments involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date, or if the other party fails to complete the transaction.

Government Mortgage-Related Securities

The Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA" or "Ginnie Mae") is the principal federal government guarantor of mortgage-related securities. GNMA is a wholly owned U.S. Government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It guarantees, with the full faith and credit of the United States, full and timely payment of all monthly principal and interest on its mortgage-related securities. GNMA pass-through securities are considered to have a relatively low risk of default in that (1) the underlying mortgage loan portfolio is comprised entirely of government-backed loans and (2) the timely payment of both principal and interest on the securities is guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, regardless of whether they have been collected. GNMA pass-through securities are, however, subject to the same interest rate risk as comparable privately issued mortgage-related securities. Therefore, the effective maturity and market value of a Portfolio's GNMA securities can be expected to fluctuate in response to changes in interest rate levels.

Residential mortgage loans are also pooled by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC” or “Freddie Mac”), a corporate instrumentality of the U.S. Government. The mortgage loans in FHLMC’s portfolio are not government backed; FHLMC, not the U.S. Government, guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal on FHLMC securities. FHLMC also issues guaranteed mortgage certificates, on which it guarantees semiannual interest payments and a specified minimum annual payment of principal.

The Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA” or “Fannie Mae”) is a government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders. It is subject to general regulation by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. FNMA purchases residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers, which include savings and loan associations, savings banks, commercial banks, credit unions and mortgage bankers. Pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest only by FNMA, not the U.S. Government.

Illiquid Securities

Each Portfolio may invest in illiquid securities. The absence of a regular trading market for illiquid securities imposes additional risks on investments in these securities. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value and may often be disposed of only after considerable expense and delay.

Each Money Market Portfolio (and Money Market Fund) is managed in accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). As a result, each Money Market Portfolio (and Money Market Fund) has adopted the following liquidity policies (except as noted):

1. The Portfolio/Fund may not purchase an illiquid security if, immediately after purchase, the Portfolio/Fund would have invested more than 5% of its total assets in illiquid securities (securities that cannot be sold or disposed of in the ordinary course of business within seven days at approximately the market value ascribed to them by the Portfolio/Fund);
2. The Portfolio/Fund may not purchase a security other than a security offering daily liquidity if, immediately after purchase, the Portfolio/Fund would have invested less than 10% of its total assets in securities offering daily liquidity (includes securities that mature or are subject to demand within one business day, cash, direct U.S. Government obligations or amounts receivable and due unconditionally within one business day on pending sales of portfolio securities); and
3. The Portfolio/Fund may not purchase a security other than a security offering weekly liquidity if, immediately after purchase, the Portfolio/Fund would have invested less than 30% of its total assets in securities offering weekly liquidity (includes securities that mature or are subject to demand within five business days, cash, direct U.S. Government obligations, Government agency discount notes with remaining maturities of 60 days or less or amounts receivable and due unconditionally within five business days on pending sales of portfolio securities).

Under Rule 2a-7, “illiquid security” means 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 seller.

The Ultra Short Bond Portfolio (and its corresponding Fund) will not acquire any illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Portfolio/Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets. For purposes of this restriction, an “illiquid investment” is any investment that the Portfolio/Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment.

The SEC has adopted a liquidity risk management rule (the “Liquidity Rule”) that requires the Ultra Short Bond Portfolio to establish a liquidity risk management program (the “LRMP”). The Trustees, including a majority of the Independent Trustees (defined *infra*), have designated the Adviser to administer the Ultra Short Bond Portfolio’s LRMP. Under the LRMP, the Adviser assesses, manages, and periodically reviews the Ultra Short Bond Portfolio’s liquidity risk. The Liquidity Rule defines “liquidity risk” as the risk that the Ultra Short Bond Portfolio could not meet requests to redeem shares issued by the Portfolios without significant dilution of remaining investors’ interests in the Portfolio. The liquidity of the Ultra Short Bond Portfolio’s portfolio investments is determined based on relevant market, trading and investment-specific considerations under the LRMP. To the extent that an investment is deemed to be an illiquid investment or a less liquid investment, the Ultra Short Bond Portfolio can expect to be exposed to greater liquidity risk. The Liquidity Rule’s impact on a Fund, and on the open-end fund industry in general, is not yet fully known, but the rule could affect a the Ultra Short Bond Portfolio’s performance and its ability to achieve its investment objectives. While the liquidity risk management program attempts to assess and manage liquidity risk, there is no guarantee it will be effective in its operations and may not reduce the liquidity risk inherent in the Ultra Short Bond Portfolio’s investments.

Industrial Development and Private Activity Bonds

Industrial development bonds are issued to finance a wide variety of capital projects including: electric, gas, water and sewer systems; ports and airport facilities; colleges and universities; and hospitals. The principal security for these bonds is generally the net revenues derived from a particular facility, group of facilities, or in some cases, the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue sources. Although the principal security behind these bonds may vary, many provide additional security in the form of a debt service reserve fund whose money may be used to make principal and interest payments on the issuer's obligations. Some authorities provide further security in the form of a state's ability without obligation to make up deficiencies in the debt service reserve fund.

Private activity bonds are considered municipal securities if the interest paid thereon is exempt from federal income tax and they are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to raise money to finance various privately operated facilities for business and manufacturing, housing, sports, and pollution control. These bonds are also used to finance public facilities such as airports, mass transit systems, ports and parking. The payment of the principal and interest on such bonds is dependent solely on the ability of the facility's user to meet its financial obligations and the value of any real or personal property pledged as security for such payment. Interest income on these bonds may be an item of tax preference subject to federal alternative minimum tax for individuals and corporations.

Insured Municipal Securities

Insured municipal securities are those for which scheduled payments of interest and principal are guaranteed by a private (non-governmental) insurance company. The insurance entitles a fund to receive only the face or par value of the securities held by the fund, but the ability to be paid is limited to the claims paying ability of the insurer. The insurance does not guarantee the market value of the municipal securities or the net asset value of a Portfolio's shares. Insurers are selected based upon the diversification of their portfolios and the strength of the management team which contributes to the claims paying ability of the entity. However, the Adviser selects securities based upon the underlying credit, with bond insurance viewed as an enhancement only. The Adviser's objective is to have an enhancement that provides additional liquidity to insulate against volatility in changing markets.

Investment-Grade Bonds

The Money Market Portfolio may invest in corporate notes and bonds that are rated investment-grade by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") (and, in the case of the Money Market Portfolio, rated in one of the two short-term highest rating categories by at least two NRSROs or by one NRSRO if only one NRSRO has rated the security) or, if unrated, are of comparable quality to the rated securities described above, as determined by the Adviser, in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees. Investment-grade securities include securities rated Baa by Moody's or BBB- by S&P (and securities of comparable quality); securities rated Baa by Moody's or BBB by S&P may have speculative characteristics.

Market Disruption and Geopolitical Risk

The Portfolios are subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. War, terrorism, 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, epidemics or pandemics and systemic market dislocations may be highly disruptive to economies and markets. Those events as well as other changes in non-U.S. and domestic economic and political conditions also could adversely affect individual issuers or related groups of issuers, securities markets, interest rates, credit ratings, inflation, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of a Portfolio's investments. Given the increasing interdependence between global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region might adversely impact markets, issuers and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the Euro and the Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (the "EMU") has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EMU, or any continued uncertainty as to its status, could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of a Portfolio's investments. At a referendum in June 2016, the United Kingdom (the "U.K.") voted to leave the EU thereby initiating the British exit from the EU (commonly known as "Brexit"). In March 2017, the U.K. formally notified the European Council of the U.K.'s intention to withdraw from the EU pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. This formal notification began a multi-year period of negotiations regarding the terms of the U.K.'s exit from the EU, which formally occurred on January 31, 2020. A transition period will take place following the U.K.'s exit where the U.K. will remain subject to EU rules but will have no role in the EU law-making process. During this transition period, U.K. and EU representatives will be negotiating the precise terms of their future relationship. There is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences associated with the exit, how the negotiations for the withdrawal and new trade agreements will be conducted, and whether the U.K.'s exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the E.U. Brexit may have a significant impact on the U.K., Europe, and global economies, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth in markets in the U.K., Europe and globally, which may adversely affect the value of the Funds' investments.

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 a Fund.

Many financial instruments use or may use a floating rate based on LIBOR, which is the offered rate for short-term Eurodollar deposits between major international banks. On July 27, 2017, the head of the U.K.’s Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. There remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate.

The elimination of LIBOR may adversely affect the interest rates on, and value of, certain investments for which the value is tied to LIBOR. Such investments may include bank loans, derivatives, floating rate securities, and other assets or liabilities tied to LIBOR. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of the New York Federal Reserve’s Alternative Reference Rate Committee (comprised of major derivative market participants and their regulators), has begun publishing a Secured Overnight Funding Rate (SOFR), that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new rates. Questions around liquidity impacted by these rates, and how to appropriately adjust these rates at the time of transition, remain a concern for the Funds.

The effect of any changes to, or discontinuation of, LIBOR on the Funds will vary depending, among other things, on (1) existing fallback or termination provisions in individual contracts and (2) whether, how, and when industry participants develop and adopt new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products and instruments. Accordingly, it is difficult to predict the full impact of the transition away from LIBOR on the Funds until new reference rates and fallbacks for both legacy and new products, instruments and contracts are commercially accepted.

Recent political activity in the U.S. has increased the risk that the U.S. could default on some or any of its obligations. While it is impossible to predict the consequences of such an unprecedented event, it is likely that a default by the U.S. 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 U.S. 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. To the extent a Fund has focused its investments in the stock market index of a particular region, adverse geopolitical and other events could have a disproportionate impact on the Fund.

Mortgage-Related Securities

The Portfolios, except for the Treasury Portfolios, may invest in mortgage-related securities. Mortgage-related securities represent an interest in a pool of, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Mortgage-related securities may be issued or guaranteed by (i) U.S. Government agencies or instrumentalities such as GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC or (ii) other issuers, including private companies.

Many mortgage-related securities provide regular payments which consist of interest and, in most cases, principal. In contrast, other forms of debt securities normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or specified call dates. In effect, payments on many mortgage-related securities are a “pass-through” of the payments made by the individual borrowers on their mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities.

Besides the scheduled repayment of principal, repayments of principal may result from the voluntary prepayment, refinancing or foreclosure of the underlying mortgage loans. If property owners make unscheduled prepayments of their mortgage loans, these prepayments will typically result in early payment of the applicable mortgage-related securities. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by a variety of factors including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgage, and other social and demographic conditions. During periods of falling interest rates, the rate of mortgage prepayments tends to increase, thereby tending to decrease the life of mortgage-related securities. During periods of rising interest rates, the rate of mortgage prepayments usually decreases, thereby tending to increase the life of mortgage-related securities.

Because of the possibility of prepayments (and due to scheduled repayments of principal), mortgage-related securities are less effective than other types of securities as a means of “locking in” attractive long-term interest rates. Prepayments would have to be reinvested at lower rates. As a result, these securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. Prepayments may also significantly shorten the effective maturities of these securities, especially during periods of declining interest rates. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, a reduction in prepayments may increase the effective maturities of these securities, subjecting them to a greater risk of decline in market value in response to rising interest rates than traditional debt securities, and, therefore, potentially increasing the volatility of the Portfolios.

Collateralized mortgage obligations (“CMOs”) may be issued by a U.S. Government agency or instrumentality or by a private issuer. CMOs are typically structured with classes or series that have different maturities and are generally retired in sequence. Each class of obligations receives periodic interest payments according to its terms. However, monthly principal payments and any prepayments from the collateral pool are generally paid first to the holders of the most senior class. Thereafter, payments of principal are generally allocated to the next most senior class of obligations until that class of obligations has been fully repaid. Any or all classes of obligations of a CMO may be paid off sooner than expected because of an increase in the payoff speed of the pool. Changes in prepayment rates may have significant effects on the values and the volatility of the various classes and series of a CMO. Payment of interest or principal on some classes or series of a CMO may be subject to contingencies or some classes or series may bear some or all of the risk of default on the underlying mortgages. Stripped mortgage-related securities are usually structured with two classes that receive different portions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage loans. The yield to maturity on an interest only or “IO” class of stripped mortgage-related securities is extremely sensitive not only to changes in prevailing interest rates but also to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying assets. A rapid rate of principal prepayments may have a measurable adverse effect on a Fund’s yield to maturity to the extent it invests in IOs. If the assets underlying the IO experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may fail to recoup fully, or at all, its initial investment in these securities. Conversely, principal only securities or “POs” tend to increase in value if prepayments are greater than anticipated and decline if prepayments are slower than anticipated. The secondary market for stripped mortgage-related securities may be more volatile and less liquid than that for other mortgage-related securities, potentially limiting a Portfolio’s ability to buy or sell those securities at any particular time.

Municipal and Municipal-Related Securities

The Portfolios may invest in municipal and municipal-related securities. Municipal securities may bear fixed, floating or variable rates of interest or may be zero coupon securities. Municipal securities are generally of two types: general obligations and revenue obligations. General obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer. These securities include tax anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, general obligation bonds and commercial paper. Revenue obligations are backed by the revenues generated from a specific project or facility and include industrial development bonds and private activity bonds. Tax anticipation notes are issued to finance working capital needs of municipalities and are generally issued in anticipation of future tax revenues. Bond anticipation notes are issued in expectation of the issuer obtaining longer-term financing.

Municipal obligations are affected by economic, business or political developments. These securities may be subject to provisions of litigation, bankruptcy and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, or may become subject to future laws extending the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or limiting the rights of municipalities to levy taxes. The Portfolio may be more adversely impacted by changes in tax rates and policies than other funds. Because interest income from municipal securities is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal securities in relation to other investment alternatives is affected by changes in federal income tax rates applicable to, or the continuing federal income tax-exempt status of, such interest income. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal securities. This could in turn affect a Portfolio’s ability to acquire and dispose of municipal securities at desirable yield and price levels. Concentration of a Portfolio’s investments in these municipal obligations will subject the Portfolio, to a greater extent than if such investment was not so concentrated, to the risks of adverse economic, business or political developments affecting the particular state, industry or other area of concentration. Issuers, including governmental issuers, of municipal securities may be unable to pay their obligations as they become due. Recent declines in tax revenues, and increases in liabilities, such as pension and health care liabilities, may increase the actual or perceived risk of default on such securities.

Municipal Leases

The Portfolios may purchase participation interests in municipal obligations, including municipal lease/purchase agreements. Municipal leases are an undivided interest in a portion of an obligation in the form of a lease or installment purchase issued by a state or local government to acquire equipment or facilities. These instruments may have fixed, floating or variable rates of interest, with remaining maturities of 13 months or less. Certain participation interests may permit a Portfolio to demand payment on not more than seven days’ notice, for all or any part of the Portfolio’s interest, plus accrued interest.

Municipal leases frequently have special risks not normally associated with general obligation or revenue bonds. Some leases or contracts include “non-appropriation” clauses, which provide that the governmental issuer has no obligation to make future payments under the lease or contract unless money is appropriated for such purpose by the appropriate legislative body on a yearly or other periodic basis. To reduce these risks, the Portfolios will only purchase municipal leases subject to a non-appropriation clause when the payment of principal and accrued interest is backed by a letter of credit or guarantee of a bank.

Whether a municipal lease agreement will be considered illiquid for the purpose of a Portfolio’s restriction on investments in illiquid securities will be determined in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees.

Other Asset-Backed Securities

In addition to the mortgage related securities discussed above, the Portfolios, except for the Treasury Portfolios and the U.S. Government Portfolio, may invest in asset-backed securities that are not mortgage-related. Asset-backed securities other than mortgage-related securities represent undivided fractional interests in pools of instruments, such as consumer loans, and are typically similar in structure to mortgage-related pass-through securities. Payments of principal and interest are passed through to holders of the securities and are typically supported by some form of credit enhancement, such as a letter of credit, surety bond, limited guarantee by another entity, or by priority to certain of the borrower’s other securities. The degree of credit-enhancement, if any, varies, applying only until exhausted and generally covering only a fraction of the security’s par value.

The value of such asset-backed securities is affected by changes in the market’s perception of the asset backing the security, changes in the creditworthiness of the servicing agent for the instrument pool, the originator of the instruments, or the financial institution providing any credit enhancement and the expenditure of any portion of any credit enhancement. The risks of investing in asset-backed securities are ultimately dependent upon payment of the underlying instruments by the obligors, and a Fund would generally have no recourse against the obligee of the instruments in the event of default by an obligor. The underlying instruments are subject to prepayments which shorten the duration of asset-backed securities and may lower their return, in generally the same manner as described above for prepayments of pools of mortgage loans underlying mortgage-related securities.

Pre-Refunded Municipal Securities

The interest and principal payments on pre-refunded municipal securities are typically paid from the cash flow generated from an escrow fund consisting of U.S. Government securities. These payments have been “pre-refunded” using the escrow fund.

Purchase of Other Investment Company Shares

Each Portfolio may, to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and exemptive rules and orders thereunder, invest in shares of other investment companies, which include funds managed by SSGA FM, which invest exclusively in money market instruments or in investment companies with investment policies and objectives which are substantially similar to those of the Portfolios. These investments may be made temporarily, for example, to invest uncommitted cash balances or, in limited circumstances, to assist in meeting shareholder redemptions, or as long-term investments.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Portfolio may enter into repurchase agreements with banks, other financial institutions, such as broker-dealers, and other institutional counterparties. Under a repurchase agreement, the Portfolio purchases securities from a financial institution that agrees to repurchase the securities at the Portfolio’s original purchase price plus interest within a specified time. The Portfolio will limit repurchase transactions to those member banks of the Federal Reserve System, broker-dealers and other financial institutions whose creditworthiness the Adviser considers satisfactory. Should the counterparty to a transaction fail financially, the Portfolio may encounter delay and incur costs before being able to sell the securities, or may be prevented from realizing on the securities. Further, the amount realized upon the sale of the securities may be less than that necessary to fully compensate the Portfolio.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Portfolios, except for the Treasury Portfolios, may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, which are a form of borrowing. Under reverse repurchase agreements, a Portfolio transfers possession of portfolio securities to financial institutions in return for cash in an amount equal to a percentage of the portfolio securities’ market value and agrees to repurchase the securities at a future date by repaying the cash with interest. Each Portfolio retains the right to receive interest and principal payments from the securities. Cash or liquid high quality debt obligations from a Portfolio’s portfolio equal in value to the repurchase price including any accrued interest

will be segregated by the Custodian on the Portfolio's records while a reverse repurchase agreement is in effect. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of securities sold by a Portfolio may decline below the price at which it is obligated to repurchase the securities. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the buyer of the securities sold might be unable to deliver them when a Portfolio seeks to repurchase the securities. If the buyer files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, a Portfolio may be delayed or prevented from recovering the security that it sold.

Private Placements and Restricted Securities

Each Portfolio, except for the U.S. Government Portfolio and the Treasury Portfolios, may invest in securities that are purchased in private placements and, accordingly, are subject to restrictions on resale as a matter of contract or under federal securities laws. While such private placements may offer attractive opportunities for investment not otherwise available on the open market, the securities so purchased are often "restricted securities," i.e., securities which cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") or the availability of an exemption from registration (such as Rules 144 or 144A), or which are not readily marketable because they are subject to other legal or contractual delays in or restrictions on resale. Generally speaking, restricted securities may be sold only to qualified institutional buyers, or in a privately negotiated transaction to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met pursuant to an exemption from registration, or in a public offering for which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such investments, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Portfolio could find it more difficult to sell such securities when the Adviser believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. Market quotations for such securities are generally less readily available than for publicly traded securities. The absence of a trading market can make it difficult to ascertain a market value for such securities for purposes of computing the Portfolio's net asset value, and the judgment of the Adviser may at times play a greater role in valuing these securities than in the case of publicly traded securities. Disposing of such securities, which may be illiquid investments, can involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and it may be difficult or impossible for the Portfolio to sell them promptly at an acceptable price. The Portfolio may have to bear the extra expense of registering such securities for resale and the risk of substantial delay in effecting such registration.

A Portfolio may be deemed to be an "underwriter" for purposes of the Securities Act when selling restricted securities to the public, and in such event the Fund may be liable to purchasers of such securities if the registration statement prepared by the issuer, or the prospectus forming a part of it, is materially inaccurate or misleading.

Tax Exempt Commercial Paper

The Portfolios, may invest in tax exempt commercial paper. Tax exempt commercial paper is a short-term obligation with a stated maturity of 365 days or less. It is typically issued to finance seasonal working capital needs or as short-term financing in anticipation of longer term financing. Each instrument may be backed only by the credit of the issuer or may be backed by some form of credit enhancement, typically in the form of a guarantee by a commercial bank. Commercial paper backed by guarantees of foreign banks may involve additional risk due to the difficulty of obtaining and enforcing judgments against such banks and the generally less restrictive regulations to which such banks are subject. The Portfolios will only invest in commercial paper rated at the time of purchase not less than Prime-1 by Moody's, A-1 by S&P or F-1 by Fitch Ratings. See Appendix A for more information on the ratings of debt instruments.

Tender Option Bonds

A tender option is a municipal obligation (generally held pursuant to a custodial arrangement) having a relatively long maturity and bearing interest at a fixed rate substantially higher than prevailing short-term tax exempt rates, that has been coupled with the agreement of a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or other financial institution, pursuant to which such institution grants the security holders the option, at periodic intervals, to tender their securities to the institution and receive the face value thereof. As consideration for providing the option, the financial institution receives periodic fees equal to the difference between the municipal obligation's fixed coupon rate and the rate, as determined by a remarketing or similar agent at or near the commencement of such period, that would cause the securities, coupled with the tender option, to trade at par on the date of such determination. Thus, after payment of this fee, the security holder effectively holds a demand obligation that bears interest at the prevailing short-term tax exempt rate. Subject to applicable regulatory requirements, a Portfolio may buy tender option bonds if the agreement gives the Portfolio the right to tender the bond to its sponsor no less frequently than once every 397 days. The Adviser will consider on an ongoing basis the creditworthiness of the issuer of the underlying obligation, any custodian and the third party provider of the tender option. In certain instances and for certain tender option bonds, the option may be terminable in the event of a default in payment of principal or interest on the underlying municipal obligation and for other reasons.

Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities

The Portfolios may invest in Inflation-Protection Securities (“TIPSs”), a type of inflation-indexed Treasury security. TIPSs typically provide for semiannual payments of interest and a payment of principal at maturity. In general, each payment will be adjusted to take into account any inflation or deflation that occurs between the issue date of the security and the payment date based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”).

Each semiannual payment of interest will be determined by multiplying a single fixed rate of interest by the inflation-adjusted principal amount of the security for the date of the interest payment. Thus, although the interest rate will be fixed, the amount of each interest payment will vary with changes in the principal of the security as adjusted for inflation and deflation.

TIPSs also provide for an additional payment (a “minimum guarantee payment”) at maturity if the security’s inflation-adjusted principal amount for the maturity date is less than the security’s principal amount at issuance. The amount of the additional payment will equal the excess of the security’s principal amount at issuance over the security’s inflation-adjusted principal amount for the maturity date.

U.S. Government Securities

Each Portfolio may purchase U.S. Government securities. With respect to U.S. Government securities, the Treasury Portfolio will invest exclusively in direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, such as U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds generally maturing within 397 days, and other mutual funds, subject to regulatory limitations, that invest exclusively in such obligations. The Treasury Plus Portfolio will invest only in direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury (U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds) and repurchase agreements collateralized by these obligations. The types of U.S. Government obligations in which each other Portfolio may at times invest include: (1) U.S. Treasury obligations and (2) obligations issued or guaranteed by U.S. Government agencies and instrumentalities which are supported by any of the following: (a) the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury, (b) the right of the issuer to borrow an amount limited to a specific line of credit from the U.S. Treasury, (c) discretionary authority of the U.S. Government agency or instrumentality, or (d) the credit of the instrumentality (examples of agencies and instrumentalities are: Federal Land Banks, Federal Housing Administration, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Federal Home Loan Banks, General Services Administration, Maritime Administration, Tennessee Development Bank, Asian-American Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae” or “FNMA”). No assurance can be given that in the future the U.S. Government will provide financial support to U.S. Government securities it is not obligated to support.

The Portfolios may purchase U.S. Government obligations on a forward commitment basis.

Variable Amount Master Demand Notes

The Portfolios, except for the Treasury Portfolios and the U.S. Government Portfolio, may invest in variable amount master demand notes which are unsecured obligations that are redeemable upon demand and are typically unrated. These instruments are issued pursuant to written agreements between their issuers and holders. The agreements permit the holders to increase (subject to an agreed maximum) and the holders and issuers to decrease the principal amount of the notes, and specify that the rate of interest payable on the principal fluctuates according to an agreed formula. Generally, changes in interest rates will have a smaller effect on the market value of these securities than on the market value of comparable fixed income obligations. Thus, investing in these securities generally allows less opportunity for capital appreciation and depreciation than investing in comparable fixed income securities. There may be no active secondary market with respect to a particular variable rate instrument.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

The Portfolios may invest in variable and floating rate securities. In general, variable rate securities are instruments issued or guaranteed by entities such as (1) U.S. Government, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, (2) corporations, (3) financial institutions, (4) insurance companies or (5) trusts that have a rate of interest subject to adjustment at regular intervals. A variable rate security provides for the automatic establishment of a new interest rate on set dates. Interest rates on these securities are ordinarily tied to widely recognized market rates, which are typically set once a day. Generally, changes in interest rates will have a smaller effect on the market value of variable and floating rate securities than on the market value of comparable fixed income obligations. Variable rate obligations will be deemed to have a maturity equal to the period remaining until the next readjustment of the interest rate.

When-Issued Securities

Each Portfolio may purchase securities on a when-issued basis. Delivery of and payment for these securities may take place as long as a month or more after the date of the purchase commitment. The value of these securities is subject to market fluctuation during this period, and no income accrues to the Portfolio until settlement takes place. When entering into a when-issued transaction, the Portfolio will rely on the other party to consummate the transaction; if the other party fails to do so, the Portfolio may be disadvantaged. The Portfolios will not invest more than 25% of their respective net assets in when-issued securities.

Securities purchased on a when-issued basis and held by a Portfolio are subject to changes in market value based upon actual or perceived changes in the level of interest rates. Generally, the value of such securities will fluctuate inversely to changes in interest rates — i.e., they will appreciate in value when interest rates decline and decrease in value when interest rates rise. Therefore, if in order to achieve higher interest income a Portfolio remains substantially fully invested at the same time that it has purchased securities on a “when-issued” basis, there will be a greater possibility of fluctuation in the Portfolio’s NAV.

Zero Coupon Securities

The Portfolios may invest in zero coupon securities. Zero coupon securities are notes, bonds and debentures that: (1) do not pay current interest and are issued at a substantial discount from par value; (2) have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons and receipts; or (3) pay no interest until a stated date one or more years into the future. These securities also include certificates representing interests in such stripped coupons and receipts. Generally, changes in interest rates will have a greater impact on the market value of a zero coupon security than on the market value of the comparable securities that pay interest periodically during the life of the instrument. In the case of any zero-coupon debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that are treated as issued originally at a discount, a Portfolio will be required to accrue original issue discount (“OID”) for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, in the case of a Portfolio treated as a RIC, may as a result be required to pay out as an income distribution an amount which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Portfolio actually received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions to maintain its qualification for treatment as a “regulated investment company” (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), a Portfolio that is taxed as a RIC may be required to sell investments, including at a time when it may not be advantageous to do so.

The Portfolios may invest no more than 25% of their respective total assets in stripped securities that have been stripped by their holder, typically a custodian bank or investment brokerage firm. Privately-issued stripped securities are not themselves guaranteed by the U.S. Government, but the future payment of principal or interest on U.S. Treasury obligations which they represent is so guaranteed.

Asset Segregation and Coverage

A Portfolio may be required to earmark or otherwise segregate liquid assets in respect of its obligations under derivatives transactions that involve contractual obligations to pay in the future, or a Portfolio may engage in other measures to “cover” its obligations with respect to such transactions. The amounts that are earmarked or otherwise segregated may be based on the notional value of the derivative or on the daily mark-to-market obligation under the derivatives contract and may be reduced by amounts on deposit with the applicable broker or counterparty to the derivatives transaction. In certain circumstances, a Portfolio may enter into an offsetting position rather than earmarking or segregating liquid assets. A Portfolio may modify its asset segregation and coverage policies from time to time. Although earmarking or segregating may in certain cases have the effect of limiting a Portfolio’s ability to engage in derivatives transactions, the extent of any such limitation will depend on a variety of factors, including the method by which the Fund determines the nature and amount of assets to be earmarked or segregated.

Fundamental Investment Restrictions

The Portfolios in which the Funds invest each have substantially the same investment restrictions as their corresponding Funds. In reviewing the description of a Fund’s investment restrictions below, you should assume that the investment restrictions of the corresponding Portfolio are the same in all material respects as those of the Fund.

The Trust has adopted the following restrictions applicable to the Funds, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of a “majority of the outstanding voting securities” of a Fund, which is defined in the 1940 Act to mean the affirmative vote of the lesser of (1) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund and (2) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present at the meeting in person or by proxy.

1. A Fund may borrow money and issue senior securities to the extent consistent with applicable law from time to time.
2. A Fund may make loans, including to affiliated investment companies, to the extent consistent with applicable law from time to time.
3. A Fund may purchase or sell commodities to the extent consistent with applicable law from time to time.
4. A Fund may purchase, sell or hold real estate to the extent consistent with applicable law from time to time.
5. A Fund may underwrite securities to the extent consistent with applicable law from time to time.

For the Money Market Funds:

6. A Fund may not purchase any security if, as a result, 25% or more of the Fund's total assets (taken at current value) would be invested in a particular industry (for purposes of this restriction, investment companies are not considered to constitute a particular industry or group of industries), except as is consistent with applicable law from time to time and as follows: each Fund is permitted to invest without limit in "government securities" (as defined in the 1940 Act), tax-exempt securities issued by a U.S. territory or possession, a state or local government, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing and bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and similar instruments issued by: (i) U.S. banks, (ii) U.S. branches of foreign banks (in circumstances in which the Adviser determines that the U.S. branches of foreign banks are subject to the same regulation as U.S. banks), (iii) foreign branches of U.S. banks (in circumstances in which the Adviser determines that the Fund will have recourse to the U.S. bank for the obligations of the foreign branch), and (iv) foreign branches of foreign banks (to the extent that the Adviser determines that the foreign branches of foreign banks are subject to the same or substantially similar regulations as U.S. banks).

With respect to investment policy on concentration (#6 above), a Money Market Fund may concentrate in bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and similar instruments when, in the opinion of the Adviser, the yield, marketability and availability of investments meeting the Fund's quality standards in the banking industry justify any additional risks associated with the concentration of the Fund's assets in such industry.

For the Ultra Short Bond Fund:

7. The Fund may not purchase any security if, as a result, 25% or more of the Fund's total assets (taken at current value) would be invested in a particular industry (for purposes of this restriction, investment companies are not considered to constitute a particular industry or group of industries), except as is consistent with applicable law from time to time and as follows: the Fund is permitted to invest without limit in "government securities" (as defined in the 1940 Act) and tax-exempt securities issued by a U.S. territory or possession, a state or local government, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing.

For purposes of the above investment limitation number 6, in the case of a tax-exempt bond issued by a non-governmental user, where the tax-exempt bond is backed only by the assets and revenues of the non-governmental user, then such non-governmental user would be deemed to be the sole issuer. For each Fund, all percentage limitations (except the limitation to borrowings) on investments will apply at the time of the making of an investment and shall not be considered violated unless an excess or deficiency occurs or exists immediately after and as a result of such investment. Except for the investment restrictions expressly identified as fundamental, or to the extent designated as such in the Prospectus with respect to a Fund, the other investment policies described in this SAI or in the Prospectus are not fundamental and may be changed by approval of the Trustees without shareholder approval.

Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions

Names Rule Policy

To the extent a Fund is subject to Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, the Fund has an investment policy, described in the Fund's prospectus, to, under normal circumstances, invest at least 80% of its assets in the particular types of investments suggested by the Fund's name (a "Name Policy"). "Assets" for the purposes of a Name Policy are net assets plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes. The percentage limitation applies at the time of purchase of an investment. A Fund's Name Policy may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. However, to the extent required by SEC regulations, shareholders will be provided with at least sixty (60) days' notice prior to any change in a Fund's Name Policy.

Additional Information

Fundamental Investment Restrictions (1) through (5), as numbered above limit a Fund's ability to engage in certain investment practices and purchase securities or other instruments to the extent consistent with applicable law as that law changes from time to time. Applicable law includes the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder and applicable orders of SEC as are currently in place. In addition, interpretations and guidance provided by the SEC staff may be taken into account, where deemed appropriate by a Fund, to determine if an investment practice or the purchase of securities or other instruments is permitted by applicable law. As such, the effects of these limitations will change as the statute, rules, regulations or orders (or, if applicable, interpretations) change, and no shareholder vote will be required or sought when such changes permit or require a resulting change in practice.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Introduction

The policies set forth below to be followed by State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”) and SSGA FM (collectively, the “Service Providers”) for the disclosure of information about the portfolio holdings of the SSGA Funds, State Street Master Funds, and State Street Institutional Investment Trust (each, a “Trust”). These disclosure policies are intended to ensure compliance by the Service Providers and the Trust with applicable regulations of the federal securities laws, including the 1940 Act and the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. The Board of Trustees must approve all material amendments to the policy.

General Policy

It is the policy of the Service Providers to protect the confidentiality of client holdings and prevent the selective disclosure of non-public information concerning the Trust.

No information concerning the portfolio holdings of the Trust may be disclosed to any party (including shareholders) except as provided below. The Service Providers are not permitted to receive compensation or other consideration in connection with disclosing information about a Fund’s portfolio to third parties. In order to address potential conflicts between the interest of Fund shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Service Providers or any affiliated person of those entities or of the Fund, on the other hand, the Fund’s policies require that non-public disclosures of information regarding the Fund’s portfolio may be made only if there is a legitimate business purpose consistent with fiduciary duties to all shareholders of the Fund.

The Board of Trustees exercises continuing oversight over the disclosure of each Fund’s holdings by (i) overseeing the implementation and enforcement of the portfolio holding disclosure policy, Codes of Ethics and other relevant policies of each Fund and its service providers by the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) and (2) considering reports and recommendations by the Trust’s CCO concerning any material compliance matters (as defined in Rule 38a-1 under the 1940 Act). The Board reserves the right to amend the policy at any time without prior notice in its sole discretion.

Publicly Available Information. Any party may disclose portfolio holdings information after the holdings are publicly available.

For the Ultra Short Bond Fund: Disclosure of the complete holdings of the Fund is required to be made quarterly within 60 days of the end of the Fund’s fiscal quarter in the Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report to Fund shareholders and in the monthly holdings report on Form N-PORT, with every third month made available to the public by the SEC 60 days after the end of the Portfolios’ fiscal quarter. You can find SEC filings on the SEC’s website, www.sec.gov. The Fund will also make complete portfolio holdings available generally no later than 60 calendar days after the end of the Fund’s fiscal quarter or subsequent to periodic portfolio holdings disclosure in the Fund’s filings with the SEC or on the Fund’s website.

For Money Market Funds: Each Fund generally will post on its website (or, in the case of a Portfolio, on the corresponding Feeder Fund’s website) a full list of its portfolio holdings each Friday reflecting the portfolio holdings of the fund on the immediately preceding Wednesday. Each Fund will also post a full list of its portfolio holdings on its website (or, in the case of a Portfolio, on the corresponding Fund’s website) no later than the fifth business day of each month, reflecting its portfolio holdings as of the last business day of the previous month. Such monthly posting shall contain such information as required by Rule 2a-7(h)(10) under the 1940 Act and remain posted on the website for not less than six months. Each Fund is also required to file with the SEC its complete portfolio holdings in monthly reports on Form N-MFP, available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

Information about each Fund’s 10 largest holdings generally is posted on the Funds’ website at SSGAFUNDS.com within 30 days following the end of each month.

Press Interviews Brokers and Other Discussions

Portfolio managers and other senior officers or spokespersons of the Service Providers or the Trust may disclose or confirm the ownership of any individual portfolio holding position to reporters, brokers, shareholders, consultants or other interested persons only if such information has been previously publicly disclosed in accordance with these disclosure policies. For example, a portfolio manager discussing the Trust may indicate that he owns XYZ Company for the Trust only if the Trust’s ownership of such company has previously been publicly disclosed.

Trading Desk Reports

State Street Global Advisors' ("SSGA") trading desk may periodically distribute lists of investments held by its clients (including the Trust) for general analytical research purposes. In no case may such lists identify individual clients or individual client position sizes. Furthermore, in the case of equity securities, such lists shall not show aggregate client position sizes.

Miscellaneous

Confidentiality Agreement. No non-public disclosure of the Funds' portfolio holdings will be made to any party unless such party has signed a written Confidentiality Agreement. For purposes of the disclosure policies, any Confidentiality Agreement must be in a form and substance acceptable to, and approved by, the Trust's officers.

Evaluation Service Providers. There are numerous mutual fund evaluation services (such as Morningstar, Inc. and Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc., formerly, Lipper, Inc.) and due diligence departments of broker-dealers and wirehouses that regularly analyze the portfolio holdings of mutual funds in order to monitor and report on various attributes. These services and departments then distribute the results of their analysis to the public, paid subscribers and/or in-house brokers. In order to facilitate the review of the Trust by these services and departments, the Trust may distribute (or authorize the Service Providers and the Trust's custodian or fund accountants to distribute) month-end portfolio holdings to such services and departments only if such entity has executed a confidentiality agreement.

Additional Restrictions. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Board of Trustees, State Street and SSGA FM may, on a case-by-case basis, impose additional restrictions on the dissemination of portfolio information beyond those found in these disclosure policies.

Waivers of Restrictions. These disclosure policies may not be waived, or exceptions made, without the consent of the Trust's officers. All waivers and exceptions involving the Trust will be disclosed to the Board of Trustees no later than its next regularly scheduled quarterly meeting.

Disclosures Required by Law. Nothing contained herein is intended to prevent the disclosure of portfolio holdings information as may be required by applicable law. For example, SSGA FM, State Street, the Trust or any of its affiliates or service providers may file any report required by applicable law (such as Schedules 13D, 13G and 13F or Form N-MFP), respond to requests from regulators and comply with valid subpoenas.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST AND STATE STREET MASTER FUNDS

The Board of Trustees is responsible for overseeing generally the management, activities and affairs of the Funds and has approved contracts with various organizations to provide, among other services, day-to-day management required by the Trust (see the section called “Investment Advisory and Other Services”). The Board has engaged the Adviser to manage the Funds on a day-to day basis. The Board is responsible for overseeing the Adviser and other service providers in the operation of the Trust in accordance with the provisions of the 1940 Act, applicable Massachusetts law and regulation, other applicable laws and regulations, and the Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust. The Trustees listed below are also Trustees of the SSGA Funds, the State Street Master Funds and the State Street Navigator Securities Lending Trust (the “Navigator Trust”) and their respective series. Except for Mr. Taber, the Trustees listed below are also Trustees of State Street Institutional Funds, State Street Variable Insurance Series Funds, Inc., Elfun Diversified Fund, Elfun Government Money Market Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund, Elfun Income Fund, Elfun International Equity Fund and Elfun Trusts (collectively, the “Elfun Funds”). The following table provides information with respect to each Trustee, including those Trustees who are not considered to be “interested” as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (the “Independent Trustees”), and each officer of the Trusts.

<u>NAME, ADDRESS, AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) HELD WITH TRUST</u>	<u>TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS AND RELEVANT EXPERIENCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FUNDS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE†</u>	<u>OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING PAST FIVE YEARS</u>
INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES					
Michael F. Holland c/o SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1944	Trustee and Co-Chairperson of the Board	Term: Indefinite Elected: 7/99	Chairman, Holland & Company L.L.C. (investment adviser) (1995- present).	67	Director, the Holland Series Fund, Inc.; Director, The China Fund, Inc.(1992-2017); Director, The Taiwan Fund, Inc. (2007-2017); Director, Reaves Utility Income Fund, Inc.; and Director, Blackstone/GSO Loans (and Real Estate) Funds.
Patrick J. Riley c/o SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1948	Trustee and Co-Chairperson of the Board	Term: Indefinite Elected: 1/14	2002 to May 2010, Associate Justice of the Superior Court, Commonwealth of Massachusetts; 1985 to 2002, Partner, Riley, Burke & Donahue, L.L.P. (law firm); 1998 to Present, Independent Director, State Street Global Advisers Ireland, Ltd. (investment company); 1998 to Present, Independent Director, SSGA Liquidity plc (formerly, SSGA Cash Management Fund plc); January 2009 to Present, Independent Director, SSGA Fixed Income plc; and January 2009-2019, Independent Director, SSGA Qualified Funds PLC.	67	Board Director and Chairman, SPDR Europe 1PLC Board (2011-Present); Board Director and Chairman, SPDR Europe II, PLC (2013- Present).

<u>NAME, ADDRESS, AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) HELD WITH TRUST</u>	<u>TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS AND RELEVANT EXPERIENCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FUNDS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE†</u>	<u>OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING PAST FIVE YEARS</u>
John R. Costantino c/o SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1946	Trustee and Co-Chairperson of the Qualified Legal Compliance Committee	Term: Indefinite Elected: 12/18	Managing General Partner, NGN Capital LLC (2006 –2019); Senior Advisor to NGN Capital LLC (2019 -present) ; and Managing Director, Vice President of Walden Capital Management (1996 – present).	67	Director of Kleinfeld Bridal Corp. (March 2016 – present); Trustee of Neuroscience Research Institute (1986 – present); Trustee of Fordham University (1989 – 1995 and 2001 – 2007) and Trustee Emeritus (2007 – present); Trustee of GE Funds (1993 – February 2011); Director, Muscular Dystrophy Association (Since 2019);and Trustee of Gregorian University Foundation (1992 – 2007).
Donna M. Rapaccioli c/o SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1962	Trustee and Co-Chairperson of the Audit Committee	Term: Indefinite Elected: 12/18	Dean of the Gabelli School of Business (2007 – present) and Accounting Professor (1987 – present) at Fordham University.	67	Director- Graduate Management Admissions Council (2015 – present); Trustee of Emmanuel College (2010 – 2019).
Richard D. Shirk c/o SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1945	Trustee and Co-Chairman of the Qualified Legal and Compliance Committee	Term: Indefinite Elected: 1/14	March 2001 to April 2002, Chairman (1996 to March 2001, President and Chief Executive Officer), Cerulean Companies, Inc. (holding company) (Retired); 1992 to March 2001, President and Chief Executive Officer, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Georgia (health insurer, managed healthcare).	67	1998 to December 2008, Chairman, Board Member and December 2008 to Present, Investment Committee Member, Healthcare Georgia Foundation (private foundation); September 2002 to 2012, Lead Director and Board Member, Amerigroup Corp. (managed health care); 1999 to 2013, Board Member and (since 2001) Investment Committee Member, Woodruff Arts Center; and 2003 to 2009, Trustee, Gettysburg College; Board member, Aerocare Holdings, Regenesys Biomedical Inc.

<u>NAME, ADDRESS, AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) HELD WITH TRUST</u>	<u>TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS AND RELEVANT EXPERIENCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FUNDS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE†</u>	<u>OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING PAST FIVE YEARS</u>
Rina K. Spence c/o SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1948	Trustee and Co- Chairperson of the Audit Committee, Co- Chairperson of the Nominating Committee and Co- Chairperson of the Governance Committee	Term: Indefinite Elected: 7/99	President of SpenceCare International LLC (international healthcare consulting) (1999 – present); Chief Executive Officer, IEmlly.com (health internet company) (2000 – 2001); Chief Executive Officer of Consensus Pharmaceutical, Inc. (1998 – 1999); Founder, President and Chief Executive Officer of Spence Center for Women’s Health (1994 –1998); President and CEO, Emerson Hospital (1984 – 1994); Honorary Consul for Monaco in Boston (2015 – present).	67	None.
Bruce D. Taber c/o SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1943	Trustee and Co- Chairman of the Valuation Committee and Co-Chairman of the Governance Committee	Term: Indefinite Elected: 1/14	Retired; 1999 to 2016, Partner, Zenergy LLC (a technology company providing Computer Modeling and System Analysis to the General Electric Power Generation Division); Until December 2008, Independent Director, SSGA Cash Management Fund plc; Until December 2008, Independent Director, State Street Global Advisers Ireland, Ltd. (investment companies).	49	None.
Michael A. Jessee c/o SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1946	Trustee and Co- Chairman of the Valuation Committee	Term: Indefinite Appointed: 7/16 Elected: 12/18	Retired; formerly, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (1989 – 2009); Trustee, Randolph-Macon College (2004 – 2016).	67	None.

<u>NAME, ADDRESS, AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) HELD WITH TRUST</u>	<u>TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS AND RELEVANT EXPERIENCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FUNDS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY TRUSTEE†</u>	<u>OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS HELD BY TRUSTEE DURING PAST FIVE YEARS</u>
INTERESTED TRUSTEE⁽¹⁾					
Ellen M. Needham ⁽²⁾ SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1967	Trustee and President	Term: Indefinite Elected: 12/18	Chairman, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (March 2020 – present); President and Director, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (2001 – present)*; Senior Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors (1992 – present)*; Manager, State Street Global Advisors Funds Distributors, LLC (May 2017 – present).*	67	None.

† For the purpose of determining the number of portfolios overseen by the Trustees, “Fund Complex” comprises registered investment companies for which SSGA FM serves as investment adviser.

(1) The individual listed below is a Trustee who is an “interested person,” as defined in the 1940 Act, of the Trusts (“Interested Trustee”).

(2) Ms. Needham is an Interested Trustee because of her employment by SSGA FM, an affiliate of the Trust.

* Served in various capacities and/or with various affiliated entities during noted time period.

The following lists the principal officers for the Trust and State Street Master Funds, as well as their mailing addresses and ages, positions with the Trusts and length of time served, and present and principal occupations:

NAME, ADDRESS, AND YEAR OF BIRTH	POSITION(S) HELD WITH TRUST	TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS
OFFICERS:			
Ellen M. Needham SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1967	President, Trustee	Term: Indefinite Elected: 10/12	Chairman, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (March 2020 – present); President and Director, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (2001 – present)*; Senior Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors (1992 –present); Manager, State Street Global Advisors Funds Distributors, LLC (May 2017 – present).*
Bruce S. Rosenberg SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1961	Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 2/16	Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (July 2015 – present); Director, Credit Suisse (April 2008 – July 2015).
Ann M. Carpenter SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1966	Vice President and Deputy Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 10/12 Term: Indefinite Elected: 2/16	Chief Operating Officer, SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (April 2005 – present) *; Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors. (2005 –present).*
Chad C. Hallett SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1969	Deputy Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 2/16	Vice President, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (November 2014 – present); Vice President, State Street Bank and Trust Company (2001 –November 2014).*
Darlene Anderson-Vasquez SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1968	Deputy Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 11/16	Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (May 2016 – present); Senior Vice President, John Hancock Investments (September 2007 – May 2016).
Arthur A. Jensen SSGA Funds Management, Inc. 1600 Summer Street Stamford, CT 06905 YOB: 1966	Deputy Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 11/16	Vice President, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (July 2016 – present); Deputy Treasurer of Elfun Funds (July 2016 – present); Treasurer of State Street Institutional Funds, State Street Variable Insurance Series Funds, Inc. and GE Retirement Savings Plan Funds (June 2011 – present); Treasurer of Elfun Funds (June 2011– July 2016); Mutual Funds Controller at GE Asset Management Incorporated (April 2011 – July 2016).
Sujata Upreti SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1974	Assistant Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 2/16	Vice President, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (May 2015 – present); Assistant Director, Cambridge Associates, LLC (July 2014 – January 2015); Vice President, Bank of New York Mellon (July 2012 – August 2013); Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP (September 2003 – July 2012).

<u>NAME, ADDRESS, AND YEAR OF BIRTH</u>	<u>POSITION(S) HELD WITH TRUST</u>	<u>TERM OF OFFICE AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION DURING PAST FIVE YEARS</u>
Daniel Foley SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1972	Assistant Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 2/16	Vice President, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (April 2007 – present).*
Daniel G. Plourde SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1980	Assistant Treasurer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 5/17	Vice President, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (May 2015 – present); Officer, State Street Bank and Trust Company (March 2009 – May 2015).
Brian Harris SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1973	Chief Compliance Officer, Anti- Money Laundering Officer and Code of Ethics Compliance Officer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 11/13 Term: Indefinite Elected: 9/16	Managing Director, State Street Global Advisors and SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (June 2013 – Present); Senior Vice President and Global Head of Investment Compliance, BofA Global Capital Management (September 2010 – May 2013).
Sean O'Malley SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1969	Chief Legal Officer	Term: Indefinite Elected: 8/19	Senior Vice President and Deputy General Counsel, State Street Global Advisors (November 2013 – present).
Andrew DeLorme SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1975	Secretary	Term: Indefinite Elected: 8/19	Vice President and Senior Counsel, State Street Global Advisors (April 2016 – present); Vice President and Counsel, State Street Global Advisors (August 2014 – March 2016).
Kevin Morris SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1982	Assistant Secretary	Term: Indefinite Elected: 8/19	Vice President and Senior Counsel, State Street Global Advisors (April 2019 – present); Vice President and Counsel, State Street Global Advisors (January 2016 – April 2019); Director, Asset Management Compliance, Fidelity Investments (June 2015 – January 2016); Senior Compliance Advisor, Asset Management Compliance, Fidelity Investments (June 2012 – June 2015).
David Urman SSGA Funds Management, Inc. One Iron Street Boston, MA 02210 YOB: 1985	Assistant Secretary	Term: Indefinite Elected: 8/19	Vice President and Senior Counsel, State Street Global Advisors (April 2019 – present); Vice President and Counsel, State Street Global Advisors (August 2015 – April 2019); Associate, Ropes & Gray LLP (November 2012 – August 2015).

* Served in various capacities and/or with various affiliated entities during noted time period.

The By-Laws of the Trust provide that the Trust shall indemnify each person who is or was a Trustee of the Trust against all expenses, judgments, fines, settlements and other amounts actually and reasonably incurred in connection with any proceedings if the person in good faith and reasonably believes that his or her conduct was in the Trust's best interest. The Trust, at its expense, provides liability insurance for the benefit of its Trustees and officers.

Summary of Trustees' Qualifications

Following is a summary of the experience, attributes and skills which qualify each Trustee to serve on the Boards of Trustees of the Trust and State Street Master Funds.

Michael F. Holland: Mr. Holland is an experienced business executive with over 49 years of experience in the financial services industry including 23 years as a portfolio manager of another registered mutual fund; his experience includes service as a trustee, director or officer of various investment companies. He has served on the Board of Trustees and related Committees of State Street Institutional Investment Trust and State Street Master Funds for 19 years (since the Trusts' inception) and possesses significant experience regarding the operations and history of those Trusts. Mr. Holland serves as a Trustee of the Navigator Trust, SSGA Funds, Elfun Funds, State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Funds, Inc.

John R. Costantino: In addition to his tenure as a board member of various other funds advised by SSGA FM, Mr. Costantino has over 31 years of private equity investing experience. He has also served as an officer or a board member of charitable organizations and public and private companies for over 30 years. Mr. Costantino is an attorney and a certified public accountant. He serves as a Trustee of the State Street Institutional Investment Trust, State Street Master Funds, Navigator Trust, SSGA Funds, Elfun Funds, State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Funds, Inc.

Ellen M. Needham: Ms. Needham is a Senior Managing Director of State Street Global Advisors; Head of Global Funds Management, and President of SSGA Funds Management, Inc. She serves as a director of SSGA Funds Management, Inc. and a manager of State Street Global Advisors Funds Distributors, LLC. In her role, Ms. Needham is responsible for managing firm-wide processes that focus on governance, fund structure, subadvisor oversight, tax, product viability, distribution, ongoing monitoring and regulatory coordination across all products globally. She has been involved in the investment industry for over thirty years, beginning her career at State Street in 1989. Ms. Needham serves as a Trustee of the State Street Institutional Investment Trust, State Street Master Funds, Navigator Trust, SSGA Funds, Elfun Funds, State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Funds, Inc.

Rina K. Spence: Ms. Spence is an experienced business executive with over 39 years of experience in the health care industry; her experience includes service as a trustee, director or officer of various investment companies, charities and utility companies and chief executive positions for various health care companies. She has served on the Board of Trustees and related Committees of the State Street Institutional Investment Trust and the State Street Master Funds for 20 years (since the Trusts' inception) and possesses significant experience regarding the operations and history of those Trusts. Ms. Spence serves as a Trustee of the Navigator Trust, SSGA Funds, Elfun Funds, State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Funds, Inc.

Donna M. Rapaccioli: Ms. Rapaccioli has over 30 years of service as a full-time member of the business faculty at Fordham University, where she developed and taught undergraduate and graduate courses, including International Accounting and Financial Statement Analysis and has taught at the executive MBA level. She has served on Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business accreditation team visits, lectured on accounting and finance topics and consulted for numerous investment banks. Ms. Rapaccioli serves as a Trustee of the State Street Institutional Investment Trust, State Street Master Funds, Navigator Trust, SSGA Funds, Elfun Funds, State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Funds, Inc.

Patrick J. Riley: Mr. Riley is an experienced business executive with over 43 years of experience in the legal and financial services industries; his experience includes service as a trustee or director of various investment companies and Associate Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He has served on the Board of Trustees and related Committees of SSGA Funds for 31 years and possesses significant experience regarding the operations and history of the Trust. Mr. Riley serves as a Trustee of the State Street Institutional Investment Trust, State Street Master Funds, Navigator Trust, SSGA Funds, Elfun Funds, State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Funds, Inc.

Richard D. Shirk: Mr. Shirk is an experienced business executive with over 51 years of experience in the health care and insurance industries and with investment matters; his experience includes service as a trustee, director or officer of various health care companies and nonprofit organizations. He has served on the Board of Trustees and related Committees of SSGA Funds for 30 years and possesses significant experience regarding the operations and history of the Trust. Mr. Shirk serves as a Trustee of the State Street Institutional Investment Trust, State Street Master Funds, Navigator Trust, SSGA Funds, Elfun Funds, State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Funds, Inc.

Bruce D. Taber: Mr. Taber is an experienced business executive with over 46 years of experience in the power generation, technology and engineering industries; his experience includes service as a trustee or director of various investment companies. He has served on the Board of Trustees and related Committees of SSGA Funds for 26 years and possesses significant experience regarding the operations and history of the Trust. Mr. Taber also serves as a Trustee of the State Street Institutional Investment Trust, State Street Master Funds, Navigator Trust, State Street Institutional Investment Trust and State Street Master Funds.

Michael A. Jessee: Mr. Jessee is an experienced business executive with approximately 43 years of experience in the banking industry. He previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston as well as various senior executive positions of major banks. Mr. Jessee has served on the Navigator Trust's Board of Trustees and related committees for 23 years and possesses significant experience regarding the Trust's operations and history. He serves as a Trustee of the State Street Institutional Investment Trust, State Street Master Funds, Navigator Trust, SSGA Funds, Elfun Funds, State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Funds, Inc.

References to the experience, attributes and skills of Trustees above are pursuant to requirements of the SEC, do not constitute holding out of the Board or any Trustee as having any special expertise or experience, and shall not impose any greater responsibility or liability on any such person or on the Board by reason thereof.

Standing Committees

The Board of Trustees has established various committees to facilitate the timely and efficient consideration of various matters of importance to Independent Trustees, the Trust, and the Trust's shareholders and to facilitate compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Currently, the Board has created an Audit Committee, Governance Committee, Valuation Committee, Nominating Committee and Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (the "QLCC").

The Audit Committee is composed of all of the Independent Trustees. The Audit Committee meets twice a year, or more often as required, in conjunction with meetings of the Board of Trustees. The Audit Committee oversees and monitors the Trust's internal accounting and control structure, its auditing function and its financial reporting process. The Audit Committee is responsible for selecting and retaining the independent accountants for the Trust. The Audit Committee is responsible for approving the audit plans, fees and other material arrangements in respect of the engagement of the independent accountants, including non-audit services performed. The Audit Committee reviews the qualifications of the independent accountant's key personnel involved in the foregoing activities and monitors the independent accountant's independence. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the Audit Committee held four meetings.

Each of the Governance Committee and the Nominating Committee is composed of all the Independent Trustees. The primary functions of the Governance Committee and the Nominating Committee, are to review and evaluate the composition and performance of the Board; make nominations for membership on the Board and committees; review the responsibilities of each committee; and review governance procedures, compensation of Independent Trustees and independence of outside counsel to the Trustees. The Nominating Committee will consider nominees to the Board recommended by shareholders. Recommendations should be submitted in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Nominating Committee Charter and should be submitted in writing to the Trust, to the attention of the Trust's Secretary, at the address of the principal executive offices of the Trust. Shareholder recommendations must be delivered to, or mailed and received at, the principal executive offices of the Trust not less than sixty (60) calendar days nor more than ninety (90) calendar days prior to the date of the Board or shareholder meeting at which the nominee candidate would be considered for election. The Governance Committee performs an annual self-evaluation of Board members. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the Governance Committee held two meeting and Nominating Committee held one meeting.

The Valuation Committee is composed of all the Independent Trustees. The Valuation Committee's primary purpose is to review the actions and recommendations of the Adviser's Oversight Committee no less often than quarterly. The Trust has established procedures and guidelines for valuing portfolio securities and making fair value determinations from time to time through the Valuation Committee, with the assistance of the Oversight Committee, State Street and SSGA FM. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the Valuation Committee held four meetings.

The Qualified Legal Compliance Committee (the "QLCC") is composed of all the Independent Trustees. The primary functions of the QLCC are to receive quarterly reports from the CCO; to oversee generally the Trust's responses to regulatory inquiries; and to investigate matters referred to it by the Chief Legal Officer and make recommendations to the Board regarding the implementation of an appropriate response to evidence of a material violation of the securities laws or breach of fiduciary duty or similar violation by the Trust, its officers or the Trustees. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the QLCC held four meetings.

Leadership Structure and Risk Management Oversight

The Board has chosen to select different individuals as Co-Chairpersons of the Board of the Trust and as President of the Trust. Currently, Mr. Holland and Mr. Riley, both Independent Trustees, serve as Co-Chairpersons of the Board, Ms. Rapaccioli and Ms. Spence serve as Co-Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Mr. Shirk and Ms. Spence serve as Co-Chairpersons of the QLCC, Mr. Jessee and Mr. Taber serve as Co-Chairpersons of the Valuation Committee, Mr. Taber and Ms. Spence serve as Co-Chairpersons of the Governance Committee and Mr. Taber and Ms. Spence serve as Co-Chairpersons of the Nominating Committee.

Ms. Needham, who is an employee of the Adviser, serves as a Trustee and as the President of the Trust. The Board believes that this leadership structure is appropriate, since Ms. Needham provides the Board with insight regarding the Trust's day-to-day management, while Mr. Holland and Mr. Riley provide an independent perspective on the Trust's overall operation and Ms. Rapaccioli and Ms. Spence provide a specialized perspective on audit matters.

The Board has delegated management of the Trust to service providers who are responsible for the day-to-day management of risks applicable to the Trust. The Board oversees risk management for the Trust in several ways. The Board receives regular reports from both the CCO and administrator for the Trust, detailing the results of the Trust's compliance with its Board-adopted policies and procedures, the investment policies and limitations of the Funds, and applicable provisions of the federal securities laws and the Code. As needed, the Adviser discusses management issues regarding the Trust with the Board, soliciting the Board's input on many aspects of management, including potential risks to the Funds. The Board's Audit Committee also receives reports on various aspects of risk that might affect the Trust and offers advice to management, as appropriate. The Trustees also meet in executive session with the independent counsel to the Independent Trustees, the independent registered public accounting firm, counsel to the Trust, the CCO and representatives of management, as needed. Through these regular reports and interactions, the Board oversees the risk management parameters for the Trust, which are effected on a day-to-day basis by service providers to the Trust.

Trustee Ownership of Securities of the Trust, Adviser and Distributor

As of December 31, 2019, none of the Independent Trustees or their immediate family members had any ownership of securities of the Adviser, State Street Global Advisors Funds Distributors, LLC ("SSGA FD"), the Trust's distributor, or any person directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by or under common control with the Adviser or SSGA FD.

The following table sets forth information describing the dollar range of the Trust's equity securities beneficially owned by each Trustee as of December 31, 2019.

<u>Name of Independent Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range Of Equity Securities In The Funds</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range Of Equity Securities In All Registered Investment Companies Overseen By Trustees In Family of Investment Companies</u>
Michael F. Holland	None	None
John R Costantino	None	None
Patrick J. Riley	None	Over \$100,000
Richard D. Shirk	None	Over \$100,000
Rina K. Spence	None	None
Bruce D. Taber	None	Over \$100,000
Donna M. Rapaccioli	None	None
Michael A. Jessee	None	None
<u>Name of Interested Trustees</u>		
James E. Ross ⁽¹⁾	None	Over \$100,000
Ellen M. Needham	None	None

1. Mr. Ross resigned as a Trustee on March 27, 2020.

Trustee Compensation

Independent Trustees are compensated on a calendar year basis. Any Trustee who is deemed to be an "interested person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Funds does not receive compensation from the Funds for his or her service as a Trustee. As of January 1, 2020, except as noted below, each Independent Trustee receives for his or her services to the State Street Master Funds, the State Street Institutional Investment Trust, the SSGA Funds, the Elfun Funds, the Navigator Trust State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Series Funds, Inc. (together, the "Fund Entities"), a \$210,000 annual base retainer in addition to \$22,500 for each in-person meeting, \$6,000 for each special in-person meeting and \$2,500 for each telephonic meeting from the Trusts. The Co-Chairpersons receive

an additional \$60,000 annual retainer. The annual base retainer paid to Mr. Taber is \$197,400 in light of the fact that Mr. Taber does not serve as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Elfun Funds, and the Board of Directors of State Street Institutional Funds and State Street Variable Insurance Series Funds, Inc. As of January 1, 2020, the total annual compensation paid to the Independent Trustees (other than telephonic and special meeting fees) will be allocated to each Fund Entity as follows: 50% will be allocated to each Fund Entity or, if applicable, each series thereof, equally based on the number of Fund Entities; and 50% will be allocated among the Fund Entities or, if applicable, each series based on relative net assets excluding, however, any feeder fund that invests in a master fund that is a Fund Entity or series thereof. The Independent Trustees are reimbursed for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses in connection with meeting attendance. As of the date of this SAI, the Trustees are not paid pension or retirement benefits as part of the Trust's expenses.

The following table sets forth the total remuneration of Trustees and officers of the Trust for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019:

<u>NAME OF INDEPENDENT TRUSTEE</u>	<u>AGGREGATE COMPENSATION FROM THE TRUST</u>	<u>PENSION OR RETIREMENT BENEFITS ACCRUED AS PART OF TRUST EXPENSES</u>	<u>ESTIMATED ANNUAL BENEFITS UPON RETIREMENT</u>	<u>TOTAL COMPENSATION FROM TRUST & FUND COMPLEX PAID TO TRUSTEES</u>
Michael F. Holland	\$ 90,072	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 353,750
Patrick J. Riley	\$ 90,072	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 353,750
Richard D. Shirk	\$ 73,920	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 303,750
Rina K. Spence	\$ 73,920	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 303,750
Bruce D. Taber	\$ 76,018	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 294,563
Michael A. Jessee	\$ 73,920	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 303,750
John R. Costantino	\$ 73,920	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 303,750
Donna M. Rapaccioli	\$ 73,920	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 303,750
<u>NAME OF INTERESTED TRUSTEES</u>				
James E. Ross ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Ellen M. Needham	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

1. Mr. Ross resigned as a Trustee on March 27, 2020.

PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES

The Trust has adopted proxy voting procedures pursuant to which the Trust delegates the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Portfolios to the Adviser as part of the Adviser's general management of the Portfolios, subject to the Board's continuing oversight. A copy of the Trust's proxy voting procedures is located in Appendix B and a copy of the Adviser's proxy voting procedures is located in Appendix C.

Shareholders may receive information regarding how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ending June 30 (i) by calling (877) 521-4083 or (ii) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

As of March 31, 2020, the Trustees and officers of the Trust owned in the aggregate less than 1% of the shares of each class (if applicable) of each Fund.

Persons or organizations owning 25% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund may be presumed to "control" (as that term is defined in the 1940 Act) a Fund. As a result, these persons or organizations could have the ability to approve or reject those matters submitted to the shareholders of such Fund for their approval.

As of March 31, 2020, to the knowledge of the Trust, the following persons held of record or beneficially through one or more accounts 25% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund.

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund – Premier Class	
State Street Bank And Trust FBO Cash Sweep Clients	
Attn : Cash Sweep Sup - Rick Letham	
1200 Crown Colony DR CC13	
Quincy MA 02169-0938	67.14%
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund – Investment Class	
State Street Bank WMS - State Street Bank And Trust Co. AS	
Cust FBO WMS Clients	
1200 Crown Colony DR	
Quincy MA 02169-0938	50.46%
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund – Investment Class	
Mass Abrop & Co.	
State Treasurer & Receiver General	
Abandoned Property Division	
1 Ashburton Place, Boston MA 02108-1518	49.54%
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund – Institutional Class	
CITIBANK, NA As Agent For Client A	
388 Greenwich St Fl 4TH	
New York NY 10013-2362	64.30%
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund – Investor Class	
State Street Bank & Trust FBO	
Cash Sweeps Clients	
1200 Crown Colony DR CC13	
Quincy MA 02169-0938	98.60%
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund – Trust Class	
GFAS Control Acct Mt01 State Street Bank	
PO Box 1992	
Quincy MA 02171	74.67%
MSCS Financial Services, LLC SEI Private Trust Company	
C/O Newport Trust ID 751, Attn: Mutual Fund Administrator	
One Freedom Valley Drive	
Oaks PA 19456-9989	25.33%
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund – Admin Class	
Cash Sweep	
SWATHNORE COLLEGE: 9804	
P O BOX 1992	
Boston MA 02130	28.01%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund – Premier Class	
State Street Bank And Trust FBO Cash Sweep Clients	
Attn : Cash Sweep Sup - Rick Letham	
1200 Crown Colony DR CC13	
Quincy MA 02169-0938	54.26%
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund – Investment Class	
State Street Bank and Trust Co. Ascust FBO	
WMS Clients	
1200 Crown Colony DR	
Quincy MA 02169-0938	90.02%
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund – Institutional Class	
The PNC Financial Services Group INC	
249 5TH Ave MSC PI-POPP-11-A	
Pittsburgh PA 15222-2707	69.05%
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund – Investor Class	
State Street Bank And Trust FBO Cash Sweep Clients	
Attn : Cash Sweep Sup - Rick Letham	
1200 Crown Colony DR CC13	
Quincy MA 02169-0938	88.04%
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund – Administration Class	
SSGA Private Funds LLC	
Attn Fund Services Team	
1 Lincoln St	
Boston MA 02111-2901	100.00%
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Premier Class	
State Street Bank And Trust FBO Cash Sweep Clients	
Attn : Cash Sweep Sup - Rick Letham	
1200 Crown Colony DR CC13	
Quincy MA 02169-0938	48.76%
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Investment Class	
SSB WMS State Street Bank & Trust Co As	
Cust FBO WMS Clients	
1200 Crown Colony DR	
Quincy MA 02169-0938	58.36%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Institutional Class	
Bank Of New York Mellon Hare & Co 2 Attn: STIF 111 Sanders Creek PKWY East Syracuse NY 13057-1382	87.74%
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Investor Class	
State Street Bank And Trust FBO Cash Sweep Clients Attn : Cash Sweep Sup - Rick Letham 1200 Crown Colony DR CC13 Quincy MA 02169-0938	97.11%
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Administration Class	
SSGA Pvt Funds LLC Attn : Fund Services Team 1 Lincoln St Boston MA 02111-2901	100.00%
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Trust Class	
GFAS Control Acct MT01 State Street Bank PO Box 1992 Quincy MA 02171	89.07%
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund – Premier Class	
State Street Bank And Trust FBO Cash Sweep Clients Attn : Cash Sweep Sup - Rick Letham 1200 Crown Colony DR CC13 Quincy MA 02169-0938	53.10%
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund – Investment Class	
State Street Bank And Trust Co As Cust FBO WMS Clients 1200 Crown Colony DR Quincy MA 02169-0938	55.69%
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund – Institutional Class	
Bank Of New York Mellon Hare & Co 2 Attn: STIF 111 Sanders Creek PKWY East Syracuse NY 13057-1382	86.30%

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund – Investor Class	
State Street Bank And Trust FBO Cash Sweep Clients Attn : Cash Sweep Sup - Rick Letham 1200 Crown Colony DR CC13 Quincy MA 02169-0938	54.16%
Bank Of New York Mellon Hare & Co 2 Attn: STIF 111 Sanders Creek PKWY East Syracuse NY 13057-1382	45.84%
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund – Class G	
State Street Bank And Trust FBO Cash Sweep Clients Attn : Cash Sweep Sup - Rick Letham 1200 Crown Colony DR CC13 Quincy MA 02169-0938	98.39%
State Street Treasury Obligations Money Market Fund State Street Bank And Trust FBO Cash Sweep Clients Attn : Cash Sweep Sup - Rick Letham 1200 Crown Colony DR CC13 Quincy MA 02169-0938	99.73%

As of March 31 2020, to the knowledge of the Trust, no persons held of record or beneficially through one or more accounts 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the Ultra Short Bond Fund, Ultra Short Bond Portfolio, Cash Reserves Fund and the Cash Reserves Portfolio or 5% or more of the outstanding shares of any class of any such Fund.

As of March 31, 2020, to the knowledge of the Trust, the following persons held of record or beneficially through one or more accounts 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a class of a Fund.

State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund – Premier Class State Street Bank And Trust FBO SSGA Pooled Investments Attn : Csh Sweep Sup 1200 Crown Colony DR # CC13 Quincy MA 12169-0938	19.84%
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund – Institutional Class CITIBANK NA As Agent For Client UAUTO 388 Greenwich ST Fl 4th New York NY 10013-2362	16.93%
INC Retirement Plan, University Hospitals Health System Retirement Plan 3605 Warrensville Center Rd Beachwood OH 44122-9100	11.94%
Citibank NA As Agent For Client ULIFE 388 Greenwich ST FL 4TH New York NY 10013-2362	6.77%

State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund – Premier Class	
BOFA Securities INC For The Sole Benefit Of Its Customers 200 North College ST FL 3 Charlotte NC 28202-2191	14.74%
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund – Institutional Class	
JP Morgan Chase Bank NA JPMS - Chase Processing 28521 JPMS IB 352 FBO 0215728825728 FBO Hollis Park Value Master Fund 4 Chase Metrotech Center 7 TH Fl Brooklyn NY 11245-0003	21.59%
JP Morgan Chase Bank NA JPMS - Chase Processing 28521 JPMS IB 352 FBO 0215104324104 FBO Hollis Park Liquidity Master F Pittsburgh PA 15222-2707	5.12%
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund – Investor Class	
Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC Special Custody Account For The Exclusive Benefit Of Customers of GS & Co (Customers Of Citi) 71 S Wacker DR STE 500 Chicago IL 60606-4673	11.96%
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Premier Class	
FIS Brokerage & Securities Services Bristol Myers Squibb Company Attn Bms Corp Treasury - Will Chao 100 Nassau Park Blvd Princeton NJ 08540-5997	8.64%
SSGM-Fund Connect D.E. Shaw Valence Holdings LLC Attn The D.E. Shaw Group 1166 Avenue Of The Americas FL 9 New York NY 10036-2750	5.47%
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Investment Class	
Neuberger Berman Mgmt LLC FBO Neuberger Berman Funds Shareholders Attn Owen F Mcentee Jr 605 Third Ave Mail Drop 2-7 New York NY-10158	14.87%

State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Institutional Class	
Astignes Asia Rates Compass Fund Ltd Cayman Islands PO Box 309 Ugland House Grand Cayman KY1-1104 Cayman Islands	12.25%
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund – Trust Class	
State Street Bank And Trust Co AsCust FBO WMS Clients 1200 Crown Colony DR Quincy MA 02169-0938	9.76%
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund – Premier Class	
BOFA Securities Inc For The Sole Benefit Of Its Customers Attn : Money Market Fund 200 North College ST FL 3 Charlotte NC 28202-2191	6.43%
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund – Investment Class	
State Street Bank WMS - State Street Bank And Trust Co. AS Cust FBO USIS Clients 1200 Crown Colony DR Quincy MA 02169-0938	13.79%
Neuberger Berman Mgmt LLC FBO Neuberger Berman Funds Shareholders	
Attn Owen F Mcentee Jr 605 Third Ave Mail Drop 2-7 New York NY 10158	9.68%
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund – Institutional Class	
TD Prime Services LLC 31 W 52ND ST FL 9TH1 New York NY 10019-6118	6.88%
CITIBANK NA As Agent For Various 388 Greenwich St Fl 4TH New York NY 10013-2362	6.28%
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund – Administration Class	
State Street Bank and Trust Co. As cust FBO WMS Clients 1200 Crown Colony DR Quincy MA 02169-0938	12.83%
Maryland Cash 120 Es Baltimore ST 16TH FL Baltimore MD 21202	11.50%

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Advisory Agreement

The Adviser is responsible for the investment management of the Funds pursuant to the Amended and Restated Investment Advisory Agreement dated November 17, 2015 as amended from time to time (the “Advisory Agreement”), by and between the Adviser and the Trust. The Adviser is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Global Advisors, Inc., which itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation, a publicly held financial holding company. State Street is a wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation.

The Advisory Agreement will continue from year to year provided that such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by (a) the Trustees or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of a Fund, and (b) vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement may be terminated by the Adviser or the Trust without penalty upon sixty days’ notice and will terminate automatically upon its assignment. The Adviser and its affiliates may have deposit, loan and other commercial banking relationships with the issuers of obligations that may be purchased on behalf of the Funds, including outstanding loans to such issuers that could be repaid in whole or in part with the proceeds of securities so purchased. Such affiliates deal, trade and invest for their own accounts in such obligations and are among the leading dealers of various types of such obligations. The Adviser has informed the Funds that, in making its investment decisions, it will not obtain or use material non-public information in its possession or in the possession of any of its affiliates. In making investment recommendations for a Fund, the Adviser will not inquire or take into consideration whether an issuer of securities proposed for purchase or sale by the Fund is a customer of the Adviser, its parent or its subsidiaries or affiliates and, in dealing with its customers, the Adviser, its parent, subsidiaries and affiliates will not inquire or take into consideration whether securities of such customers were held by any fund managed by the Adviser or any such affiliate.

In certain instances there may be securities that are suitable for a Fund as well as for one or more of the Adviser’s other clients. Investment decisions for the Trust and for the Adviser’s other clients are made with a view to achieving their respective investment objectives. It may develop that a particular security is bought or sold for only one client even though it might be held by, or bought or sold for, other clients. Likewise, a particular security may be bought for one or more clients when one or more clients are selling that same security. Some simultaneous transactions are inevitable when several clients receive investment advice from the same investment adviser, particularly when the same security is suitable for the investment objectives of more than one client. When two or more clients are simultaneously engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security, the securities are allocated among clients in a manner believed to be equitable to each. The Trust recognizes that in some cases this system could have a detrimental effect on the price or volume of the security as far as a Fund is concerned. However, it is believed that the ability of each Fund to participate in volume transactions will produce better executions for the Funds.

ILR Fund, Treasury Obligations Fund, Treasury Plus Fund, U.S. Government Fund, and Treasury Fund: Each Fund currently invests all of its assets in a related Portfolio that has the same investment objectives and substantially the same investment policies as the relevant Fund. As long as a Fund remains completely invested in its related Portfolio (or any other investment company), the Adviser is not entitled to receive any investment advisory fee with respect to the Fund. A Fund may withdraw its investment from the related Portfolio at any time. The Trust has retained the Adviser as investment adviser to manage a Fund’s assets in the event that the Fund withdraws its investment from its related Portfolio.

The Adviser is also the investment adviser to each of the related Portfolios pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the “Portfolio Advisory Agreement”) between the Adviser and State Street Master Funds, on behalf of the Portfolios. The Adviser receives an investment advisory fee with respect to each related Portfolio. The Portfolio Advisory Agreement is the same in all material respects as the Advisory Agreement between the Trust on behalf of the Funds and the Adviser. Each Fund that invests in a related Portfolio bears a proportionate part of the management fees paid by the Portfolio (based on the percentage of the Portfolio’s assets attributable to the Fund).

For the services provided under the Advisory Agreement and the Portfolio Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays the Adviser a fee at an annual rate set forth below of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

Fund	Fee Rate
ILR Fund	0.05%
Treasury Fund	0.05%
Treasury Plus Fund	0.05%
U.S. Government Fund	0.05%
Treasury Obligations Fund	0.05%

Cash Reserves Fund and Ultra Short Bond Fund: Each Fund expects to invest substantially all of its assets in a related Portfolio, which has the same investment objectives and substantially similar investment policies as the relevant Fund. The Portfolios pay no investment advisory fees to SSGA FM. For the services provided under the Advisory Agreement, each Fund pays the Adviser a fee at an annual rate set forth below of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fee Rate</u>
Ultra Short Bond Fund	0.25%
Cash Reserves Fund	0.10%

The advisory fees paid by the Ultra Short Bond Fund and the Cash Reserves Fund to SSGA FM for the last three fiscal years have been omitted because the Funds had not commenced investment operations as of December 31, 2019.

Total Annual Fund Operating Expense Waivers and Reimbursements. The Adviser has contractually agreed with the Trust through April 30, 2021, to waive up to the full amount of the advisory fee payable by the Cash Reserves Fund, the ILR Fund, the Treasury Plus Fund, the Treasury Money Market Fund, the U.S. Government Fund and the Ultra Short Term Bond Fund and/or reimburse a Fund for expenses to the extent that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of non-recurring account fees, interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, acquired Fund fees, any class-specific expenses such as distribution, shareholder servicing, sub-transfer agency and administration fees) exceed the following percentage of average daily net assets on an annual basis:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Expense Limitation</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
Cash Reserves Fund	0.12%	4/30/2021
ILR Fund	0.07%	4/30/2021
Treasury Plus Fund	0.07%	4/30/2021
Treasury Money Fund	0.07%	4/30/2021
U.S. Government Fund	0.07%	4/30/2021
Ultra Short Bond Fund	0.30%	4/30/2021

With respect to the Treasury Obligations Money Market Fund, the Adviser has contractually agreed with the Trust through April 30, 2021, to waive up to the full amount of the advisory fee payable by the Treasury Obligations Money Market Fund and/or reimburse the Fund for expenses to the extent that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of non-recurring account fees, interest, taxes, and extraordinary expenses) exceed 0.10% of the Fund’s average daily net assets on an annual basis.

Expense Reimbursements. The Adviser has contractually agreed with the Trust through April 30, 2021, to reimburse the U.S. Government Fund, the Treasury Money Fund and the Treasury Plus Fund for expenses to the extent that Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (exclusive of interest, brokerage commissions, taxes, extraordinary expenses, deferred organizational expenses or acquired fund fees and expenses) of the Select Class shares of the Funds exceed 0.08% of a Fund’s average daily net assets on an annual basis.

Voluntary Expense Waiver. The Adviser has voluntarily agreed to waive its advisory fee and/or to reimburse the Treasury Obligations Fund for expenses to the extent that the Fund’s total annual operating expenses exceed 0.08% of average daily net assets on an annual basis (the “Voluntary Expense Waiver”). The Adviser may discontinue the Voluntary Expense Waiver at any time, in its sole discretion.

Voluntary Yield Waivers. Each of SSGA FM and SSGA FD (each a “Service Provider”) may reimburse expenses or waive fees to avoid negative yield (the “Voluntary Reduction”), or a yield below a specified level, for a Money Market Fund. Any such waiver or reimbursement would be voluntary and may be revised or cancelled at any time without notice. The Money Market Funds have agreed, subject to certain limitations, to reimburse the Service Provider for the full dollar amount of any Voluntary Reduction incurred after May 1, 2020. Each Service Provider may, in its sole discretion, irrevocably waive receipt of any or all reimbursement amounts due from a Fund, without limitation. For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Service Providers had not waived fees and/or reimbursed expenses under the Voluntary Reduction.

Administrator

SSGA FM serves as the administrator for the Funds pursuant to an Amended and Restated Administration Agreement dated June 1, 2015. Under the Amended and Restated Administration Agreement, SSGA FM is obligated to continuously provide business management services to the Trust and each Fund and will generally, subject to the general oversight of the Trustees and except as otherwise provided in the Amended and Restated Administration Agreement, manage all of the business and affairs of the Trust. The nature and amount of services provided by SSGA FM under the Amended and Restated Administration Agreement may vary as between classes of shares of a Fund, and a Fund may pay fees to SSGA FM under that Agreement at different rates in respect of its different share classes. Except as noted below, as consideration for SSGA FM's services as administrator to each Fund, SSGA FM receives an annual fee of 0.05% of the average daily net assets of such Fund, accrued daily at the rate of 1/365th and payable monthly on the first business day of each month. As consideration for SSGA FM's services as administrator to Class G shares of the U.S. Government Fund, SSGA FM receives an annual fee of 0.01% of the average daily net assets of such class, accrued daily at the rate of 1/365th and payable monthly on the first business day of each month.

The administration fees paid to SSGA FM for the last three fiscal years are set forth in the table below.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended December 31, 2019</u>
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund	\$ 4,878,264	\$ 6,048,744	\$ 8,651,875
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 6,569,201	\$ 5,481,415	\$ 5,367,392
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund	\$ 5,128,505	\$ 5,321,372	\$ 7,380,190
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund	\$21,975,985	\$22,874,871	\$24,948,979
State Street Treasury Obligations Money Market Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ 207,692	\$ 1,643,013	\$ 1,845,948

(1) Commencement of Operations August 21, 2017.

The administration fees paid by the Ultra Short Bond Fund and the Cash Reserves Fund to SSGA FM for the last three fiscal years have been omitted because the Funds had not commenced investment operations as of December 31, 2019.

Sub-Administrator, Custody and Fund Accounting

State Street serves as the sub-administrator for the Trust, pursuant to a sub-administration agreement dated June 1, 2015 (the “Sub-Administration Agreement”). State Street serves as the custodian for the Trust, pursuant to a custody agreement dated April 11, 2012 (the “Custody Agreement”). Under the Sub-Administration Agreement, State Street is obligated to provide certain sub-administrative services to the Trust. Under the Custody Agreement, State Street is obligated to provide certain custody services to the Trust, as well as basic portfolio recordkeeping required by the Trust for regulatory and financial reporting purposes. State Street is a wholly owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation, a publicly held financial holding company, and is affiliated with the Adviser. State Street’s mailing address is State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111-2900.

As consideration for sub-administration services, State Street receives an annual fee from the Adviser (payable monthly). As consideration for custody and fund accounting services, each Fund pays State Street an annual fee (payable monthly) based on the average monthly net assets of each Fund. Each Fund also pays State Street transaction and service fees for these services and reimburses State Street for out-of-pocket expenses.

The custodian and fund accounting fees paid by the Funds to State Street for the last three fiscal years are set forth in the table below.

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended December 31, 2018</u>	<u>Fiscal year ended December 31, 2019</u>
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund	\$ 18,492	\$ 98,370	\$ 60,783
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 17,652	\$ 37,349	\$ 30,786
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund	\$ 19,319	\$ 408,857	\$ 34,506
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund	\$ 22,662	\$ 424,858	\$ 45,141
State Street Treasury Obligations Money Market Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,027	\$ 142,823	\$ 21,898

(1) Commencement of Operations August 21, 2017.

The sub-administration and custodian fees paid by the Ultra Short Bond Fund and Cash Reserves Fund to SSGA FM for the last three fiscal years have been omitted because the Funds had not commenced investment operations as of December 31, 2019.

Transfer Agent and Dividend Paying Agent

DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. serves as the Transfer and Dividend Paying Agent. DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. is paid for the following annual account services and activities including but not limited to: establishment and maintenance of each shareholder’s account; closing an account; acceptance and processing of trade orders; preparation and transmission of payments for dividends and distributions declared by each Fund; customer service support including receipt of correspondence and responding to shareholder and financial intermediary inquiries; investigation services; tax related support; financial intermediary fee payment processing; and charges related to compliance and regulatory services.

Portfolio fees are allocated to each Fund based on the average net asset value of each Fund and are billable on a monthly basis at the rate of 1/12 of the annual fee. DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. is reimbursed by each Fund for supplying certain out-of-pocket expenses including confirmation statements, investor statements, banking fees, postage, forms, audio response, telephone, records retention, customized programming/enhancements, reports, transcripts, microfilm, microfiche, and expenses incurred at the specific direction of the Fund. DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. principal business address is 2000 Crown Colony Drive, Quincy, MA 02169.

The transfer agency fees paid to DST Asset Manager Solutions, Inc. for the last three fiscal years are set forth in the table below.

Fund	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2018	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2019
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund	\$ 217,476	\$ 344,152	\$ 370,147
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 41,588	\$ 34,662	\$ 8,923
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund	\$ 56,634	\$ 40,679	\$ 9,295
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund	\$ 140,703	\$ 117,997	\$ 122,852
State Street Treasury Obligations Money Market Fund ⁽¹⁾	\$ 15,000	\$ 144	\$ —

(1) Commencement of Operations August 21, 2017.

The transfer agency fees paid by the Ultra Short Bond Fund and the Cash Reserves Fund to DST for the last three fiscal years have been omitted because the Funds had not commenced investment operations as of December 31, 2019.

Codes of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and SSGA FD have each adopted a code of ethics (together, the “Codes of Ethics”) pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act as required by applicable law, which is designed to prevent affiliated persons of the Trust, the Adviser and SSGA FD from engaging in deceptive, manipulative or fraudulent activities in connection with securities held or to be acquired by the Funds (which may also be held by persons subject to the Codes of Ethics). The Codes of Ethics permit personnel, subject to the Codes of Ethics and their provisions, to invest in securities for their personal investment accounts, subject to certain limitations, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Trust, Adviser, State Street or SSGA FD.

Distributor

SSGA FD serves as the distributor of the Funds pursuant to the Distribution Agreement by and between SSGA FD and the Trust. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Funds, except for the Treasury Obligations Fund, pay SSGA FD fees under the Rule 12b-1 Plan in effect for the Funds. For a description of the fees paid to SSGA FD under the Rule 12b-1 Plan, see “Distribution Plans,” below. SSGA FD is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation. SSGA FD’s mailing address is One Iron Street, Boston, MA 02210.

Distribution Plans

To compensate SSGA FD for the services it provides and for the expenses it bears in connection with the distribution of shares of the Funds, SSGA FD will be entitled to receive any front-end sales load applicable to the sale of shares of the Fund. Each Fund, except for the Treasury Obligations Fund, may make payments (“Rule 12b-1 Fees”) from the assets attributable to certain classes of its shares to SSGA FD under a distribution plan adopted pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act (the “Distribution Plan”). The Distribution Plan is a compensation plan that provides for payments at annual rates (based on average daily net assets) set out below. Because Rule 12b-1 Fees are paid on an ongoing basis, they will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales loads. The principal business address of SSGA FD is One Iron Street, Boston, MA 02210.

The Board, including all of the Trustees who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust (the “Independent Trustees”) and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Distribution Plan or any related agreements, (the “Qualified Distribution Plan Trustees”) approved the Distribution Plan. The Distribution Plan will continue in effect with respect to a class of shares of a Fund only if such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by a vote of both a majority of the Board of Trustees of the Trust and a majority of the Qualified Distribution Plan Trustees. The Distribution Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount of a Fund’s permitted expenses thereunder without the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of the affected share class and may not be materially amended in any case without a vote of the majority of both the Trustees and the Qualified Distribution Plan Trustees. As of December 31, 2019 none of the Independent Trustees had a direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Distribution Plan. The Distribution Plan calls for payments at an annual rate (based on each Fund’s average net assets) as follows:

Premier Class*	0.00%
Select Class**	0.00%
Service Class***	0.00%
Investment Class	0.10%
Institutional Class	0.00%
Investor Class†	0.00%
Administration Class†	0.05%
Class G††	0.00%
Trust Class†††	0.00%

* All Funds except for Ultra Short Bond Fund.

** U.S. Government Fund, Treasury Fund and Treasury Plus Fund only.

*** ILR Fund only. † All Funds except for Ultra Short Bond Fund.

†† U.S. Government Fund only.

††† ILR Fund and Treasury Plus Fund only.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the total Rule 12b-1 fees paid to SSGA FD and Intermediaries are reflected in the chart below:

Fund	SSGA FD Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019¹	Intermediaries Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019²
ILR Fund:		
Investment Class	\$ 4	\$ 12
Administration Class	\$ 2,642	\$ 393,996
Treasury Fund:		
Investment Class	1,004	\$ 357,397
Administration Class	\$ 26	—
Treasury Plus Fund:		
Investment Class	\$ 11,647	\$ 41,525
Administration Class	\$ 26	—
U.S. Government Fund:		
Investment Class	\$ 43,728	\$ 403,308
Administration Class	\$ 7,648	\$ 912,290

¹ Amounts shown represent amounts retained by SSGA FD and are net of payments made by SSGA FD to other intermediaries.

² Amounts shown represent amounts paid by SSGA FD to intermediaries out of payments it receives from the Funds under the Rule 12b-1 Distribution Plan.

The 12b-1 fees paid by the Ultra Short Bond Fund and Cash Reserves Fund to SSGA FD and Intermediaries have been omitted because the Funds have not commenced investment operations as of December 31, 2019.

The Distribution Plan may benefit the Funds by increasing sales of shares and reducing redemptions of shares, resulting potentially, for example, in economies of scale and more predictable flows of cash into and out of the Funds. Because Rule 12b-1 fees are paid out of a Fund's assets, all shareholders share in that expense; however, because shareholders hold their shares through varying arrangements (for example, directly or through financial intermediaries), they may not share equally in the benefits of the Distribution Plan.

Shareholder Servicing Agent

SSGA FD serves as a shareholder servicing agent of the Cash Reserves Fund, ILR Fund, the Treasury Fund, the Treasury Plus Fund and the U.S. Government Fund, pursuant to a Shareholder Servicing Agreement between SSGA FD and the Trust (the "Shareholder Servicing Agreement"). Pursuant to the Shareholder Servicing Agreement, SSGA FD provides or arranges for the provision of various administrative, sub-accounting and personal services to investors in the Institutional Class, Trust Class, Investor Class, Administration Class and Investment Class shares of such Funds. Services provided by SSGA FD or that SSGA FD arranges to be provided by a financial intermediary pursuant to the Shareholder Servicing Agreement include, among other things: establishing and maintaining shareholder account registrations; sub-accounting with respect to shares held in omnibus accounts; receiving and processing purchase and redemption orders, including aggregated orders, and delivering orders to the Fund's transfer agent; processing and delivering trade

confirmations, periodic statements, prospectuses, annual reports, semi-annual reports, shareholder notices, and other SEC-required communications; processing dividend and distribution payments and issuing related documentation; providing shareholder tax reporting and processing tax data; receiving, tabulating, and transmitting proxies for proxy solicitations; and responding to inquiries from shareholders. Shareholder servicing fees paid for the last fiscal year included amounts paid to affiliates of the Adviser and SSGA FD including State Street Bank (on behalf of all of its North America business units) and State Street Global Markets, LLC and Global Services divisions of State Street Bank and Trust Company. These affiliates of the Adviser are also among the financial intermediaries that may receive fees from the Distribution Plan.

The Shareholder Servicing Agreement calls for payments by the Cash Reserves Fund, ILR Fund, Treasury Fund, Treasury Plus Fund and U.S. Government Fund at an annual rate (based on average net assets) as follows:

Premier Class	None
Institutional Class	0.03%
Service Class (ILR Fund)	0.05%
Trust Class (Treasury Plus Fund)	0.056%
Trust Class (ILR Fund)	0.058%
Investor	0.08%
Administration	0.20%
Investment	0.25%

The total shareholder servicing fees paid to SSGA FD pursuant to the Shareholder Servicing Agreement by the ILR Fund, the Treasury Fund, the Treasury Plus Fund and the U.S. Government Fund for the last three fiscal years are reflected in the chart below:

Fund	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2017¹	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2018	Fiscal year ended December 31, 2019
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund	\$ 2,558,171	\$ 2,381,664	\$ 2,019,493
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 1,266,547	\$ 943,755	\$ 1,030,142
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund	\$ 4,205,817	\$ 3,188,124	\$ 2,792,817
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund	\$ 7,556,858	\$ 6,131,521	\$ 6,074,317

¹ Amounts reflect payments made for shareholder servicing pursuant to the Shareholder Servicing Agreement from the effective date of the agreement as well as payments made pursuant to a prior arrangement between the Funds and SSGA FD.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

Financial intermediaries are firms that sell shares of mutual funds, including the Funds, and/or provide certain administrative and account maintenance services to mutual fund shareholders. Financial intermediaries may include, among others, brokers, financial planners or advisors, banks, retirement plan recordkeepers, and insurance companies. In some cases, a financial intermediary may hold its clients' Fund shares in nominee or street name and may utilize omnibus accounts. Shareholder services provided by a financial intermediary may (though they will not necessarily) include, among other things: establishing and maintaining shareholder account registrations; sub-accounting with respect to shares held in omnibus accounts; receiving and processing purchase and redemption orders, including aggregated orders, and delivering orders to the Fund's transfer agent; processing and delivering trade confirmations, periodic statements, prospectuses, annual reports, semi-annual reports, shareholder notices, and other SEC-required communications; processing dividend and distribution payments and issuing related documentation; providing shareholder tax reporting and processing tax data; receiving, tabulating, and transmitting proxies for proxy solicitations; and responding to inquiries from shareholders.

Some portion of SSGA FD's payments to financial intermediaries will be made out of amounts received by SSGA FD under the Distribution Plans and pursuant to the Shareholder Servicing Agreement. In addition, the Funds may reimburse SSGA FD for payments SSGA FD makes to financial intermediaries that provide recordkeeping, shareholder servicing, sub-transfer agency, administrative and/or account maintenance services (collectively, "servicing"). The amount of the reimbursement for servicing compensation and the manner in which it is calculated are reviewed by the Trustees periodically.

A financial intermediary is often compensated by SSGA FD or its affiliates for the services the financial intermediary performs and in such cases it is typically paid continually over time, during the period when the intermediary's clients hold investments in the Funds. The compensation to financial intermediaries may include networking fees and account-based fees. The amount of continuing compensation paid by SSGA FD to different financial intermediaries varies. In the case of most financial intermediaries, compensation for servicing in excess of any amount covered by payments under a Distribution Plan is generally paid at an annual rate of 0.03% – 0.25% of the aggregate average daily net asset value of Fund shares held by that financial intermediary's customers, although in some cases the compensation may be paid at higher annual rates (which may, but will not necessarily, reflect enhanced or additional services provided by the financial intermediary). The amount paid by a Fund may vary by share class.

If you invest through a Financial Intermediary and meet the eligibility criteria for more than one share class, you should discuss with your Financial Intermediary which share class is appropriate for you. Your financial adviser and the Financial Intermediary employing him or her may have an incentive to recommend one share class over another, when you are eligible to invest in more than one share class. Please speak with your financial adviser to learn more about the total amounts paid to your financial adviser and his or her firm by the Fund or its affiliates with respect to the different share classes offered by the Fund.

SSGA FD and its affiliates (including SSGA FM), at their own expense and out of their own assets, may also provide compensation to financial intermediaries in connection with sales of the Funds' shares or servicing of shareholders or shareholder accounts by financial intermediaries. Such compensation may include, but is not limited to, ongoing payments, financial assistance to financial intermediaries in connection with conferences, sales, or training programs for their employees, seminars for the public, advertising or sales campaigns, or other financial intermediary-sponsored special events. In some instances, this compensation may be made available only to certain financial intermediaries whose representatives have sold or are expected to sell significant amounts of shares. Financial intermediaries may not use sales of the Funds' shares to qualify for this compensation to the extent prohibited by the laws or rules of any state or any self-regulatory agency, such as FINRA. The level of payments made to a financial intermediary in any given year will vary and, in the case of most financial intermediaries, will not exceed 0.05% of the value of assets attributable to the financial intermediary invested in shares of funds in the SSGA FM-fund complex. In certain cases, the payments described in the preceding sentence are subject to minimum payment levels.

If payments to financial intermediaries by the distributor or adviser for a particular mutual fund complex exceed payments by other mutual fund complexes, your financial adviser and the financial intermediary employing him or her may have an incentive to recommend that fund complex over others. Please speak with your financial adviser to learn more about the total amounts paid to your financial adviser and his or her firm by SSGA FD and its affiliates, and by sponsors of other mutual funds he or she may recommend to you. You should also consult disclosures made by your financial intermediary at the time of purchase. Because the Funds pay distribution, service and other fees for the sale of their shares and for services provided to shareholders out of the Funds' assets on an ongoing basis, over time those fees will increase the cost of an investment in a Fund.

A Fund may pay distribution fees, service fees and other amounts described above at a time when shares of the Fund are not being actively promoted to new investors generally, or when shares of that Fund are unavailable for purchase.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the Funds have been informed by SSGA FD that the following expenditures were made using the amounts each Fund paid under its 12b-1 Distribution Plan:

Fund	Advertising	Printing	Compensation to Dealers	Compensation to Sales Personnel	Interest, Carrying or Other Financing Charges	Other*
State Street Institutional Liquid Reserves Fund	\$ 2,127	\$ —	\$ 394,008	\$ 51,037	—	\$164,240
State Street Institutional Treasury Money Market Fund	\$ 1,246	\$ —	\$ 357,397	\$ 29,692	—	\$ 95,969
State Street Institutional Treasury Plus Money Market Fund	\$ 1,719	\$ —	\$ 41,525	\$ 40,632	—	\$131,150
State Street Institutional U.S. Government Money Market Fund	\$ 6,302	\$ —	\$ 1,315,598	\$ 150,248	—	\$483,743

* Includes such items as compensation for travel, conferences and seminars for staff, professional fees, technology, services, and overhead (including space/facilities and management). Rule 12b-1 fees paid by the State Street Ultra Short Bond Fund and the State Street Cash Reserves Fund have been omitted because the Funds had not commenced investment operations as of December 31, 2019.

Set forth below is a list of those financial intermediaries to which SSGA FD (and its affiliates) expects, as of April 30, 2020, to pay compensation in the manner described in this “Payments to Financial Intermediaries” section. This list may change over time. Please contact your financial intermediary to determine whether it or its affiliate currently may be receiving such compensation and to obtain further information regarding any such compensation.

- American Portfolios Financial
- Ariel Distributors Inc.
- Ascensus Broker Dealer Services, LLC
- AXA Advisors, LLC
- BMO Capital Markets Corp.
- BofA Securities, Inc.
- Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
- Chicago Mercantile Exchange Inc.
- Citibank, N.A.
- FIS Brokerage & Securities Services LLC
- GM Brokerage
- Goldman Sachs & Co
- GWFS Equities, Inc.
- Institutional Cash Distributors, LLC
- J.P. Morgan Securities LLC
- Lasalle Street Securities
- Mid-Atlantic Capital Corporation
- Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC
- MSCS Financial Services LLC
- MUFG Union Bank, National Association
- National Financial Securities Corp
- Pershing LLC
- PNC Capital Markets, LLC
- Raymond James & Associates, Inc.
- RBC Capital Markets, LLC
- SEI Trust Company
- State Street Bank and Trust Company – Global Services Business Units
- State Street Global Markets, LLC
- TD Ameritrade Trust Company
- TD Ameritrade, Inc.
- TD Prime Services LLC
- The Bank of New York Mellon
- Valic Financial Advisors, Inc.
- Wells Fargo Advisors

- Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
- Wells Fargo Clearing Services
- Wells Fargo Securities LLC

Counsel and Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ropes & Gray LLP serves as counsel to the Trust. The principal business address of Ropes & Gray LLP is 800 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. Sullivan & Worcester LLP, located at One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, serves as independent counsel to the Independent Trustees.

Ernst & Young LLP serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust and provides (i) audit services and (ii) tax services. In connection with the audit of the 2019 financial statements, the Trust entered into an engagement agreement with Ernst & Young LLP that sets forth the terms of Ernst & Young LLP's audit engagement. The principal business address of Ernst & Young LLP is 200 Clarendon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The following persons serve as the portfolio managers of the Ultra Short Bond Fund as of the date of this SAI. The following table lists the number and types of accounts managed by each individual and assets under management in those accounts as of December 31, 2019:

Portfolio Manager	Registered Investment Company Accounts	Assets Managed (billions)*	Other Pooled Investment Vehicle Accounts	Assets Managed (billions)*	Other Accounts	Assets Managed (billions)*	Total Assets Managed (billions)
John Mele	6	\$ 3.98	1	\$ 0.06	90*	\$ 58.82	\$ 62.86
James Palmeiri	6	\$ 3.98	1	\$ 0.06	90*	\$ 58.82	\$ 62.86

* Includes 3 accounts (totaling \$2.27 billion in assets under management) with performance-based fees. SSGA recognizes and rewards outstanding performance by linking annual incentive decisions for investment teams to the firm's or business unit's profitability and business unit investment performance over a multi-year period.

The portfolio managers do not beneficially own any shares of any Fund as of December 31, 2019.

A portfolio manager that has responsibility for managing more than one account may be subject to potential conflicts of interest because he or she is responsible for other accounts in addition to the Funds. Those conflicts could include preferential treatment of one account over others in terms of: (a) the portfolio manager's execution of different investment strategies for various accounts; or (b) the allocation of resources or of investment opportunities. Portfolio managers may manage numerous accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include registered investment companies (which include exchange-traded funds), other types of pooled accounts (e.g., collective investment funds), and separate accounts (i.e., accounts managed on behalf of individuals or public or private institutions). Portfolio managers make investment decisions for each account based on the investment objectives and policies and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that portfolio. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio managers' responsibility for multiple accounts with similar investment guidelines. Under these circumstances, a potential investment may be suitable for more than one of the portfolio managers' accounts, but the quantity of the investment available for purchase is less than the aggregate amount the accounts would ideally devote to the opportunity. Similar conflicts may arise when multiple accounts seek to dispose of the same investment. The portfolio managers may also manage accounts whose objectives and policies differ from that of the Funds. These differences may be such that under certain circumstances, trading activity appropriate for one account managed by the portfolio manager may have adverse consequences for another account managed by the portfolio manager. For example, an account may sell a significant position in a security, which could cause the market price of that security to decrease, while a fund maintained its position in that security.

A potential conflict may arise when the portfolio managers are responsible for accounts that have different advisory fees. The difference in fees could create an incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another, for example, in terms of access to investment opportunities. Another potential conflict may arise when the portfolio manager has an investment in one or more accounts that participate in transactions with other accounts. His or her investment(s) may create an incentive for the portfolio manager to favor one account over another. The Adviser has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to address these potential material conflicts. For instance, portfolio managers are normally responsible for all accounts within a certain investment discipline and do not, absent special circumstances, differentiate among the various accounts when allocating resources. Additionally, the Adviser and its advisory affiliates have processes and procedures for allocating investment opportunities among portfolios that are designed to provide a fair and equitable allocation.

SSGA's culture is complemented and reinforced by a total rewards strategy that is based on a pay for performance philosophy which seeks to offer a competitive pay mix of base salary, benefits, cash incentives and deferred compensation.

Salary is based on a number of factors, including external benchmarking data and market trends, State Street performance, SSGA performance, and individual overall performance. SSGA's Global Human Resources department regularly participates in compensation surveys in order to provide SSGA with market-based compensation information that helps support individual pay decisions.

Additionally, subject to State Street and SSGA business results, State Street allocates an incentive pool to SSGA to reward its employees. The size of the incentive pool for most business units is based on the firm's overall profitability and other factors, including performance against risk-related goals. For most SSGA investment teams, SSGA recognizes and rewards performance by linking annual incentive decisions for investment teams to the firm's or business unit's profitability and business unit investment performance over a multi-year period.

Incentive pool funding for most active investment teams is driven in part by the post-tax investment performance of fund(s) managed by the team versus the return levels of the benchmark index(es) of the fund(s) on a one-, three- and, in some cases, five-year basis. For most active investment teams, a material portion of incentive compensation for senior staff is deferred over a four-year period into the SSGA Long-Term Incentive ("SSGA LTI") program. For these teams, The SSGA LTI program indexes the performance of these deferred awards against the post-tax investment performance of fund(s) managed by the team. This is intended to align our investment team's compensation with client interests, both through annual incentive compensation awards and through the long-term value of deferred awards in the SSGA LTI program.

For the passive equity investment team, incentive pool funding is driven in part by the post-tax 1 and 3-year tracking error of the funds managed by the team against the benchmark indexes of the funds.

The discretionary allocation of the incentive pool to the business units within SSGA is influenced by market-based compensation data, as well as the overall performance of each business unit. Individual compensation decisions are made by the employee's manager, in conjunction with the senior management of the employee's business unit. These decisions are based on the overall performance of the employee and, as mentioned above, on the performance of the firm and business unit. Depending on the job level, a portion of the annual incentive may be awarded in deferred compensation, which may include cash and/or Deferred Stock Awards (State Street stock), which typically vest over a four-year period. This helps to retain staff and further aligns SSGA employees' interests with SSGA clients' and shareholders' long-term interests.

SSGA recognizes and rewards outstanding performance by:

- Promoting employee ownership to connect employees directly to the company's success.
- Using rewards to reinforce mission, vision, values and business strategy.
- Seeking to recognize and preserve the firm's unique culture and team orientation.
- Providing all employees the opportunity to share in the success of SSGA.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION AND OTHER PRACTICES

All portfolio transactions are placed on behalf of a Fund by the Adviser. Purchases and sales of securities on a securities exchange are affected through brokers who charge a commission for their services. Ordinarily commissions are not charged on over the counter orders (e.g., fixed income securities) because the Funds pay a spread which is included in the cost of the security and represents the difference between the dealer's quoted price at which it is willing to sell the security and the dealer's quoted price at which it is willing to buy the security. When a Fund executes an over the counter order with an electronic communications network or an alternative trading system, a commission is charged because electronic communications networks and alternative trading systems execute such orders on an agency basis. Securities may be purchased from underwriters at prices that include underwriting fees.

In placing a portfolio transaction, the Adviser seeks to achieve best execution. The Adviser's duty to seek best execution requires the Adviser to take reasonable steps to obtain for the client as favorable an overall result as possible for Fund portfolio transactions under the circumstances, taking into account various factors that are relevant to the particular transaction.

The Adviser refers to and selects from the list of approved trading counterparties maintained by the Adviser's Credit Risk Management team. In selecting a trading counterparty for a particular trade, the Adviser seeks to weigh relevant factors including, but not limited to the following:

- Prompt and reliable execution;
- The competitiveness of commission rates and spreads, if applicable;
- The financial strength, stability and/or reputation of the trading counterparty;
- The willingness and ability of the executing trading counterparty to execute transactions (and commit capital) of size in liquid and illiquid markets without disrupting the market for the security;

- Local laws, regulations or restrictions;
- The ability of the trading counterparty to maintain confidentiality;
- The availability and capability of execution venues, including electronic communications networks for trading and execution management systems made available to Adviser;
- Market share;
- Liquidity;
- Price;
- Execution related costs;
- History of execution of orders;
- Likelihood of execution and settlement;
- Order size and nature;
- Clearing and settlement capabilities, especially in high volatility market environments;
- Availability of lendable securities;
- Sophistication of the trading counterparty's trading capabilities and infrastructure/facilities;
- The operational efficiency with which transactions are processed and cleared, taking into account the order size and complexity;
- Speed and responsiveness to the Adviser;
- Access to secondary markets;
- Counterparty exposure; and
- Any other consideration the Adviser believes is relevant to the execution of the order.

In selecting a trading counterparty, the price of the transaction and costs related to the execution of the transaction typically merit a high relative importance, depending on the circumstances. The Adviser does not necessarily select a trading counterparty based upon price and costs but may take other relevant factors into account if it believes that these are important in taking reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for a Fund under the circumstances. Consequently, the Adviser may cause a client to pay a trading counterparty more than another trading counterparty might have charged for the same transaction in recognition of the value and quality of the brokerage services provided. The following matters may influence the relative importance that the Adviser places upon the relevant factors:

- (i) The nature and characteristics of the order or transaction. For example, size of order, market impact of order, limits, or other instructions relating to the order;
- (ii) The characteristics of the financial instrument(s) or other assets which are the subject of that order. For example, whether the order pertains to an equity, fixed income, derivative or convertible instrument;
- (iii) The characteristics of the execution venues to which that order can be directed, if relevant. For example, availability and capabilities of electronic trading systems;
- (iv) Whether the transaction is a 'delivery versus payment' or 'over the counter' transaction. The creditworthiness of the trading counterparty, the amount of existing exposure to a trading counterparty and trading counterparty settlement capabilities may be given a higher relative importance in the case of 'over the counter' transactions; and
- (v) Any other circumstances relevant the Adviser believes is relevant at the time.

The process by which trading counterparties are selected to effect transactions is designed to exclude consideration of the sales efforts conducted by broker-dealers in relation to the Funds.

The Adviser does not currently use the Funds' assets in connection with third party soft dollar arrangements. While the Adviser does not currently use "soft" or commission dollars paid by the Funds for the purchase of third party research, the Adviser reserves the right to do so in the future.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, CAPITAL STOCK AND OTHER INFORMATION

Capitalization

Under the Declaration of Trust, the Trustees are authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares of each Fund. Upon liquidation or dissolution of a Fund, investors are entitled to share pro rata in the Fund's net assets available for distribution to its investors. Investments in a Fund have no preference, preemptive, conversion or similar rights, except as determined by the Trustees or as set forth in the Bylaws, and are fully paid and non-assessable, except as set forth below.

Declarations of Trust

The Declarations of Trust of the Trust and the Master Trust each provide that a Trust may redeem shares of a Fund at the redemption price that would apply if the share redemption were initiated by a shareholder. It is the policy of each Trust that, except upon such conditions as may from time to time be set forth in the then current prospectus of a Fund or to facilitate a Trust's or a Fund's compliance with applicable law or regulation, a Trust would not initiate a redemption of shares unless it were to determine that failing to do so may have a substantial adverse consequence for a Fund or the Trust.

Each Trust's Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee who is not an "interested person" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of a Trust will be deemed independent and disinterested with respect to any demand made in connection with a derivative action or proceeding. It is the policy of each Trust that it will not assert that provision to preclude a shareholder from claiming that a Trustee is not independent or disinterested with respect to any demand made in connection with a derivative action or proceeding; provided, however, that the foregoing policy will not prevent the Trusts from asserting applicable law (including Section 2B of Chapter 182 of the Massachusetts General Laws) to preclude a shareholder from claiming that a Trustee is not independent or disinterested with respect to any demand made in connection with a derivative action or proceeding.

A Trust will not deviate from the foregoing policies in a manner that adversely affects the rights of shareholders of a Fund without the approval of "a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of such Fund.

Voting

Each shareholder is entitled to a vote in proportion to the number of Fund shares it owns. Shares do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of Trustees, and shareholders holding more than 50% of the aggregate outstanding shares in the Trust may elect all of the Trustees if they choose to do so. The Trust is not required and has no current intention to hold annual meetings of shareholders but the Trust will hold special meetings of shareholders when in the judgment of the Trustees it is necessary or desirable to submit matters for a shareholder vote.

Massachusetts Business Trust

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders in a Massachusetts business trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the trust. However, the Declaration of Trust disclaims shareholder liability for acts or obligations of the Trust and provides for indemnification out of the property of the applicable series of the Trust for any loss to which the shareholder may become subject by reason of being or having been a shareholder of that series and for reimbursement of the shareholder for all expense arising from such liability. Thus the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability should be limited to circumstances in which the series would be unable to meet its obligations.

PRICING OF SHARES

Pricing of shares of the Funds does not occur on New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") holidays. The NYSE is open for trading every weekday except for: (a) the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, Washington's Birthday (the third Monday in February), Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas; and (b) the preceding Friday or the subsequent Monday when one of the calendar-determined holidays falls on a Saturday or Sunday, respectively. Purchases and withdrawals will be effected at the time of determination of NAV next following the receipt of any purchase or withdrawal order which is determined to be in good order. The Funds' securities will be valued pursuant to guidelines established by the Board of Trustees.

Each Fund seeks to maintain a constant price per share of \$1.00 for purposes of sales and redemptions of shares by using the amortized cost valuation method to value its portfolio instruments in accordance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. There can be no assurance that the \$1.00 NAV per share will be maintained. The amortized cost method involves valuing an instrument at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, even though the portfolio security may increase or decrease in market value, generally in response to changes in interest rates. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price each Fund would receive if it sold the instrument.

For example, in periods of declining interest rates, the daily yield on each of the Fund's shares computed by dividing the annualized daily income on the Fund's portfolio by the NAV based upon the amortized cost valuation technique may tend to be higher than a similar computation made by using a method of valuation based upon market prices and estimates thereof. In periods of rising interest rates, the daily yield on each Fund's shares computed the same way may tend to be lower than a similar computation made by using a method of calculation based upon market prices and estimates.

The Trustees have established procedures reasonably designed to stabilize each Fund's price per share at \$1.00. These procedures include: (1) the determination of the deviation from \$1.00, if any, of each Fund's NAV using market values; (2) periodic review by the Trustees of the amount of and the methods used to calculate the deviation; and (3) maintenance of records of such determination. The Trustees will promptly consider what action, if any, should be taken if such deviation exceeds 1/2 of one percent.

ILR Fund

The ILR Fund's NAV per share will float. The ILR Fund determines its NAV per share three times each business day at 9:00am, 12:00pm and 3:00pm Eastern Time ("ET") except for days when the NYSE's regular closing is prior to 3:00 p.m. ET, in which event the ILR Fund determines its final NAV for the day at the earlier closing time (each time when the ILR Fund determines its NAV per share is referred to herein as a "Valuation Time"). The ILR Fund calculates its NAV to four decimal places.

Ultra Short Bond Fund

The Fund determines its NAV per share once each business day as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE. The NAV per share of a Fund is based on the market value of the investments held in the Fund. The NAV of each class of the Fund's shares is calculated by dividing the value of the assets of the Fund attributable to that class less the liabilities of the Fund attributable to that class by the number of shares in the class outstanding. The Fund values each security or other investment pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board of Trustees. Securities or other investments may be valued at fair value, as determined in good faith and pursuant to procedures approved by the Funds' Board of Trustees, under certain limited circumstances. For example, fair value pricing may be used when market quotations are not readily available or reliable, such as when (i) trading for a security is restricted; or (ii) a significant event, as determined by the Adviser, that may affect the value of one or more securities or other investments held by a Fund occurs after the close of a related exchange but before the determination of the Fund's NAV. Attempts to determine the fair value of securities or other investments introduce an element of subjectivity to the pricing of securities or other investments. As a result, the price of a security or other investment determined through fair valuation techniques may differ from the price quoted or published by other sources and may not accurately reflect the price a Fund would have received had it sold the investment. To the extent that a Fund invests in the shares of other registered open-end investment companies that are not traded on an exchange (mutual funds), such shares are valued at their published net asset values per share as reported by the mutual funds. The prospectuses of these mutual funds explain the circumstances under which the funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

TAXATION OF THE FUNDS

The following discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Funds is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), U.S. Treasury regulations, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this SAI. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Funds. There may be other tax considerations applicable to particular shareholders. Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their particular situation and the possible application of foreign, state and local tax laws.

Each Fund invests substantially all of its assets in a corresponding Portfolio (which may be a series of State Street Master Funds) (in each case, a "Portfolio"), and so substantially all of each such Fund's income will result from distributions or deemed distributions, or allocations, as the case may be, from the corresponding Portfolio. Therefore, as applicable, references to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Funds, including to the assets owned and the income earned by the Funds, will be to or will include such treatment of the corresponding Portfolio, and, as applicable, the assets owned and the income earned by the corresponding Portfolio. See "Tax Considerations Applicable to Funds Investing in Portfolios Treated as Partnerships" and "Tax Considerations Applicable to Funds Investing in Portfolios Treated as RICs" below for further information.

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans or tax-advantaged arrangements. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the suitability of shares of a Fund as an investment through such plans and arrangements and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situations.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company

Each Fund has elected or intends to elect to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under Subchapter M of the Code and intends each year to qualify and be eligible to be treated as such. In order to qualify for the special tax treatment accorded RICs and their shareholders, each Fund must, among other things, (a) derive at least 90% of its gross income for each taxable year from (i) dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, gains from the sale of securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and (ii) net income derived from interests in “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as defined below); (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the Fund’s taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets consists of cash and cash items, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs, 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 no more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) no more than 25% of its assets are invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, (x) in the securities (other than those of the U.S. Government or other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades and businesses, or (y) in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (as defined below); and (c) 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 gains over net long-term capital losses) and net tax-exempt income, for such year.

In general, for purposes of the 90% gross income requirement described in (a) 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 RIC.

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 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 section (a)(i) of the preceding paragraph), 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). Further, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

For purposes of the diversification test in (b) 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 in (b) above, the identification of the issuer (or, in some cases, issuers) of a particular 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 Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect to issuer identification for a particular type of investment may adversely affect a Fund’s ability to meet the diversification test in (b) above.

If a Fund qualifies as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on income or gains distributed in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends (including Capital Gain Dividends, as defined below). If a Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification or distribution test described above, the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest or disposing of certain assets. If such Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or if such Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a RIC accorded special tax treatment in any taxable year, the Fund would be subject to tax at the Fund level on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net capital gains (each as defined below), would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Some portions 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, the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of a Fund’s shares (each as described below). In addition, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

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) and its net tax-exempt income (if any), and may distribute its net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, in each case determined with reference to any loss carryforwards). Any taxable income retained by a Fund will be subject to tax at the Fund level at regular corporate rates. If a Fund retains any net capital gain, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained, but is permitted to designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gain in a timely notice to its shareholders who (a) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (b) will be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their 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 will 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 (a) of the preceding sentence and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (b) of the preceding sentence. The Funds are 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.

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 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, if any, 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 any such portion of the taxable year) or late-year ordinary loss (generally, the sum of its (i) net ordinary loss, if any, from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property, attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after October 31, and its (ii) other net ordinary loss, if any, attributable to the portion, if any, of the taxable year after December 31) as if incurred in the succeeding taxable year.

If a Fund were to fail to distribute in a calendar year at least an amount equal, in general, to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 of such year (or November 30 or December 31, if the Fund is eligible to elect and so elects), plus any such amounts retained from the prior year, the Fund would be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For purposes of the required excise tax distribution, a RIC'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 (or November 30, if the Fund makes the election referred to above) generally are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year; in the case of a Fund with a December 31 year end that makes the election described above, no such gains or losses will be so treated. 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 generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

Distributions declared by a Fund during October, November and December to shareholders of record on a date in any such month and paid by the Fund during the following January will be treated for federal tax purposes as paid by the Fund and received by shareholders on December 31 of the year in which declared.

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 forward to subsequent taxable years to offset capital gains, if any, realized during such subsequent taxable years. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryforwards. Capital loss carryforwards are reduced to the extent they offset current-year net realized capital gains, whether the Fund retains or distributes such gains. A Fund may carry net capital losses forward to one or more subsequent taxable years without expiration; any such carryforward losses will retain their character as short-term or long-term. The Fund must apply such carryforwards first against gains of the same character. See a Fund's most recent annual shareholder report for the Fund's available capital loss carryovers as of the end of its most recently ended fiscal year.

Taxation of Distributions Received by Shareholders

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of investment income are generally taxable to shareholders 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 Fund shares. In general, a Fund will recognize long-term capital gain or loss on the disposition of assets the Fund has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss on the disposition of investments the Fund has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less. Distributions of net-capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) that are properly reported by a Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") generally will be taxable to a shareholder receiving such distributions as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates relative to ordinary income. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryovers. The Funds do not expect to distribute Capital Gain Dividends. 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 properly reported by a Fund and, in the case of a Fund investing in a Portfolio treated as a RIC, the Portfolio, as derived from "qualified dividend income" will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to net capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met at each of the shareholder, the Portfolio and, in the case of a Fund investing in a Portfolio treated as a RIC, the Fund level. The Funds do not expect Fund distributions to be derived from qualified dividend income.

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, and (ii) any net gain from the sale, redemption, exchange or other taxable 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.

If a Fund makes a distribution to a shareholder in excess of the Fund’s current and accumulated earnings and profits in any taxable year, 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. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder’s tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

Shareholders of a Fund will be subject to federal income taxes as described herein on distributions made by the Fund whether received in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund.

Distributions with respect to a Fund’s shares are generally subject to U.S. federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the Fund’s realized income and gains, even though such distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder’s investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of shares purchased at a time when a Fund’s NAV includes either unrealized gains, or realized but undistributed income or gains, that were therefore included in the price the shareholder paid. Such distributions may reduce the fair market value of the Fund’s shares below the shareholder’s cost basis in those shares. As described above, a Fund is required to distribute realized income and gains regardless of whether the Fund’s NAV also reflects unrealized losses.

In order for some portion of the dividends received by a Fund shareholder to be “qualified dividend income,” the corresponding Portfolio must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the dividend-paying stocks held by the Portfolio, the shareholder must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to the Fund’s shares, and in the case of a Fund investing in a Portfolio treated as a RIC, the Fund must meet holding period and other requirements with respect to its shares in the Portfolio. In general, a dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income (at any of the Portfolio, Fund or shareholder level, as applicable) (a) 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), (b) 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, (c) if the recipient elects to have the dividend income treated as investment income for purposes of the limitation on deductibility of investment interest, or (d) if the dividend is received from a foreign corporation that is (i) 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 (ii) treated as a passive foreign investment company.

In general, distributions of investment income properly reported by a 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 (a) allocated to a Fund by a Portfolio that is treated as a partnership or (b) received by a Fund from a Portfolio that is treated as a RIC, during any taxable year are 95% or more of the Fund’s 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.

In general, dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of a Fund will qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations to the extent of the amount of eligible dividends from domestic corporations received by a Portfolio (a) that is treated as a partnership and allocated to the Fund, or (b) that is treated as a RIC and in turn paid by the Portfolio to the Fund for the taxable year. A dividend so allocated or paid to a Fund will not be treated as a dividend eligible for the dividends-received deduction (at any of the Portfolio, Fund or shareholder level, as applicable) (a) if it has been received with respect to any share of stock that the Portfolio 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 (b) to the extent that the Portfolio 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, a Fund that invests in a corresponding Portfolio that is treated as a RIC must meet

similar requirements with respect to its shares of the corresponding Portfolio. Finally, the dividends-received deduction may otherwise be disallowed or reduced (x) if the corporate shareholder fails to satisfy the foregoing requirements with respect to its shares of the Fund or (y) 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)). The Funds do not expect Fund distributions to be eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

Any distribution of income that is attributable to (a) income received by a Fund in lieu of dividends with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction or (b) dividend income received by a 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.

If a Fund holds, directly or indirectly, one or more “tax credit bonds” issued on or before December 31, 2017, on one or more applicable dates during a taxable year, the Fund may elect to permit its shareholders to claim a tax credit on their income tax returns equal to each shareholder’s proportionate share of tax credits from the bond otherwise allowed to the Fund. In such a case, shareholders must include in gross income (as interest) their proportionate share of the income attributable to the tax credits. A shareholder’s ability to claim a tax credit associated with one or more tax credit bonds may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, and the amount of the tax credits may not exceed the amount reported by the Fund in a written notice to shareholders. Even if a Fund is eligible to pass through tax credits to shareholders, the Fund may choose not to do so.

Tax Considerations Applicable to Funds Investing in Portfolios Treated as Partnerships

Certain Funds invest substantially all of their investable assets in a corresponding Portfolio that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In such cases the nature and character of each such Fund’s income, gains, losses and deductions will generally be determined at the Portfolio level and each such Fund will be allocated its share of Portfolio income and gains. As applicable, references to income, gains, losses and deductions of a Fund will be to income, gains and losses recognized and deductions accruing at the Portfolio level and allocated to or otherwise taken into account by the Fund, and references to assets of a Fund will be to the Fund’s allocable share of the assets of the corresponding Portfolio.

Such a Fund may be required to redeem a portion of its interest in a Portfolio in order to obtain sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions to maintain its qualification for treatment as a RIC. The Portfolio in turn may be required to sell investments in order to meet such redemption requests, including at a time when it may not be advantageous to do so.

In addition, in certain circumstances, the “wash sale” rules under Section 1091 of the Code may apply to the Funds’ sales of the corresponding Portfolio interests that have generated losses. A wash sale occurs if equity interests of an issuer are sold by a Fund at a loss and the Fund acquires additional interests of that same issuer 30 days before or after the date of the sale. The wash-sale rules could defer losses in a Fund’s hands on corresponding interests in a Portfolio (to the extent such sales are wash sales) for extended (and, in certain cases, potentially indefinite) periods of time.

Tax Considerations Applicable to Funds Investing in Portfolios Treated as RICs

The following considerations are relevant to shareholders of Funds that invest substantially all of their assets in a corresponding Portfolio that intends to elect to be treated and to qualify and be eligible to be treated each year as a RIC.

Substantially all of such a Fund’s income will result from distributions or deemed distributions from the corresponding Portfolio. Additionally, whether a Fund will meet the asset diversification test described above will depend on whether the corresponding Portfolio meets each of the income, diversification and distribution tests. If a Portfolio were to fail to meet any such test and were ineligible to or otherwise were not to cure such failure, the corresponding Fund would as a result itself fail to meet the asset diversification test and might be ineligible or unable to or might otherwise not cure such failure.

Because each Fund invests substantially all of its assets in shares of the corresponding Portfolio, its distributable income and gains will normally consist substantially of distributions from the corresponding Portfolio. To the extent that a Portfolio realizes net losses on its investments for a given taxable year, the corresponding Fund will not be able to benefit from those losses until, and only to the extent that (i) the Portfolio realizes gains that it can reduce by those losses, or (ii) the Fund recognizes its share of those losses when it disposes of shares of the Portfolio in a transaction qualifying for sale or exchange treatment. Moreover, even when a Fund does make such a disposition, any loss will be recognized as a capital loss, a portion of which may be a long-term capital loss. The Funds will not be able to offset any capital losses from its dispositions of shares of the corresponding Portfolio against its ordinary income (including distributions of any net short-term capital gains realized by a Portfolio), and the Fund’s long-term capital losses first offset its long-term capital gains, increasing the likelihood that the Fund’s short-term capital gains are distributed to shareholders as ordinary income.

In addition, in certain circumstances, the “wash sale” rules under Section 1091 of the Code may apply to the Funds’ sales of the corresponding Portfolio shares that have generated losses. A wash sale occurs if shares of an issuer are sold by a Fund at a loss and the Fund acquires additional shares of that same issuer 30 days before or after the date of the sale. The wash-sale rules could defer losses in a Fund’s hands on corresponding Portfolio shares (to the extent such sales are wash sales) for extended (and, in certain cases, potentially indefinite) periods of time.

The foregoing rules may cause the tax treatments of a Fund’s’ gains, losses and distributions to differ at times from the tax treatment that would apply if the Fund invested directly in the types of securities held by the corresponding Portfolio. As a result, investors may receive taxable distributions earlier and recognize higher amounts of capital gain or ordinary income than they otherwise would.

Finally, a RIC generally must look through its 20 percent voting interest in a corporation, including a RIC, to the underlying assets thereof for purposes of the diversification test; special rules potentially provide limited relief from the application of this rule where a RIC owns such an interest in an underlying RIC (as defined below), such as a Portfolio.

Investments in Other RICs.

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

If a Fund or Portfolio receives dividends from an underlying RIC and the underlying RIC reports such dividends as eligible for the dividends-received deduction, then the Fund or Portfolio, as applicable, is permitted, in turn, to report a portion of its distributions as eligible for the dividends-received deduction as well when it distributes such portion to its shareholders, provided holding period and other requirements are met.

If an underlying RIC in which a Fund invests elects to pass through tax credit bond credits to its shareholders, then the Fund is permitted in turn to elect to pass through its proportionate share of those tax credits to its shareholders, provided that the Fund meets shareholder notice and other requirements.

The foregoing rules may cause the tax treatments of a Fund’s gains, losses and distributions to differ at times from the tax treatment that would apply if the Fund invested directly in the types of securities held by the corresponding Portfolio. As a result, investors may receive taxable distributions earlier and recognize higher amounts of capital gain or ordinary income than they otherwise would.

The Code’s wash sale rule may also apply to certain redemptions and exchanges by non-U.S. shareholders. See “Non-U.S. Shareholders” below.

Tax Implications of Certain Fund Investments

Special Rules for Debt Obligations. 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, original issue discount (“OID”) is treated as interest income and is included in a Fund’s income and required to be distributed by the Fund over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt obligation. In addition, payment-in-kind obligations will give rise to income which is required to be distributed and is taxable even though the Fund holding the obligation receives no interest payment in cash on the obligation during the year.

Some debt obligations with a fixed maturity date of more than one year from the date of issuance that are acquired in the secondary market by a Fund 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. Subject to the discussion below regarding Section 451 of the Code, (i) generally, any gain recognized on the disposition of, and any partial payment of principal on, a debt obligation 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 obligation, (ii) 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 income (as ordinary income) and thus distribute it over the term of the debt obligation, even though payment of that amount is not received until a later time, upon partial or full repayment or disposition of the debt obligation and (iii) 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. Notwithstanding the foregoing, effective for taxable years beginning after 2017, Section 451 of the Code generally requires any accrual method taxpayer to take into account items of gross income no later than the time at which such items are taken into account as revenue in the taxpayer's financial statements. The IRS and the Department of Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that this rule does not apply to the accrual of market discount. If this rule were to apply to the accrual of market discount, each Fund would be required to include in income any market discount as it takes the same into account on its financial statements even if the Fund does not otherwise elect to accrue market discount currently for federal income tax purposes.

If a Fund holds the foregoing kinds of obligations, or other obligations subject to special rules under the Code, the Fund 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 disposition 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 they would have if the Fund had not held such obligations.

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 term 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.

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.

At-risk or Defaulted Securities. Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Funds. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as when a Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount; whether, when or to what extent the Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation; 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 a 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 RIC and does not become subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

Certain Investments in Mortgage Pooling Vehicles. Certain Funds may invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in real estate mortgage investment conduits ("REMICs") (including by investing in residual interests in collateralized mortgage obligations ("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 certain pass-through entities) 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 RIC, such as a Fund, will be allocated to shareholders of the RIC in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related interest directly. As a result, a RIC investing in such securities may not be a suitable investment for charitable remainder trusts, as noted below.

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 that 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 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.

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. Any such net gains could require a larger dividend toward the end of the calendar year. Any such net losses will generally reduce and potentially require the recharacterization of prior ordinary income distributions. Such ordinary income treatment may accelerate a Fund's distributions to shareholders and increase the distributions taxed to shareholders as ordinary income. Any net ordinary losses so created cannot be carried forward by the Fund to offset income or gains earned in subsequent taxable years.

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 and Futures. 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 a call 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 a 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. Options on single stocks that are not "deep in the money" may constitute qualified covered calls, which generally are not subject to the straddle rules; the holding period on stock underlying qualified covered calls that are "in the money" although not "deep in the money" will be suspended during the period that such calls are outstanding. Thus, the 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 fail to qualify for the 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.

Derivatives, Hedging, and Related Transactions. 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 hedging, short sale, securities loan 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, 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, thereby affecting whether capital gains and losses are treated as short-term or long-term. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to 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 RIC and avoid a Fund-level tax.

Book-Tax Differences. Certain of a Fund's investments in derivative instruments and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and any of the 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 a 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 RIC 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

A Fund's income, proceeds and gains from sources within foreign countries may be subject to non-U.S. withholding or other taxes, which will reduce the yield of those investments. Tax conventions between certain countries and the United States may reduce or eliminate such taxes. Shareholders generally will not be entitled separately to claim a credit or deduction in respect of non-U.S. taxes paid or treated as paid by the Fund.

Backup Withholding

A 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 ("TIN"), 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.

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.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders

Income of a RIC that would be unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") if earned directly by a tax-exempt entity will not generally constitute UBTI when distributed to a tax-exempt shareholder of the RIC. Notwithstanding this "blocking" effect, a tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of its investment in a Fund if shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of Code Section 514(b).

A tax-exempt shareholder may also recognize UBTI if a Fund recognizes "excess inclusion income" derived from direct or indirect investments in residual interests in REMICS or equity interests in TMPs if the amount of such income recognized by the Fund exceeds the Fund's investment company taxable income (after taking into account deductions for dividends paid by the Fund).

In addition, special tax consequences apply to charitable remainder trusts ("CRTs") that invest in RICs that invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICS or equity interests in TMPs. Under legislation enacted in December 2006, a CRT (as defined in section 664 of the Code) that realizes any UBTI for a taxable year must pay an excise tax annually of an amount equal to such UBTI. Under IRS guidance issued in October 2006, a CRT will not recognize UBTI as a result of investing in a RIC that recognizes "excess inclusion income." Rather, if at any time during any taxable year a CRT (or one of certain other tax-exempt shareholders, such as the United States, a state or political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, and certain energy cooperatives) is a record holder of a share in a RIC that recognizes "excess inclusion income," then the RIC will be subject to a tax on that portion of its "excess inclusion income" for the taxable year that is allocable to such shareholders at the highest federal corporate income tax rate. The extent to which this IRS guidance remains applicable in light of the December 2006 legislation is unclear. To the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, each Fund may elect to specially allocate any such tax to the applicable CRT, or other shareholder, and thus reduce such shareholder's distributions for the year by the amount of the tax that relates to such shareholder's interest in a Fund. CRTs are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the consequences of investing in each Fund.

Redemptions and Exchanges

Redemptions and exchanges of each Fund's shares are taxable events and, accordingly, shareholders may realize gain or loss on these transactions. 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, subject to the discussion below regarding money market funds, all or a portion of any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Fund shares generally 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.

The IRS permits 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, rather than realizing gain or loss upon each redemption of a share, a shareholder of a Fund using such method of accounting will recognize gain or loss with respect to such a Fund's shares for a given computation period (the shareholder's taxable year or shorter period selected by the shareholder) 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. The IRS has also published guidance providing that the "wash sale" rule of the Code – disallowing losses on taxable dispositions of Fund shares where other substantially identical shares are purchased, including by means of dividend reinvestment, within 30 days before or after the disposition—will not apply to redemptions of shares in a so-called floating NAV money market fund, such as the ILR Fund. Shareholders of a Fund are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding their investment in the Fund.

Upon the redemption or exchange 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 redeemed or exchanged. See the Funds' prospectuses for more information.

Tax Shelter Reporting

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

Non-U.S. Shareholders

Non-U.S. shareholders in a Fund should consult their tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of ownership of shares in the Fund. 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 a 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 (A) 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 (B) 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 as described below. If a Fund invests in a RIC that pays such distributions to the Fund, such distributions retain their character as not subject to withholding if properly reported when paid by the Fund to foreign shareholders. The exception to withholding for interest-related dividends does not apply to distributions to a foreign shareholder (i) that has not provided a satisfactory statement that the beneficial owner is not a U.S. person, (ii) 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, (iii) that is within certain foreign countries that have inadequate information exchange with the United States, or (iv) 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 RIC is permitted to report such parts of its dividends as are eligible to be treated as interest-related or short-term capital gain dividends, but is not required to do so. In the case of shares held through an intermediary, the intermediary may withhold even if a Fund reports all or a portion of a payment as an interest-related or short-term capital gain dividend to shareholders.

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

Distributions by a Fund to foreign shareholders other than Capital Gain Dividends, short-term capital gain dividends and interest-related dividends (e.g., dividends attributable to dividend and foreign-source interest income or to short-term capital gains or U.S. source interest income to which the exception from withholding described 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 (a) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business carried on by such holder within the United States, (b) in the case of an individual holder, the holder 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 (c) 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 the Fund (as described below).

Foreign shareholders with respect to whom income from a Fund is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by the foreign person within the United States will in general be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the income derived from the Fund at the graduated rates applicable to U.S. citizens, residents or domestic corporations, whether such income is received in cash or reinvested in shares of the Fund and, in the case of a foreign corporation, may also be subject to a branch profits tax. 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. More generally, foreign shareholders who are residents in a country with an income tax treaty with the United States may obtain different tax results than those described herein, and are urged to consult their tax advisors.

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 thereof. 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, very generally, an entity that has been a USRPHC in the last five years. 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 attributable directly or indirectly to (i) distributions received by the Fund from a lower-tier 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. Each Fund generally does not expect that it will be a QIE.

Foreign shareholders of a Fund also may be subject to “wash sale” rules to prevent the avoidance of the tax-filing and –payment obligations discussed above through the sale and repurchase of Fund shares.

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 a Fund.

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

Special rules (including withholding and reporting requirements) apply to foreign partnerships and those holding Fund shares through foreign partnerships. Additional considerations may apply to foreign trusts and estates. Investors holding Fund shares through foreign entities should consult their tax advisers about their particular situation.

A foreign shareholder may be subject to state and local tax and to the U.S. federal estate tax in addition to the U.S. federal income tax on income referred to above.

Shareholder Reporting Obligations With Respect To Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts

Shareholders that are U.S. persons and own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of a Fund by vote or value could be required to report annually their “financial interest” in the Fund’s “foreign financial accounts,” if any, on FinCEN Form 114, Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts (“FBAR”). Shareholders should consult a tax advisor, and persons investing in a Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary, regarding the applicability to them of this reporting requirement.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, “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 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. The IRS and the Department of Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that these withholding rules will not apply to the gross proceeds of share redemptions or Capital Gain Dividends a Fund pays. 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 the rules applicable to foreign shareholders described above (e.g., 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.

UNDERWRITER

SSGA FD serves as the Funds’ distributor pursuant to the Distribution Agreement by and between SSGA FD and the Trust. Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Funds pay SSGA FD fees under the Rule 12b-1 Plan in effect for the Funds. For a description of the fees paid to SSGA FD under the Rule 12b-1 Plan, see “Distribution Plans,” above. SSGA FD is not obligated to sell any specific number of shares and will sell shares of a Fund on a continuous basis only against orders to purchase shares. The principal business address of SSGA FD is One Iron Street, Boston, MA 02210.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 for the Funds in operation at that date are included in the [Annual Report](#) of the Trust (the “Annual Report”), which was filed with the SEC on March 6, 2020 as part of the Trust’s filing on Form N-CSR (SEC Accession No. 0001193125-20-064502) and are incorporated into this SAI by reference. The Annual Report is available, without charge, upon request, by calling (877) 521-4083.

RATINGS OF DEBT INSTRUMENTS

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. ("MOODY'S")

GLOBAL LONG-TERM RATING SCALE

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

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.*

* By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

GLOBAL SHORT-TERM RATING SCALE

Ratings assigned on Moody's global short-term rating scale are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. 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.

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.

S&P GLOBAL RATINGS (“S&P”)

ISSUE CREDIT RATING DEFINITIONS

An S&P Global Ratings 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 Global Ratings’ view of the obligor’s capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

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

LONG-TERM ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS*

AAA: An obligation rated ‘AAA’ has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA: An obligation rated ‘AA’ differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

A: An obligation rated ‘A’ is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

BBB: An obligation rated ‘BBB’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

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

BB: An obligation rated ‘BB’ is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

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

CCC: An obligation rated ‘CCC’ is currently vulnerable to nonpayment, and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CC: An obligation rated ‘CC’ is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The ‘CC’ rating is used when a default has not yet occurred, but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C: An obligation rated ‘C’ is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

D: An obligation rated ‘D’ is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the ‘D’ rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation’s rating is lowered to ‘D’ if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

NR: This indicates that no rating has been requested, or that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P Global Ratings does not rate a particular obligation as a matter of policy.

* 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.

SHORT-TERM ISSUE CREDIT RATINGS

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

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

A-3: A short-term obligation rated ‘A-3’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B: A short-term obligation rated ‘B’ is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C: A short-term obligation rated ‘C’ is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

D: A short-term obligation rated ‘D’ is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the ‘D’ rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings 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.

FITCH RATINGS. (“FITCH”)

ISSUER DEFAULT RATINGS

Rated entities in a number of sectors, including financial and non-financial corporations, sovereigns, insurance companies and certain sectors within public finance, are generally assigned Issuer Default Ratings (IDRs). IDRs are also assigned to certain entities in global infrastructure and project finance. IDRs opine on an entity’s relative vulnerability to default on financial obligations. The threshold default risk addressed by the IDR is generally that of the financial obligations whose non-payment would best reflect the uncured failure of that entity. As such, IDRs also address relative vulnerability to bankruptcy, administrative receivership or similar concepts.

In aggregate, IDRs provide an ordinal ranking of issuers based on the agency’s view of their relative vulnerability to default, rather than a prediction of a specific percentage likelihood of default.

AAA: Highest credit quality.

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

AA: Very high credit quality.

‘AA’ ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A: High credit quality.

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

BBB: Good credit quality.

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

BB: Speculative.

‘BB’ ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists that 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: Near default

A default or default-like process has begun, or the issuer is in standstill, or for a closed funding vehicle, payment capacity is irrevocably impaired. Conditions that are indicative of a ‘C’ category rating for an issuer include:

- a. the issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;
- b. the issuer has entered into a temporary negotiated waiver or standstill agreement following a payment default on a material financial obligation;
- c. the formal announcement by the issuer or their agent of a distressed debt exchange;
- d. a closed financing vehicle where payment capacity is irrevocably impaired such that it is not expected to pay interest and/or principal in full during the life of the transaction, but where no payment default is imminent.

RD: Restricted default.

‘RD’ ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch’s opinion has experienced:

- a. an uncured payment default on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation, but
- b. has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation, or other formal winding-up procedure, and
- c. has not otherwise ceased operating.

This would include:

- i. the selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- ii. 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;
- iii. 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; ordinary execution of a distressed debt exchange on one or more material financial obligations.

D: Default.

'D' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch's opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure or that 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.

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.

SHORT-TERM RATINGS ASSIGNED TO ISSUERS AND OBLIGATIONS

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

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.

Note: The modifiers "+" or "-" may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. For example, the rating category 'AA' has three notch-specific rating levels ('AA+'; 'AA'; 'AA-'; each a rating level). Such suffixes are not added to 'AAA' ratings. For corporate finance obligation ratings, they are not appended to rating categories below the 'CCC'. For all other sectors/obligations, they are not assigned to rating categories below the 'B'.

APPENDIX B – TRUST’S PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

SSGA FUNDS
STATE STREET MASTER FUNDS
STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST
ELFUN GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND
ELFUN TAX-EXEMPT INCOME FUND
ELFUN INCOME FUND
ELFUN DIVERSIFIED FUND
ELFUN INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND
ELFUN TRUSTS
STATE STREET NAVIGATOR SECURITIES LENDING TRUST
STATE STREET INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS
STATE STREET VARIABLE INSURANCE SERIES FUNDS, INC. (THE “COMPANY”)¹

PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES

As of September 20, 2017

The Board of Trustees/Directors of the Trust/Company (each series thereof, a “Fund”) have adopted the following policy and procedures with respect to voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Trust/Company’s investment portfolios.

1. Proxy Voting Policy

The policy of the Trust/Company is to delegate the responsibility for voting proxies relating to portfolio securities held by the Trust/Company to SSGA Funds Management, Inc., the Trust/Company’s investment adviser (the “Adviser”), subject to the Trustees/Directors’ continuing oversight.

2. Fiduciary Duty

The right to vote proxies with respect to a portfolio security held by the Trust/Company is an asset of the Trust/Company. The Adviser acts as a fiduciary of the Trust/Company and must vote proxies in a manner consistent with the best interest of the Trust/Company and its shareholders.

3. Proxy Voting Procedures

A. At least annually, the Adviser shall present to the Boards of Trustees/Directors its policies, procedures and other guidelines for voting proxies (“Policy”) and the policy of any Sub- adviser (as defined below) to which proxy voting authority has been delegated (see Section 9 below). In addition, the Adviser shall notify the Trustees/Directors of material changes to its Policy or the policy of any Sub – adviser promptly and not later than the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees/Directors after such amendment is implemented.

B. At least annually, the Adviser shall present to the Boards of Trustees/Directors its policy for managing conflicts of interests that may arise through the Adviser’s proxy voting activities. In addition, the Adviser shall report any Policy overrides involving portfolio securities held by a Fund to the Trustees/Directors at the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees/Directors after such override(s) occur.

¹ Unless otherwise noted, the singular term “Trust/Company” used throughout this document means each of SSGA Funds, State Street Master Funds, State Street Institutional Investment Trust, State Street Navigator Securities Lending Trust, Elfun Government Money Market Fund, Elfun Tax-Exempt Income Fund, Elfun Income Fund, Elfun Diversified Fund, Elfun International Equity Fund, Elfun Trusts, State Street Institutional Funds, and State Street Variable Insurance Series Funds, Inc.

C. At least annually, the Adviser shall inform the Trustees/Director that a record is available with respect to each proxy voted with respect to portfolio securities of the Trust/Company during the year. Also see Section 5 below.

4. Revocation of Authority to Vote

The delegation by the Trustees/Directors of the authority to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities of the Trust/Company may be revoked by the Trustees/Directors, in whole or in part, at any time.

5. Annual Filing of Proxy Voting Record

The Adviser shall provide the required data for each proxy voted with respect to portfolio securities of the Trust/Company to the Trust/Company or its designated service provider in a timely manner and in a format acceptable to be filed in the Trust/Company's annual proxy voting report on Form N-PX for the twelve-month period ended June 30. Form N-PX is required to be filed not later than August 31 of each year.

6. Retention and Oversight of Proxy Advisory Firms

A. In considering whether to retain or continue retaining a particular proxy advisory firm, the Adviser will ascertain whether the proxy advisory firm has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues, act as proxy voting agent as requested, and implement the Policy. In this regard, the Adviser will consider, at least annually, among other things, the adequacy and quality of the proxy advisory firm's staffing and personnel and the robustness of its policies and procedures regarding its ability to identify and address any conflicts of interest. The Adviser shall, at least annually, report to Boards of Trustees/Directors regarding the results of this review.

B. The Adviser will request quarterly and annual reporting from any proxy advisory firm retained by the Adviser, and hold ad hoc meetings with such proxy advisory firm, in order to determine whether there has been any business changes that might impact the proxy advisory firm's capacity or competency to provide proxy voting advice or services or changes to the proxy advisory firm's conflicts policies or procedures. The Adviser will also take reasonable steps to investigate any material factual error, notified to the Adviser by the proxy advisory firm or identified by the Adviser, made by the proxy advisory firm in providing proxy voting services.

7. Periodic Sampling

The Adviser will periodically sample proxy votes to review whether they complied with the Policy. The Adviser shall, at least annually, report to the Boards of Trustees/Directors regarding the frequency and results of the sampling performed.

8. Disclosures

A. The Trust/Company shall include in its registration statement:

1. A description of this policy and of the policies and procedures used by the Adviser to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities; and
2. A statement disclosing that information regarding how the Trust/Company voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust/Company's toll-free telephone number; or through a specified Internet address; or both; and on the Securities and Exchange Commission's (the "SEC") website.

B. The Trust/Company shall include in its annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders:

1. A statement disclosing that a description of the policies and procedures used by or on behalf of the Trust/Company to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities of the Funds is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust/Company's toll-free telephone number; through a specified Internet address, if applicable; and on the SEC's website; and
2. A statement disclosing that information regarding how the Trust/Company voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available without charge, upon request, by calling the Trust/Company's toll-free telephone number; or through a specified Internet address; or both; and on the SEC's website.

9. Sub-Advisers

For certain Funds, the Adviser may retain investment management firms ("Sub-advisers") to provide day-to-day investment management services to the Funds pursuant to sub-advisory agreements. It is the policy of the Trust/Company that the Adviser may delegate proxy voting authority with respect to a Fund to a Sub-adviser. Pursuant to such delegation, a Sub-adviser is authorized to vote proxies on behalf of the applicable Fund or Funds for which it serves as sub-adviser, in accordance with the Sub-adviser's proxy voting policies and procedures.

10. Review of Policy

The Trustees/Directors shall review this policy to determine its continued sufficiency as necessary from time to time.

March 2020

**State Street Global Advisors’
Approach to Proxy Voting
and Issuer Engagement**

Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles

State Street Global Advisors, one of the industry’s largest institutional asset managers, is the investment management arm of State Street Corporation, a leading provider of financial services to institutional investors. As an investment manager, State Street Global Advisors has discretionary proxy voting authority over most of its client accounts, and State Street Global Advisors votes these proxies in the manner that we believe will most likely protect and promote the long-term economic value of client investments as described in this document.¹

State Street Global Advisors maintains Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines for select markets, including: Australia, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, North America (Canada and the US), the UK and Ireland, and emerging markets. International markets not covered by our market-specific guidelines are reviewed and voted in a manner that is consistent with our Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles; however, State Street Global Advisors also endeavors to show sensitivity to local market practices when voting in these various markets.

At State Street Global Advisors, we take our fiduciary duties as an asset manager very seriously. We have a dedicated team of corporate governance professionals who help us carry out our duties as a responsible investor. These duties include engaging with companies, developing and enhancing in-house corporate governance guidelines, analyzing corporate governance issues on a case-by-case basis at the company level, and exercising our voting rights. The underlying goal is to maximize shareholder value.

Our Global Proxy Voting and Engagement Principles (the “Principles”) may take different perspectives on common governance issues that vary from one market to another. Similarly, engagement activity may take different forms in order to best achieve long-term engagement goals. We believe that proxy voting and engagement with portfolio companies is often the most direct and productive way for shareholders to exercise their ownership rights. This comprehensive toolkit is an integral part of the overall investment process.

